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# RACKETS IN INDIA

BY  
COLONEL A. R. WINSLOE

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## PRESS OPINION.

"Colonel Winsloe is well-known as a player and as an enthusiast, wherever rackets is played in India. In 'Rackets in India' he gives a short history of the game in India, notes on the tournaments and Indian Markers and the results of championships and tournaments from their inception in different parts of India. Most important are the chapters devoted to racket balls, rackets and courts, their preservation and the way to look after them. The greatest enemy of the game of rackets is its cost, and Colonel Winsloe gives most practical advice how the price of playing the game may be kept down. The map showing places with racket courts is interesting and, to rackets players visiting or resident in India, of extreme importance. The book is dedicated to Major-General S H Sheppard, C B, C M G, D S O, who has written a foreword to it."

— *The London Times Literary Supplement*

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# THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1932-33

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VOLUME XIX

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*A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian  
Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal  
Topics of the day.*

EDITED BY  
SIR STANLEY REED, Kt., K B.E, LL D.  
AND  
S. T SHEPPARD.

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NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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With the object of introducing Dalgado's work to those interested in such studies I read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society a paper entitled *The Portuguese Legacy to the East or the Influence of Portuguese on the Languages of the East with special reference to the Languages of the Bombay Presidency*. This was in 1922. A paragraph from its concluding part will bear quotation here in as much as it explains my motive in reading it and, at the same time, makes an avowal of my indebtedness for my materials to the *Vocabulário*.

'It remains for me to acknowledge my great and grateful debt to Dr S. Rodolfo Dalgado's *Influência do Vocabulário Português em Línguas Asiáticas (abrangeendo cerca de cinquenta idiomas)*. The student who wishes to study from a scientific and philosophical standpoint the process by which the gradual transplantation of the exotic words on Asiatic soil was affected will find the introduction to this great work of absorbing interest. The book which is published by the University Press Coimbra, and brought out under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Lisbon is in Portuguese a language unknown to the majority of scholars in India. I am sure that on this very account a few brief remarks on the character of this work as well as on the career and achievements of the indefatigable orientalist and philologist, its author, will not be out of place.' And the very same reasons have determined the inclusion of a sketch of the author's life and work in this volume.

The paper was published in the Society's Journal No LXXIV, Vol XXVI, and it was not long before I had the satisfaction of finding that my object had in some measure been realised. The few inquiries which had reached me before, consequent on the brief summary of the paper having appeared in the *Times of India*, Bombay, now increased both in number and in purposefulness. Almost without a single exception my correspondents regretted their inability to read the Monsignor's works in the original and also the absence of an English translation of the most important of them. The *Vocabulário*,



made its appearance, much published material—new volumes, in the Hakluyt Society's publications in Foster's *Letters*, and *English Factories in India*, and of the *Indian Antiquary*, etc., . . . had become available. The New Oxford English Dictionary which the author does not appear to have known or consulted was also approaching completion.

In view of all this I decided that it would enhance the utility of my translation if I incorporated in it the alterations or additions that the new material had made necessary or possible. The additions have been in the main with reference to Anglo-Indian terms which owe their existence to Portuguese, and they have not been confined to etymological investigations alone but been extended to various other fields—historical, sociological, botanical, zoological, etc. which I thought might provoke the reader's interest, and at the same time relieve to some extent the baldness as a rule, inseparable from a Vocabulary.

The author, as is but natural considering the nature of his work, quotes usually from the early Portuguese chronicles in support of the currency of a Portuguese vocable in the East. I thought that it would promote both enquiry and interest among English-speaking readers if I were to give the reference to the relative passage in the English version of the text when such existed, and there are not a few of them in the Hakluyt Society's series. This, with very few instances excepted, I have done.

There are many Anglo-Indian words in the *Vocabulario* for which the author provides quotations, in the case of quite a number of others, he does not do so—the nature of his study did not demand them. I have endeavoured to supply the lacunæ, and, when this had to be done in regard to vocables which had been already dealt with in *Hobson-Jobson*, I aimed at providing, whenever possible, citations other or earlier in point of time than those given by Yule and Burnell. In furnishing references for the various forms sometimes assumed by a term, I have chiefly been moved by considerations of tracing



insoluble had it not been for the gracious and personal interest which the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda took in the work and the decision of His Highness' Government to finance its publication.

The spontaneous generosity of this great Prince in assisting enterprises that conduce to the cultural or social advancement of his countrymen has become proverbial both in the East and the West. Himself a keen student of languages Indian and European he has given proof of his interest in linguistic researches by having had the *Shree Sayaji Shastama Shabda Kalpataru*—a comparative dictionary of administrative terms in seven Indian languages—compiled and published, and everyone in India who has at heart the unification and cultural progress of India is aware how much the movement for making Hindi the lingua franca of India owes to this Ruler. I venture to take this opportunity of recording my indebtedness and grateful thanks to His Highness and his Government.

It remains for me now to thank, besides the many friends who have shown interest in my work, rendered help, and put up with and answered not a few importunate questions, Miss Olive da Cunha B.A., for offering to let me use her copy of the *Vocabulario* presented to her by the author, which contained corrections and additions made by him—the latter have been shown within parallel lines in the present edition, Dr. Mariano José Saldanha, Professor of Sanskrit, Lisbon University, for his advice regarding the transliteration of certain Konkani phonetics, Mr. Vitus P. de Sá, Solicitor, Bombay, for placing at my disposal letters from Orientalists in Europe received by his uncle, the Monsignor, from which I have quoted, and my daughter Florence who has rendered me very useful assistance in the dreary task of preparing the language lists and the general index and in revising their proofs.

# Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

● New Moon                      9th, 6h 51m A M                      ○ Full Moon                      . 21st, 2h 57m A M  
 ☾ First Quarter                      .. 14th, 8h 46m A M                      ☾ Last Quarter                      27th, 8h 44m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset. P M		True Noon P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D.	N.
Friday	1	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	25 0	4 20
Saturday	2	93	6	33	6	53	0	43	26 0	4 53
Sunday	3	94	6	32	6	53	0	42	27 0	5 16
Monday	4	95	6	31	6	53	0	42	28 0	5 30
Tuesday	5	96	6	30	6	54	0	42	29 0	6 1
Wednesday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	0 2	6 24
Thursday	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	1 2	6 47
Friday	8	99	6	28	6	54	0	41	2 2	7 9
Saturday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	3 2	7 32
Sunday	10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	4 2	7 54
Monday	11	102	6	25	6	55	0	40	5 2	8 16
Tuesday	12	103	6	24	6	55	0	40	6 2	8 38
Wednesday	13	104	6	23	6	55	0	40	7 2	9 0
Thursday	14	105	6	22	6	56	0	39	8 2	9 22
Friday	15	106	6	21	6	56	0	39	9 2	9 43
Saturday	16	107	6	20	6	56	0	39	10 2	10 4
Sunday	17	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	11 2	10 26
Monday	18	109	6	19	6	57	0	38	12 2	10 47
Tuesday	19	110	6	18	6	57	0	38	13 2	11 8
Wednesday	20	111	6	17	6	57	0	38	14 2	11 28
Thursday	21	112	6	16	6	57	0	38	15 2	11 49
Friday	22	113	6	15	6	58	0	37	16 2	12 9
Saturday	23	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	17 2	12 29
Sunday	24	115	6	14	6	58	0	37	18 2	12 49
Monday	25	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	19 2	13 9
Tue-day	26	117	6	13	6	59	0	37	20 2	13 28
Wednesday	27	118	6	13	6	59	0	36	21 2	13 47
Thursday	28	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	22 2	14 6
Friday	29	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	23 2	14 26
Saturday	30	121	6	12	7	0	0	36	24 2	14 44



His eminence in the field of Oriental studies is unquestionable. He was one of the very few Indians enrolled among the 'thirty' whom the Royal Asiatic Society of London at any one time honours with its honorary membership, and we shall at this stage forbear mentioning honours that came to him from other learned societies not as well known to readers in India. There is one fact, however, connected with his life and work which calls for mention even now and it is sure to secure from scholars in India and the East the sympathy and admiration which those of Europe felt for him. During the years he was engaged in compiling his monumental works in order to avoid worse consequences to his health, he had to undergo surgical operations requiring the amputation of both his legs, one after the other, at the short interval of about three years. And the picture of this ardent and untiring Oriental scholar, alone and away from his home, his only constant companions and faithful friends, the dictionaries of Eastern tongues and Portuguese and other European chronicles, his truncated body resting in an invalid's chair—a veritable Procrustean bed—from which he lectured to his students and on which, with heroic resignation, he worked away at his books, is as moving as it is sustaining.

His works are in Portuguese—a language which till the middle of the eighteenth century was the *lingua franca* of India, but to-day is practically unknown here except to a microscopic section of the population and that limited to a small proportion of the Portuguese possessions in India. Again, he bore a name which could easily lead the indiscriminating to regard him as a non-Indian. What wonder then that his countrymen, had they even heard of him and his works, should have failed to pierce the disguises of name and language and discover in him one of their kindred?

For Sebastião Rodolfo Dalgado was born in Assagão, Bardez, Goa, of a distinguished Brahmin family which for generations had occupied a place of prominence and privilege in the economy of the village. In the sixteenth century, Christianity

# Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

● New Moon .. 4th, 2h. 46m P M      ○ Full Moon .. 18th, 6h 8m P M  
 ☾ First Quarter 12th, 3h 9m A M      ☾ Last Quarter 26th, 2h 6m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		D	N
Wednesday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	20 5	22 2	
Thursday	2	154	6	1	7	12	0	36	27 5	22 10	
Friday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	28 5	22 18	
Saturday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	29 5	22 25	
Sunday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	0 0	22 32	
Monday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	1 0	22 30	
Tuesday	7	159	6	1	7	14	0	37	2 0	22 45	
Wednesday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	3 0	22 50	
Thursday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	4 0	22 56	
Friday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	5 0	23 0	
Saturday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	6 0	23 5	
Sunday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	7 0	23 9	
Monday	13	165	6	1	7	16	0	38	8 0	23 13	
Tuesday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	9 0	23 16	
Wednesday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	10 0	23 19	
Thursday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	11 0	23 21	
Friday	17	169	6	1	7	17	0	39	12 0	23 23	
Saturday	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	39	13 0	23 25	
Sunday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	14 0	23 26	
Monday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	15 0	23 27	
Tuesday	21	173	6	2	7	18	0	40	16 0	23 27	
Wednesday	22	174	6	3	7	19	0	40	17 0	23 27	
Thursday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	40	18 0	23 26	
Friday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	19 0	23 26	
Saturday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	20 0	23 24	
Sunday	26	178	6	3	7	19	0	41	21 0	23 22	
Monday	27	179	6	4	7	19	0	41	22 0	23 20	
Tuesday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	23 0	23 18	
Wednesday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	24 0	23 15	
Thursday	30	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	25 0	23 12	

hold in various parts of India and in Ceylon brought him into contact with the idioms and cultures of different people and enabled him to gather materials for the two enduring monuments he was to raise in after years.

From Rome he went to Lisbon where, by a Government order of the 19th November, 1884, he was nominated a missionary of the Crown, with India as his field of activities. He arrived in Goa in April 1885 and in quick succession was appointed to several ecclesiastical offices. We shall refer here only to such as have a direct bearing on his researches in the field of Oriental studies.

On the 19th March, 1886, he was appointed Vicar General of Ceylon and took charge of his office on the 14th May. As the result of a Concordat between the Holy See and the Portuguese sovereign, the Portuguese Mission in Ceylon became extinct on the 2nd January, 1887, and Dr. Dalgado returned to Goa, but not before he had acquired a working knowledge of Sinhalese and Malay. From May 1887 to April 1890, he was the Vicar General of Bengal with his headquarters in Calcutta, long enough for him to acquire proficiency in Hindustani and Bengali. In 1893 he was appointed Vicar Forane of Honavar, and he continued in this office till 1895, employing his leisure in learning Kanarese and Tamil. A large part of the three years preceding his taking up his office at Honavar he spent at Savant-wadi, a State on the frontiers of Goa, with his eldest brother, Dr. Gelasio D. Dalgado, who was the Civil Surgeon there, studying Marathi and Sanskrit. It was evidently during these years and studies that he realised how closely his own mother tongue, Konkani, was related to Sanskrit, and the recognition of this fact led him to undertake a scientific investigation of the structure and vocabulary of this vernacular. Research was fruitful in helping him to bring out his Konkani-Portuguese Dictionary in 1893, and to write a Grammar of Konkani, on which he was busy at the time of his death and which in its manuscript form he bequeathed to the Public Library of Nova-Goa.

# Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon 2nd, 3h 12m. P.M.

○ Full Moon .. 16th, 1h 12m P.M.

☾ First Quarter .. 9th, 1h 10m P.M.

☾ Last Quarter 24th, 0h 51m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° N ,
Monday	1	214	6	15	7	15	0	45	28 4	18 4
Tuesday	2	215	6	15	7	14	0	45	29 4	17 49
Wednesday	3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	0 0	17 33
Thursday	4	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	1 9	17 18
Friday	5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	2 9	17 1
Saturday	6	219	6	17	7	12	0	45	3 9	16 45
Sunday	7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	4 9	16 28
Monday	8	221	6	17	7	11	0	44	5 9	16 12
Tuesday	9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	6 9	15 54
Wednesday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	7 9	15 37
Thursday	11	224	6	18	7	9	0	44	8 9	15 19
Friday	12	225	6	19	7	9	0	44	9 9	15 2
Saturday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	44	10 9	14 43
Sunday	14	227	6	19	7	8	0	43	11 9	14 25
Monday	15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	12 9	14 7
Tuesday	16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	13 9	13 48
Wednesday	17	230	6	20	7	6	0	43	14 9	13 29
Thursday	18	231	6	20	7	5	0	43	15 9	13 9
Friday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	16 9	12 50
Saturday	20	233	6	21	7	4	0	42	17 9	12 30
Sunday	21	234	6	21	7	3	0	42	18 9	12 11
Monday	22	235	6	21	7	2	0	42	19 9	11 50
Tuesday	23	236	6	21	7	1	0	42	20 9	11 31
Wednesday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	21 9	11 10
Thursday	25	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	22 9	10 49
Friday	26	239	6	22	6	59	0	40	23 9	10 28
Saturday	27	240	6	22	6	59	0	40	24 9	10 8
Sunday	28	241	6	23	6	58	0	40	25 9	9 46
Monday	29	242	6	23	6	57	0	40	26 9	9 25
Tuesday	30	243	6	23	6	56	0	39	27 9	9 4
Wednesday	31	244	6	23	6	55	0	39	28 9	8 42

- Hitopadesa ou Instrução Util* (translation of Hitopadesa from the Sanskrit original into Portuguese) Lisbon 1897, xxii + 292 pp
- Dialecto Indo-Português do Ceylão* Lisbon 1900 xii + 262 pp
- Dialecto Indo-Português de Goa.* Oporto, 1900, 22 pp
- Dialecto Indo-Português de Damão* Lisbon, 1903, 31 pp
- Diccionario Português-Concani* Lisbon 1905 xxxii + 906 pp
- Dialecto Indo-Português do Norte* (the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Bombay and its suburbs) Lisbon 1906 62 pp
- Influencia do Vocabulario Português em Linguas Asiaticas* Coimbra, 1913, xxi + 253 pp
- Contribuição para a Lexicologia Luso-Oriental* (Contributions towards a study of Luso-Oriental words) Coimbra, 1916, 196 pp
- Historia de Nala e Damyanti* (Translation of Nala and Damyanti from the Sanskrit original into Portuguese) Coimbra, 1955 pp
- Dialecto Indo-Português de Negapatam.* Oporto 1917, 16 pp
- Gonsalves Viana e a Lexicologia Portuguesa de origem Asiatico-Africana*
- Glossario Luso-Asiatico, Vol I* Coimbra, 1919, lxvii + 535 pp
- Glossario Luso-Asiatico, Vol II* Lisbon, 1921, vii + 580 pp
- Rudimentos da lingua Sanscrita* (Rudiments of Sanskrit, for use of students at the University) 1920
- Flonlégio de Provérbios Concanis* Coimbra 1922 xx + 330 pp

As will be noticed from the above, his special subject of study was the influence of Portuguese on the languages of the East, and inversely of the idioms of the East upon Portuguese,

# Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter . . . 5th, 3l. 15m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter . 21st, 1h 52 m A.M.

☾ Full Moon . 13th, 7h 51m A.M.

● New Moon . 27th, 4h 52m P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time						Moon's age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M.		Sunset P M.		True Noon. P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Thursday	1	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	3 3	21 48
Friday	2	337	6	55	6	0	0	28	4 3	21 57
Saturday	3	338	6	56	6	0	0	28	5 3	22 6
Sunday	4	339	6	57	6	0	0	29	6 3	22 14
Monday	5	340	6	58	6	0	0	29	7 3	22 22
Tuesday	6	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	8 3	22 29
Wednesday	7	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	9 3	22 36
Thursday	8	343	6	59	6	1	0	30	10 3	22 43
Friday	9	344	7	0	6	1	0	31	11 3	22 49
Saturday	10	345	7	0	6	2	0	31	12 3	22 55
Sunday	11	346	7	1	6	2	0	32	13 3	23 0
Monday	12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	14 3	23 5
Tuesday	13	348	7	2	6	3	0	33	15 3	23 9
Wednesday	14	349	7	3	6	3	0	33	16 3	23 13
Thursday	15	350	7	3	6	4	0	34	17 3	23 16
Friday	16	351	7	4	6	4	0	35	18 3	23 19
Saturday	17	352	7	4	6	5	0	35	19 3	23 22
Sunday	18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	20 3	23 24
Monday	19	354	7	5	6	6	0	36	21 3	23 25
Tuesday	20	355	7	6	6	6	0	37	22 3	23 26
Wednesday	21	356	7	7	6	6	0	37	23 3	23 27
Thursday	22	357	7	7	6	7	0	38	24 3	23 27
Friday	23	358	7	8	6	7	0	38	25 3	23 27
Saturday	24	359	7	8	6	8	0	39	26 3	23 26
Sunday	25	360	7	9	6	9	0	39	27 3	23 24
Monday	26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	28 3	23 23
Tuesday	27	362	7	10	6	9	0	40	29 3	23 20
Wednesday	28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	0 8	23 18
Thursday	29	364	7	11	6	10	0	41	1 8	23 15
Friday	30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	2 8	23 11
Saturday	31	366	7	11	6	11	0	42	3 8	23 7

number of these latter were adopted by the French and the English

It is possible to realise the magnitude and the monumental character of the work, embodying as it does the result of a quarter century's reading and research, by turning to the Bibliography. Its five hundred and more names of works—several of them running into many volumes—cover practically every book in Portuguese dealing with the East—a very large number of such in Latin, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and English, and some even from Arabic, Persian and Chinese sources.

Upon the appearance of the *Glossario* the author was overwhelmed with appreciations from Oriental scholars in different parts of the world. In England, Mr Longworth Dames, the then Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, reviewed it in the Society's Journal (April 1921) and went so far as to say that he hoped students in England and India who were not acquainted with Portuguese, would endeavour to obtain a sufficient knowledge of that language to enable them to avail themselves of the mass of invaluable information contained in the two volumes. Not long after he was elected an Honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

But his great aspiration was to be a full member or, to use the Portuguese term, 'Socio efectivo' of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences, under whose auspices and at whose cost most of his important books had been published. The number of the 'Socios Effectivos', as of the 'Immortels' of the French Academy, is limited, but the death of one of them, Dr Anselm Jose Braacamp, had created a vacancy and Dr Dalgado's name was selected to be placed before the general body at a session on the 27th April, but Providence had willed otherwise, for on the 4th of the same month Dr Dalgado was summoned by his Maker to receive the due reward of his exemplary sanctity of life, untiring industry, wise use of his rare gifts and his heroic resignation in suffering.

The Portuguese people mourned the passing away of this Indian scholar as a national loss, for they had come to look upon

## PREFACE



THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of its treatment must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before October have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

*The Times of India, Bombay,  
January, 1932.*



made relentless efforts to suppress the language of the soil not unlike those once made by the Normans against Anglo-Saxon speech, and as unsuccessfully. Monsignor Dalgado was surely acquainted with these, but he must have presumed that a newer order had yielded place to the older one.

His intense devotion to India is understandable, but how is it that this Indian with not a trace of Portuguese blood in his veins came to feel the affection he did for Portugal? A sentence in his preface to this work bears witness to its intensity. 'I have pursued this task with an ardent zeal and unflagging enthusiasm inspired above all by my devotion to Portugal and thought for her glory.' We shall allow Dr Dalgado himself to answer what on the surface appears to be a very intriguing query —

"The influence of Portugal in the East which many foreign and some Portuguese writers have characterised as cruel, intolerant and of few beneficial results, presents nevertheless on careful investigation, an aspect and a type which are wholly peculiar, in as much as it has been highly sympathetic and warm-hearted. It is an influence which other nations who regard themselves as being more civilised and more liberal have not up to this day succeeded in exerting in spite of present-day advance in social doctrines. The most striking evidence of this influence, which in itself constitutes a glorious record of the relations that have existed between the conquerors and the conquered, is their effective and legal recognition of political and social equality, without any difference whatsoever, between the Portuguese and their colonials, be they Indians, Chinese, Oceanians or Africans—a policy which as yet remains a desideratum among non-Portuguese colonies, however rich, extensive and cultured.

According to the general theory of the Portuguese, their colonies are not dependencies or centres for exploitation. On the contrary, they are patches of Portugal sown, for her glory, in different climes with races, colours, castes, usages and customs, it is true, very unlike those of the mother country, but not on

**BRAN**—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar)—Woman's nose-ring

**BRUAN**—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides, syn taungya, Burma; Jhum, North-Eastern India

**BRADOL**—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon

**BHAGAT OR BHAKTA**—A devotee

**BHAG-BATAI**—System of payment of land revenue in kind

**BHAIKAND**—Relation or man of same caste or community

**BHAIKANDI**—Nepotism

**BHANGI**—Sweeper, scavenger

**BHANG**—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *CANNABIS SATIVA*, a narcotic

**BHANWAR**—Light sandy soil, syn bhar

**BHANWARLAL**—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States

**BHARAL**—A Himalayan wild sheep, *OVIS VABUEA*

**BHARAT**—India

**BHARATA-VARSHA**—India

**BHINDI**—A succulent vegetable (*HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS*)

**BHONSLE**—Name of a Maratha dynasty

**BHUP**—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

**BHUGTI**—Name of a Baluch tribe

**BHUSA**—Chaff, for fodder

**BHUT**—The spirit of departed persons

**BIDRI**—A class of ornamental metalwork, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad

**BIGHA**—A measure of land varying widely, the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar

**BHISHTI**—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti" Water-carrier (lit "man of heaven")

**BIR (BID)**—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar Also "Vidi."

**BLACK COTTON SOIL**—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India

**BOARD OF REVENUE**—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras

**BOHRA**—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat

**BOR**—See BER

**BRINJAL**—A vegetable, *SOLANUM MELONGENA*, syn egg-plant

**BUND**—Embankment

**BUNDER, or bandar**—A harbour or port Also "Monkey"

**BURJ**—A bastion in a line of battlements

**CADJAN**—Palm leaves used for thatch

**CHABUK**—A whip

**CHADUTRA**—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India

**CHADAR**—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (Chudder)

**CHAITYA**—An ancient Buddhist chapel

**CHAMBIAR (CHAMAR)**—"Cobbler", "Shoe-maker" A caste whose trade is to tan leather

**CHAMPAK**—A tree with fragrant blossoms *MICHELIA CHAMPACA*.

**CHANA**—Gram

**CHAND**—Moon

**CHANDI**—(Pron with soft d) Silver Chandl (with palatal d and short a)—Goddess Durga

**CHAPATI**—A cake of unleavened bread

**CHAPASI**—An orderly or messenger, Northern India, syn pattawala, Bombay, peon, Mairas

**CHARAS**—The resin of the hemp plant *CANNABIS SATIVA*, used for smoking

**CHARKHA**—A spinning wheel

**CHARPAI (charpoy)**—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress

**CHAUDHRI**—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official, at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild

**CHALK, CHOWK**—A place where four roads meet

**CHAUKIDAR**—The village watchman and rural policeman.

**CHAUTH**—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

**CHAVRI (CHORO, GUJARATI)**—Village head quarters

**CHEETAH**—Hunting leopard

**CHELA**—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching

**CHHAONI**—A collection of thatched huts or barracks, hence a cantonment

**CHHATRAPATI**—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him

**CHHATHI**—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER**—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India

**CHIKOR**—A kind of partridge, *CACCABIS CHUCAR*

**CHIKU**—The Bombay name for the fruit of *ACHRAS SAPOTA*, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies

**CHINAR**—A plane tree, *PLATANUS ORIENTALIS*

**CHINKARA**—The Indian gazelle, *GAZELLA BENNETTI*, often called 'ravine deer'

the East, there are others, however, who believe, and Dr. Dalgado is one of them, that the true criterion of estimating the success of colonial administration is the affectionate memory and grateful esteem of the rulers by the subject population and, tested by this the success of the old Portuguese colonial policy has been very great indeed.

It is the earnest desire of present-day statesmanship to see the East and the West understand each other and to have them extend to each other the hand of fraternal sympathy. Dr. Dalgado's *Locabulario* and *Glossario* will remain abiding monuments of such an alliance between the two civilisations, and he himself whether regarded as man, priest, or scholar is a splendid exemplar of the happy result to be derived from an intimate association of the East and the West.

**DHAMNI**—A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks

**DHARALA**.—Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons

**DHARMA**.—Religion (Hindu)

**DHARMSALA**—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India

**DHATURA**—A stupefying drug, **DATURA AFSTUOSA**

**DHED**—A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak

**DHENKLI**—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water, syn picottah

**DHOBI**—A washerman

**DHOTI**—The loincloth worn by men

**DIN**—Religion (Mahomedan)

**DISTRICT**—The most important administrative unit of area

**DIVISION**—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner, (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District, (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices, (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department

**DIWAN (SIKH)**—Communal Gathering

**DIWALI**—The lamp festival of Hindus

**DIWANI**—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts

**DOAB**—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna

**DOM**—Untouchable caste in Northern India

**DRUG**—A hill-fort, Mysore

**DRY CROP**—A crop grown without artificial irrigation

**DRY RATE**—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land

**DUN**—(Pron "doon") A valley, Northern India.

**EKKA**—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India

**ELOHI, ELACHI**—Cardamom

**ELOHI (Turk)**—Ambassador

**ELAYA RAJA**.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin

**EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

**FAKIR**—Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also

**FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT**—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt

**FARMAN**—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant

**FARZAND**—Lit means "child" with the defining words added such as "Tarzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc

**FARZANDARI or FAZANDARI**—A kind of land tenure in Bombay City

**FASLI**—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3

**FATEH**—"Victory"

**FATEH JANG**—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam)

**FATWA**—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

**FAUJDARI**—Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings

**FAUJDARI**—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor, now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts

**FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER**—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces

**FITTON GARI**—A phaeton, Bombay Derived from the English

**GADDI, Gadi**—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

**GAEKWAR** (sometimes **GUICOWAR**)—Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cow-herd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars)

**GANJA**—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking

**GAUR**.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' **BOS GAURUS**

**GAYAL**—A species of wild cattle, **BOS FRONTALIS**, domesticated on the North-East Frontier, syn mithan

**GHADR**—Mutiny, Revolution

**GHARRIE (GARI)**—A carriage, cart

**GHAT, Ghaut**—(1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank, (3) a pass up a mountain, (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

**GHATWAL**—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal

**GHAZI**—One who engaged in "Ghazv," a holy War, i.e., against Kaffirs.

**GHI, Ghee**—Clarified butter

**GINGELLY**—See **TIL**

**Godown**—A store room or warehouse. Anglo Indian word derived from the 'gadang'

noticed at once that it was not only in Portuguese India but also in British India that many Portuguese words were current, this fact I had on a previous occasion thought of course on a scale much smaller, observed when I was the vicar general and administrator of the Portuguese missions in Ceylon and Bengal. In my Konkani-Portuguese dictionary published in 1903, I indicated by initials placed before the respective word, the six or seven languages, Aryan or Dravidian which used them and which I then knew.

Accepting the suggestion of a friend, I sent him from India in 1892 a very short manuscript study to be put before the International Congress of Orientalists which was to have been held in Lisbon but eventually was not held there. It was a brief study consisting of two distinct parts of the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, and of the Portuguese terms, grouped under certain heads which had been introduced into half a dozen languages of India.

The Geographical Society of Lisbon published, as my contribution to the celebrations in honour of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the sea-route to India, an enlarged study of the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon. But I could not then accede to the pressing request of the late Luciano Cordeiro to put through the press the second part of my essay because I wished to extend the scope of this part of the work and, at greater leisure, to co-ordinate it in the best possible manner.

Since then I have carried on, with interruptions more or less protracted and occasionally with flagging zeal, the arduous task of going through, more than once, a large collection of dictionaries and vocabularies of some fifty languages, some of them voluminous, rare and costly, of acquiring incomplete but published lists of words, of obtaining fresh ones through the help of obliging friends scattered over India, and finally of casting anew the materials thus brought together. And all this has been done in the midst of constant physical sufferings, oftentimes of an excruciating nature, and of not a few moral smarts.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

$\gamma = 1$        $\alpha = 0$        $\beta = 0$        $\gamma = 0$        $\alpha = 0$        $\beta = 0$

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. The second of these is the fact that the  
3. The third of these is the fact that the

BOHRAH - The name is given to low land by  
the Arabs. It is a common use for clearing,  
open ground in northern India.

For a variable measure of distance within a forest at about two miles. The distance between the two miles or mile points is the distance between the two points of the forest.

For—Pattlements

**KOTVAL**—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

**KURU**—Indolence, disbelief in the Quran, and

KULKARNI — See PATWARI.

FRANCE.—It is "pure" (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs the word Khakhs being equivalent to the Sikh community. (2) Land directly under Government as opposed to land allotted to grantees, etc Northern India, and Deccan



**MAUND, VER MAN**—A weight varying in different localities. The *Ver maund* is 50 lbs.

**MAYA**—Sanskrit term for "magic illusion" in Vedant's philosophy.

**MUHTI or MAHT**—A palace.

**MELA**—A religious festival or fair.

**MIAN**—Title of the son of a Rajput Nayab resembling the Scottish "Master."

**MINBAR**—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

**MINBAR**—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

**MINAR**—A pillar or tower.

**MINOR WORKS**—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

**MIR**—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

**MIRZA**—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire."

**MORTGAGE**—See **MUTPASSAT**.

**MISTRI**—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

**MONRU**—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs. 10.

**MOHTALAV**—A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs.

**MONG, MOUNG, or MAUNG (Arakanese)**—Leader.

**MORA**—Stool.

**MONSOON**—Lit Season, and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit.

**MORLAN (Mappila)**—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar.

**MOULVI or MAULVI**—A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher.

**MUDALIYAR or MUDLIAR**—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

**MUTZZIN**—Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer.

**MUPASSAL, mofussil**—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Endr).

**MUJAWAR**—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb.

**MUJTAHID**—Lit One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

**MUKADAM**—Chief, leader. In Bombay, leader of coolie gang, also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

**MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtlar)**—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a *sanad* and therefore cannot appear in court as of right, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

**MUKHTIARKAR**—The officer in charge of a *taluka*, *Sind*, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, *syn* *tahashildar*.

**MUKTI, "release"**—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, *syn* *SIVANA, MOHNA*.

**MUKTAR UD DAULA**—Distinguished in the State. *MUKH*, in the country.

**MUG, mug**—A pulse, *PHASOLUS RADICATUS syn* *mug* Gujarat.

**MUNJ**—(1) A tall grass (*SACCHARUM MUNJA*) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn, (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread of monny.

**MURSHI**—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso Arablan language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

**MUSIR**—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

**MURTI (DEVADASI)**—A girl dedicated to a God or temple.

**MURUM, moorum**—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

**MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Mominin)**—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gujarat, also called "Mumins."

**MYOWUN**—"Mr."

**NACHANI, NAGLI**—See **RAGI**.

**NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhaan**—A place where drums are beaten.

**NAGARSHTH**—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

**NAIB**—Assistant or Deputy.

**NAIK**—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India, (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon).

**NAT**—A demon or spirit, Burma.

**NAWAB**—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

**NAWABZADA**—Son of a Nawab.

**NAZAR, nazarana**—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

**NAZIM**—Superintendent or Manager.

**NET ASSETS**—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord, (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.



race, customs, and language<sup>1</sup>. But there are other aspects by no means of less consequence and which, at the same time, are important factors of civilisation, the introduction of new objects the flora, the fauna, agriculture and industries.

There is no colonial nation which has less racial egotism and is more inclined to identify itself with the indigenous population than the Portuguese.<sup>2</sup> The discerning mind of Albuquerque found no better means of knitting together the East and the West and of consolidating the Empire which he was founding than by the fusion of the conquerors and the conquered, and towards this end he concentrated all his efforts<sup>3</sup>. If his judicious policy was not resolutely maintained or if it encountered grave difficulties, it did not fail any the less to achieve considerable results. Even at the present time there are to be met with in various parts of Asia groups of families, some small others large, which pride themselves on being the descendants of the European people who were the earliest in modern times to bring their civilisation to the East. These families also glory in designating themselves Portuguese and are proud of their Lusitanian patro-

<sup>1</sup> *Traces de Portugais dans les principales langues des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises*.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Portuguese have always been in this matter very tolerant—and this is one of the great qualities of colonisers—and they would never think it a disgrace to contract marriage alliances with the high castes of India, the people with the purest Aryan blood in their veins' Conde de Ficalho, *Garcia da Orta e o seu tempo*, p. 169.

<sup>3</sup> See João de Barros, Dec. II, V, 11.

'And already at this time there were in Goa four hundred and fifty married men, all servants of His Majesty, the King, and of the Queen, and of the Lords of Portugal, and those who wished to marry were so numerous that Afonso de Albuquerque could hardly grant their requests, for he did not give permission except for the men of proved character to marry' *Commentaries of Afonso Albuquerque*, III, Ch. 9 [Hak Soc., Vol. III, p. 41—ED.]

'The Portuguese make a marvellous profit all over India. Where they are well received they associate with the natives of the country, who in their turn accompany them in their voyages, so much so, that even all the crews of their ships and pilots are Indians, either Mohammedans or Hindus' Pyrard de Laval, *Viagem*, Vol. 1, p. 373 [Hak Soc., Vol. 1, p. 438—ED.]

I have been thinking about you very much lately,  
and wondering how you are getting on.  
I hope you are well and happy.  
I am still in the same old place,  
but I am doing my best to make the most of it.  
I will write again soon.

Your affectionate friend,  
Alice

PAO, LAC (Lac) - A small insect.

**RASA**—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja." The feminine is *Rani* (Princess or Queen), and it has the variants *Paj, Raza, Rao, Raf, Raval, Ravat, Ralver, Ralhar* and *Rasat*. The form *Ras* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S. & W. India.

RAYON-HL.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (g v) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra

**RASI.**—The wife or widow of a Raja

counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim" q v.

profess. And as these converts recall to mind with gratitude the names of those who were the earliest to bring over to them their faith with ample good will they forgive the Portuguese nation for the lapses they may well have been guilty of<sup>1</sup>. And among the cultured Hindus who are championing the cause of national self-rule there are not wanting some who regret as I myself have had occasion to hear that Portugal had not converted to her religion the greater part of India.

The Portuguese also promoted the civilisation of the East by her immense trade bringing over from Europe objects unknown in these parts, introducing these into the domestic life of the people, and by carrying very many objects from parts of Asia to others more remote in the continent, this last fact is testified to by the names of the articles with which are associated their place of origin<sup>2</sup>.

The flora of Asia and in a especial degree, that of India owes to Portugal the introduction of very many plants most of

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<sup>1</sup> 'With regard to the influence of Portuguese colonisation on the customs of the indigenous peoples, it is enough to say that since the very beginning Portuguese missionaries preached Christianity and founded Christian schools. It is unnecessary to add that the work of the missionaries introduced at the same time, the first elements of European civilisation and that the views of the conquerors, in respect of indigenous customs, began to be mellowed under the influence of Christianity.' Dr Heyligers, *op cit*

'These Catholic populations, which even now are to be found there in lands over which for long years we have lost our sway, and which combine with reverence for their faith their regard for the name of our land (Portugal), go to prove how deep the teaching and the influence of the Portuguese missionary had penetrated.' Conde de Ficalho, *op cit*, p 160

<sup>2</sup> 'Our ancient intercourse has, however left indelible traces in the language. *Bengarajima*, *Chaujima* and *Santomcjima* are fabrics which were imported from the Indian cities of Bengal (Port *Bengala*), Chaul and St Thomas (Port *San Tomé*). *Amakaua sango* are corals from Macau (formerly called Amacao), *Indengawa*, leather from India, and *Perusyagawa*, that from Persia.' Dr N. Murakami, *The Influence of Early Intercourse with Europe*, etc

'They have also a great quantity of cloths from Cambaya, Chaul, and Dabul, and from Bengal they bring many *synabasos* which are a sort of cloth.' Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p 261 [Hak Soc Longworth Dames's Translation, Vol I, p 93]



national sovereignty has passed away. This is the case with the Portuguese in Bengal, on both the coasts of the Indian peninsula, and in Malacca and Singapore.

But the phenomenon which one notices in Ceylon is nothing short of a marvel. There, not only the descendants of the Portuguese, but even the children of the Hollanders who exercised a sway over the island during as long a period as the Portuguese, and generally speaking all the Euro-Asiatics and even some of the indigenous inhabitants, have adopted Portuguese as their mother tongue. Besides these, there are the Europeans and the natives who learn the language for the convenience of trade, domestic requirements, or religious services.<sup>1</sup>

And it is yet again a matter for surprise and not a little amazing, that a section of the indigenous population, which cannot lay claim to a drop of Portuguese blood in its veins, should have repudiated its own vernacular and adopted, together with the Christian religion, Portuguese as its mother tongue. This is a phenomenon which one notices in the Presidency of Bombay and also in some parts of the Malabar Coast.<sup>2</sup>

The expansion of the Portuguese language over Asia during the past centuries is astounding. 'The history of the discovery of the Portuguese conquests is likewise the history, generally speaking, of the spread of the Portuguese language,'<sup>3</sup> says Dr Schuchardt very aptly, and he establishes his thesis with much erudition. To this may be added that the history of the spread of Portuguese missionary activities is, in an equal measure, up to a certain point, the history of the diffusion of the Portuguese language. In those early days Portuguese was

<sup>1</sup> 'Already the language of the Dutch, which they sought to extend by penal enactments, has ceased to be spoken even by their direct descendants, whilst a corrupted Portuguese is to the present day the vernacular of the lower classes in every town of importance.' Emerson Tennent

See the introduction to *Dialecto Indo-Português de Ceilão* by the author

<sup>2</sup> See *Dialecto Indo-Português do Norte* by the author

<sup>3</sup> *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des kreolischen Romanisch*, V

## Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many are a cattle who regard dress as a luxury wear nothing more and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of motal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

**Dress.**—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves, the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puffed from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

**Fashion Variations.**—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet, as

he must work for long hours in water, he would not cover his legs, but suspend only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north-west affects loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes, those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

**Women's Costumes.**—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *goshas* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public. A few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist—

It is true that to-day the radius of the circulation of Portuguese in Asia is no longer what it used to be, it is much reduced. It has ceased to be the *lingua franca* and, of its several dialects, some are extinct, others are *in articulo mortis*, and it may well be that yet others shall after the lapse of ages, have entirely disappeared. But when perchance Portuguese shall have ceased to be spoken in the East, the words from the beautiful tongue of Camoens adopted and naturalised in a hundred and one of the vernaculars of the East, will continue to exist as long as the vernaculars themselves endure and stand as living and abiding monuments of the Portuguese dominion and civilisation in those parts.

As was to be expected, the languages which most felt the influence of Portuguese were those of India and the Eastern Archipelago. And these are precisely the languages which are the subject of this study, and to these for one reason or another are superadded others. It is on this account that the philological notes that follow in the succeeding chapters have most reference to India.

### III *The Languages of India — General Observations*

India, on a par with her other riches, is rich also in languages and dialects of various species and gradations, which are spoken by an indigenous population of over 300 millions in an area which is equal to that of half Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Especially in the mountainous tracts inhabited by numerous tribes, nomadic and savage or semi-savage there exist so many diverse forms of speech that it is difficult to say whether they are distinct languages, well-defined dialects, or mere variants. In the plains the more important languages spread themselves out as the result of a process of absorption, and many dialects ordinarily limited to provinces or districts are easily reduced to one common

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<sup>1</sup> [According to the Census of 1921, the population of British India, excluding Ceylon, was reported to be 318,942,480 —ED.]

## Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Sahib, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shanwar, Tatarharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red, gold or silver, gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely

a stone, small or tall, weak or strong, a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog, and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white and so does Arjuna. Krishna black, Bhishma terrible, Natula a mongoose, Shunaka a dog, Shula a parrot, Shrin, a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond, Ratna or Ratan a jewel, Sonu or Chhanna gold, Vell or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically



writings in connection with the language of the East have come exclusively from the preacher of the Gospel and in modern times the cultivation of these language is principally their work<sup>1</sup>

Since the last fifty years and especially during very recent years the study and the cultivation of the more important living languages has grown apace thanks to the persistent efforts of missionaries and indologists and to the sustained stimulus and generous patronage of the British Government. Everywhere there are to be found mixed vernacular schools and every year there is published a large number of books in the characters of the various vernaculars, most of them of a didactic nature, not to speak of the large number of periodicals and journals which are read with great avidity by the present generation<sup>2</sup>

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that up to now there has been no investigation on scientific lines of the total number of languages and dialects in India nor has there been a unanimous consensus of opinion regarding the limits of the Indian language-field which, of course, varies a great deal from the geographical and political boundaries of India. Robert Cust enumerates no less than two hundred and forty-three languages and two hundred and ninety-six of the dialects grouped under eight families, but he unduly extends the range of the language-field including in it Timor, Madagascar, and the island of Formosa, owing, as he says, to linguistic and ethnic affinities<sup>3</sup>

In a zone much more circumscribed, but which however included Burma and Siam, Beames in 1868 counted hundreds of

<sup>1</sup> 'To one class of labourers Science is more indebted than to any other I allude to the Missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who have vied with each other in letting light into dark places' Robert Cust, *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies*, p. 21

<sup>2</sup> About eight hundred indigenous periodicals are published in India, they are printed in nineteen different languages. And about seven thousand books are printed each year in the vernacular languages

<sup>3</sup> *Op cit*, p. 148

## Indian Art.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

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in Western India - 1 in the Taper or sacred  
triangle. The interior decorations, and exter

the fact that the latter had the rails and  
fence posts in the latter point until tak-  
ing them to their being derived from wooden staves.

ture of a valley period. The characteristic features of these 'traps' are homogeneous open lava to the fore and to admit light, and collect

order of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Pillars.

temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint, a porch, and an enclosed courtyard with a place

for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with

great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a

The outer forms vary. The northern

At the same time, the Soviet Union has been making significant progress in the field of space exploration. The Soviet Union has launched several manned space flights, including the first manned space flight in 1968. The Soviet Union has also been making significant progress in the field of space exploration, including the development of the first manned space station, the Salyut 1, in 1971. The Soviet Union has also been making significant progress in the field of space exploration, including the development of the first manned space station, the Salyut 1, in 1971. The Soviet Union has also been making significant progress in the field of space exploration, including the development of the first manned space station, the Salyut 1, in 1971.

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efficiency are 1:11 in height to base by some criterion than that of the Mohals, on account of the feeling of 'height, grandeur and fine proportions'. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan power. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Lathimpore, Sirri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jalpur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unqualified in extent, splendour, to

to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constitutional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

**Sculpture**—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two relics and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally

as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed, for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often

exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry

Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Bihari, Bengali, Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Assamese, Oriya, Kashmiri, Nepali, Sinhalese<sup>1</sup>. Sir Grierson adds to these eleven others which he designates as Aryan but non-Sanskritic and these are spoken in Gilgit, Chitral, and Kafirstan. The total population of those who speak the Aryan tongues is more than 220 millions.<sup>2</sup>

To the Dravidian family belong Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kanarese, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota, Kurukh (or Uraon), Malhar (or Rajmahal), Gond, Khond, Kandh, Kolami. The first five and perhaps the Kodagu are cultivated, the rest are not cultivated. The population that employs the Dravidian languages is more than 57 millions.<sup>3</sup>

*Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language*, Introduction. But it is necessary to make a distinction. Sanskrit properly so called or classic Sanskrit could not have been a mother tongue, learnt at the breast of the mother, but yet it is undeniable according to the data provided by Yaska, Panini, and Patanjali that it was spoken by the cultured classes throughout the length and breadth of Ariavarta (from the Himalayas to the Vindhyas), in the same way as Portuguese is in Goa. See Arthur Macdonell, *A History of Sanskrit Literature*. And it is to be noted that in the census of 1901 seven hundred and sixteen individuals declared Sanskrit to be their language.

Sanskrit was evolved from the dialect spoken on the banks of the Sarasvati river almost in the same way as Latin was from the Italian dialect of Latium. Bālabbhāshā (literally 'the language of children') corresponds to Low Latin which was spoken by the masses. In many of the Indian languages, inclusive of the Dravidian, the literary idiom differs much from the spoken, as must also have happened, though perhaps not to the same extent, with Latin and Greek. Vid. Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*.

<sup>1</sup> With respect to the classification of this language, there is a difference of opinion among indologists and to this we will refer hereafter.

<sup>2</sup> The words in the early Indo Aryan language, mentioned in the Vedas, found their way into the new Indo Aryan idioms through two channels—directly, through the original Prakrit—a spontaneous and common evolution and indirectly, through classic Sanskrit, by the labours of the learned. The former are called *tadbhāvas*, and the latter *tatsamas*, which again are divided into ancient and modern. To comprehend the difference the Portuguese terms *chão* (ground), *cheio* (full), *auto* (action), and *feito* (deed) are *tadbhāvas*, with reference to Latin *plano* (plain), *pleno* (full), *acto* (action), and *facto* (deed) are *tatsamas*.

<sup>3</sup> Brahui, spoken in Baluchistan by about 160,000 people according to the 1921 census report is a remote branch of the Dravidian group. The ancient

of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same, for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public services were all imported from England and the portraits and other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859. In England itself, the first fifty years of the nineteenth century was a period of gross commercialism and artistic degradation, but with the advent of the International Exhibition of 1851 the eyes of the nation were opened to the value of art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England were imitated in a timid and tentative manner in India and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well equipped with literary ability, backed by intense enthusiasm for the views he held, he imposed upon his students an exclusive and severe study of the Moghul and Rajput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding a willing and equally enthusiastic friend in Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, an artist of imagination and fancy, combined with a serious

devotion to his art. He with other Bengal painters, inspired by Mr. Havell's precepts, founded, about thirty years ago, what has since become known as the Calcutta school of painting. In their early work the painters of this school closely adhered to the conventions of Moghul and Rajput artists, whom they took as their models, and these early examples made a great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the first sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting, based upon traditional lines, and it was confidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all classes. Interesting as many individual works of the school undoubtedly are the anticipations which greeted its inception have scarcely been fulfilled by the Calcutta school. The painters themselves have never reached the high technical standard of the artists who produced the best works of the Moghul or Rajput schools, and, as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted, and, while stemming the flood of western influence, they appear to have drifted into a backwater of Japanese conventions. The Indian public has failed to give the school the support it was hoped they would afford and the movement has had to depend for encouragement mainly upon Europeans in England and India.

**Bombay School of Art**—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Ceeli Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern Indians now to recapture the spirit which alone gave vitality to the great works of the past, that without this spirit, the conventions the ancient artists adopted are mere dead husks, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters, that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Art in the schools on the drawing Pottery

V *Geographical Distribution*

It is evident that in the present state of our knowledge, which is far from complete, it is not possible to trace with mathematical accuracy the lines which divide each of the living languages of India, nor would this be possible in respect of certain localities

Apart from the difficulty referred to above, of determining the territorial boundaries of the languages of India, there arises another of ascertaining whether the hill peoples who are ethnically distinct are also separated by language differences and if their languages belong to one and the same family<sup>1</sup>

There are countries where two or more mother tongues or vernaculars exist side by side spoken by different tribes or races, this phenomenon is due to immigration in the remote past

Besides this two or more languages become so blended along the frontier of a continuous stretch of territory that, they either go to form one separate dialect with elements taken equally from each language and without any genealogical subordination or one of the two rises superior to the other and preserves its ties of family likeness

It is not to be expected, therefore, that the linguistic maps which have till now been published are accurate in respect of all the languages, some of them err through excess—by double designation or enlargement of the language-field—others through defect—by omission or contraction of the language area

The zone of each of the more important languages is sufficiently well known in its general lines and will be marked out in the description that follows of each of these

<sup>1</sup> 'In the Himalayas the two families, as far as we have data for them, are so intermixed, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down definite boundaries

Especially is this the case in the large kingdom of Nepal which is still a *terra incognita* in many respects' Beames, *Outlines of Indian Philology*, p 9

### Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

### Other Hindu Styles

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c, and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

The writer finds some difficulty in following Fergusson's two next divisions of classification, the "Chalukyan" of South-central India, and the "Northern or Indo-Aryan style." The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of "Hindu"—however unscientific he may there by stand confessed. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneshwar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindraban, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Dattiya, Uda, Dig and Udaipur.

### Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally

called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a taboo on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

### Foreign Influence

There would appear to be a conflict between archæologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by foreign influence under the Mahomedans. The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the art as having been due to foreign importation. The Gandharan sculptures with their Greek tendency, the development of new forms and modes of treatment to which allusion has been made, the similarities to be found between the Mahomedan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe, the introduction of the minaret and, above all, the historical evidences that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times, are cited in support of the theory. On the other hand those of the opposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must come by way of Europe, and the best things in art by way of Greece. To them the Gandharan sculpture, instead of being the best, is the worst in India even because of its Greek tincture. They find in the truly indigenous work beauties and significances not to be seen in the Greco-Bactrian sculptures, and point to those of Borobuder in Java, the work of Buddhist colonists from India, wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the insular position, as showing the best examples of the art extant. It is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy, with respect to sculpture at any rate, cannot be formed till time has obliterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West.

To the adherents of the newer school the undisputed similarities between Indo-Mahomedan and Hindu buildings outweigh those between Indian and Western Mahomedan

VII *Exotic Elements*

No Asiatic language, generally speaking and no Indian language in particular, can pride itself on possessing a vocabulary which is purely vernacular, free from a very considerable and, at the same time very necessary admixture indeed of heterogeneous elements<sup>1</sup>. The exotic elements were first introduced by Sanskrit, whose influence direct or indirect on the Dravidian languages (and on a smaller scale on the Malayan languages) is comparable to that which Latin continues to exercise on the non-Romance languages of Europe. It is divided into old Sanskrit which is in common use and the modern which is confined to literary purposes.

The Mahommedan invasion, in its turn brought into the country many Arabic and Persian terms but these enriched the vocabularies more of the Aryan than of the Dravidian languages; its influence on these was similar to what it exercised on the languages in the peninsula of Spain.

After them the Portuguese as was to be expected, gave a large number of words of their own language to almost all the languages, cultivated or uncultivated, what time they themselves were absorbing a large number of words from them into their own tongue. This they effected by direct or indirect means, and they also helped to spread over the country some vernacular expressions derived from one or the other language after they had undergone sometimes a phonetic modification at their hands.

The Dutch, as has been said before, have left very few vestiges of their language and these almost exclusively in Sinhalese, nor, in spite of their long domination, is the influence of their language very great in the languages of Malay, as is admitted by Dr Fokker.

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<sup>1</sup> Sanskrit herself borrowed from the Latin *denāra*, denarius, and from the Greek *kalama*, a reed used for writing, *horā*, hour, and other astronomical terms.





- 1 The Christian religion which was propagated and carried on by Portuguese missionaries or by missionaries who though not Portuguese had assimilated Portuguese ways of life and thought, this was so because there were no vernacular terms corresponding exactly with what they wished to teach, or such as were known to the people at large. Again, even when suitable terms or expressions existed in the indigenous languages, they made use of the Portuguese words for fear lest the people might confound Christianity with Hinduism or Mahomedanism and thereby trace resemblances between these three religions. Cf. *cruz* (cross), *igreja* (church), *altar* (altar), *padre* (priest), *casar* (to marry). Likewise the names of ecclesiastical dignitaries of church vestments and vessels, of ceremonies and liturgical festivities are with few exceptions Portuguese as *papa* (Pope), *bispo* (bishop), *arcebispo* (archbishop), *meunho* (beadle), *caliz* (chalice), *hóstia*, *partícula* (the sacred wafer), *alba* (alb), *estola* (stole), *capa* (cope), *Natal* (Christmas), *Advento* (Advent), *Pascoa* (Easter).<sup>1</sup>
- 2 The new civilisation which introduced new vocables to signify objects till then unknown or little known, such as *armário* (ward-robe), *balde* (bucket).

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<sup>1</sup> For example, in Tamil, not to speak of Konkani, the following ecclesiastical terms are in use *amito* (amice), *alba* (alb), *cordão* (cord), *casula* (chasuble), *dalmática* (dalmatic), *manipulo* (maniple), *estola* (stole), *capa* (cope), *caliz* (chalice), *patena* (paten), *pala* (?), *bólsa* (?), *corporal* (corporal), *sanguinho* (a little cloth with which the priest wipes the chalice after receiving the sacrament), *cota* (surplice), *hóstia* (host), *partícula* (wafer), *missal* (missal), *ritual* (ritual), *estante* (a reading desk), *altar* (altar), *cruz* (cross), *castiçal* (candle stick), *tabernáculo* (tabernacle), *sacramento* (sacrament), *turíbulo* (censer), *naveta* (incense pan), *caldeirinha* (?), *galheta* (cruet), *pálio* (a canopy carried over the sacrament in processions), *sotaina* (soutane), *loba* (cassock). For the most part such vocables are not referred to in this book.

[illegible]

**Textiles**—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal, but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silk.

(pickle), *chuta* (chutnz) *quãñu* (top room) *pru* (sauce), *rota* (walking stick)

## IX The Morphology of the *Portu*

The greater number of the imported words made up of is natural, of substantives which are either the names of persons or objects, and of some abstract nouns, and these are employed sometimes in an extended and at other in a limited sense.

Abstract terms and derivatives are formed and the nouns declined in conformity with the general rule of each language. To take an instance, *bêbo* (drunkard) in Konkani gives *bêbê pan* or *bêbêkay* (drunkenness), *bêbadura*, in Sinhalese, gives *bêbadukama*. From *lâzâr*, also used as a substantive in Konkani in the sense of 'marriage', is derived *lâzâr* (married), *lâzârâto* (marriageable) *kâzro* ('marriage' in a deprecativè sense).

Some substantives are employed in an acceptation peculiar to the local Portuguese dialect as in the Sinhalese, *râmma* (from the Port. dialect, *ramo*) for 'mould', *rendam* (from the Port. dialect, *renda*) for 'rent', 'toll, tax payable to the State'.

Verbs have very little adaptability and are never much in demand for borrowing purposes. And yet we meet many of them in Konkani and in the Malayan group. In Konkani they remain as a rule unchanged and are conjugated with the vernacular verb corresponding to 'to make' or 'to be' according as it is transitive or intransitive and reflexive. The Malay verbs have no inflexions.

Some words with a verbal form have, in addition or exclusively, the meaning of the substantive, as *casar* (to marry and marriage), *pintar* (to paint and a painting), *jogar* (game of dice), *confessar* (confession).

Some adjectives occur in a few languages, which are also used adverbially as the result of indigenous influence, as, in Goa, *júst* (just and justly), *seit* (certain and certainly). Adverbs proper, conjunctions and prepositions occur only in the Malay group. But we meet with *contra* (against) in Konkani.



- 3 The final vowel when preceded by a stressed vowel may also sometimes be dropped as in *almãr* from 'armário' (ward-robe), *basí* from 'bacia' (plate), in Konkani all the post-tonic vowels are eliminated, thus we have *ālmān* from 'armário' (ward-robe), *vigān* from 'vigário' (vicar), *muzq* from música (music) and musico (musician), *lambr* from 'camara' (chamber)
- 4 The final *a* after a consonant is treated in diverse ways. In the Aryan languages of the South (except Sinhalese) it is silent as in *phít* from 'fita' (ribbon), *lamís* or *lamij* from 'camisa' (shirt), *bomb* from 'bomba' (pump). In those of the North, ordinarily, it is lengthened out or stressed as in *phītā*, *pīpā*, *qīrjā*, *lamij*, *mēj* from 'fita' (ribbon), 'pipa' (barrel), 'igreja' (church), 'camisa' (shirt), 'mesa' (table). In the Dravidian it is changed into *u*, a favourite termination with them. *lamisu* (Tam *lamiseri*), *pistūlu*, *ripu*, *vāu* from 'camisa' (shirt), 'pistola' (pistol), 'ripa' (lath), 'vara' (yard). In the Malayan, the final *a* is retained in some words, whilst in others it is changed into the closed *o* *renda*, *rendó*, from 'renda' (tax or hire), *roda*, *rodó* from 'roda' (wheel), *ronda*, *rondó* from 'ronda' (patrol)
- 5 The final *e* mute oscillates between the tonic *i* (Aryan languages) and the atonic *i* (Dravidian and Malayan languages) *bāldí*, *báldi* from 'balde' (bucket), *chāví*, *cháv* from 'chave' (key), *pādí*, *pád* from 'padre' (priest). In Konkani and Marathi it is dropped many times, being preceded by the simple consonant *lób* from 'couve' (cabbage), *garád* from 'grade' (railing), *búl* (Konk) from 'bule' (tea-pot), *lóch* (Konk) from 'coche' (coach).

# Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below.

"In India we have already a standard time, which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m. 10s in advance of Greenwich. Similarly, Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements, but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India, would be preferable.'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping the difference by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway

authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour, whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s. They would then represent a time 6½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time, and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 35 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F, Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F, Karachi 62 F, Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time and would correspond with 97°30' E longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. It goes without saying that a railway, while engine is running, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case.

"It is difficult to recall, without a sense of irony, the various objections of the proposal which were advanced at the time when the Indian Standard Time was first proposed. It is a pity that the

rule, because they are not to be met with in the majority of Asiatic languages, e.g. we have *larata* from 'carreta' (light cart), *amáru* from 'amarrta' (cable), *boia* from 'bôia' (wine lees), *phôr* from 'fôrro' (lining)

- 12 *Lh* and *nh* which have no sounds corresponding to them are rendered respectively by *ly* or *l* and *ny* or *n*. Thus we have *tuálha*, *tuála*, *tuál tuáló* from 'toalha' (towel), *velhu*, *el*, from 'velho' (old), *lunyá* from 'cunha' (wedge); *barlín* from 'barquinha' (a skiff). Konkani, Malayalam and some other languages preserve the original sound in some words representing it by *ñ* or *ññ*. Thus we get *modiñ* or *modinh* (Konk.) from 'modinha' (song), *vinñu* (Malaval) from 'vinho' (wine).
- 13 *S* intervocalic (=z) is generally changed into *ɟ* (sometimes into *s* sibilant) either because many of the languages have no such sound or because it is only associated with the syllables of certain vowels (*a*, *o*, *u*, as in Konkani, Marathi, Sindhi). Thus we have *mêɟ* from 'mesa' (table), *lamíɟ* or *lamís* from 'camisa' (shirt)<sup>1</sup>
- 14 *R* and *l* change places in those languages which have these sounds but in those which have only one of them the one is replaced by the other. Thus we have *kadél*, *bhobló* from 'cadeira' (chair), and 'abóbora' (pumpkin), *boiu*, *charamera* (Jap.) from 'bôlo' (cake), and 'charamela' (bagpipe), *complador*, *patih* (Pid-Engl.) from 'comprador' (steward) and 'padre' (priest).
- 15 Surd consonants frequently become sonant, but rarely does the reverse of this happen. Thus we

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<sup>1</sup> In Konkani *ɟ* is usually changed into *z* after *a*, *o*, *u* *imaz* from Port *imagem* (image), *relóz* from Port *relógio* (watch), *āzud* from Port *ajuda* (assistance)

## Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s, or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000=£100). But after 1873 owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s 4d was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations (See article on Currency System).

**Notation**—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £66,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

**Coinage**—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d. It may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

**Weights**—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units.

The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed one maund=40 seers, one seer=16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2.057 lb., and the maund 82.28 lb. The standard is used in official reports.

**Retail**—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

**Proposed reforms**—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. It is pointed out that in England a hog-head of wine contains 63 gallons and a hog-head of beer only 54 gallons, that a bushel of corn weighs 48 lbs in Sunderland and 240 lbs in Cornwall, that the English stone weight represents 14 lbs in popular estimation, but only 5 lbs, if we are weighing glass, and eight for meat, but 6 lbs for cheese. Similar instances are multiplied in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than England. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces a 'seer',



this is well nigh impossible in view of the enormous area and the immense variety of languages to be explored and investigated not to speak of other obvious difficulties

Even a seasoned polyglot would find it very difficult to be able to acquire, at the end of many years complete personal knowledge of about half a dozen languages, and these of one or two language groups only It is just on this account that there are as yet no comparative dictionaries just as there are comparative grammars of great value<sup>1</sup> Such as exist are small vocabularies or dictionaries of some dialects or of two or three of cognate languages<sup>2</sup>

Another way, supplementary but deficient withal, would be to obtain with the help of competent persons a list of Portuguese vocables that have found their way into their respective languages This again is not easy, because there are few who would show any inclination for a task so thankless involving the assembling of words which do not spontaneously present themselves to the mind when dissociated from any specific ideas Even with the help of obliging friends it was not possible for me to secure more than three lists of Tamil, one of Bengali one of Kanarese, and one of Telugu, and these too were incomplete and summary I am not aware that such lists of Portuguese words have been made, incomplete though they be, excepting one relating to Hindustani (Schuchardt, *op cit*) and some others bearing upon the languages of the Malayo-Polynesian group

Under these circumstances the only course to take was to run through, word by word, the dictionaries of such languages as

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<sup>1</sup> John Beames, *Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages* Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*

<sup>2</sup> In 1868 Sir W W Hunter published a list of 186 vocables in 120 non-Aryan languages or dialects under the title of *Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia* F A Sevettenham likewise brought out his *Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects of the Wild Tribes inhabiting the Malayan Peninsula*

# The History of India in Outline.

No history of India can be proportionate and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect. Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology, tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes picturesque, the many gaps that exist in the early history of India. and, though the labours of modern geographers and archaeologists have been amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by-ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation. There are, for example, to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed "from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea", and the great epic poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science. But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained, and, for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers.

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3,000 years before Christ, with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archaeological Department in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab, but more particularly at Mohenjodaro in Sind, carry us back even further. They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relics of a high civilisation stated by the Department to be Sumerian. The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world, but the general critic omits several of those remote centuries and takes 600 B.C. or thereabouts as his starting point. At that time much of the country was covered with forest, but the Aryan races, who had entered India from the north, had established in parts a form of civilisation far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities, like Benares, founded by those invaders. In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land, who overran the Deccan and the Southern part of the Peninsula, crushed the aborigines, and at a much later period, were themselves subdued by the Aryans. Of these two civilising forces, the Aryan is the better known, and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar, on the Ganges. It was in, or near, this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, Bimbisara by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha. The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B.C.) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the

equivalent of about one million sterling. Detailed history, however, does not become possible until the invasion of Alexander in 326 B.C.

## Alexander the Great

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had captured Aornos, on the Upper Indus. In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxila, and marched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Akesines (Chenab). The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and Ravi. But at the River Hyphasis (Bias) his weary troops mutinied, and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready. The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mekran and Persia to Babylon, and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India. Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officers to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered, but his death at Babylon, in 323, destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid, and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces, heavily scarred by war but not hellenized.

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's generals was a young Hindu, Chandragupta, who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha. He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600,000 troops in the field against Seleucus, to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander. This was too formidable an opposition to be faced, and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the first paramount Sovereign of India (321 B.C.) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Bankpore. Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes, the ambassador sent to India by Seleucus. His memorable reign ended in 297 B.C. when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (269—231 B.C.) who recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions. This King, in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the Kingdom of Kalinga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms. The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing. He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his children. But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that Buddhism

such as *tabaco* (tobacco), *arratel* (pound weight) *chá* (tea) *café* (coffee) whether certain terms are in fact not instances of parallelisms, sometimes with very slight change of meaning, such as *chapa* (stamp or mark) *tanque* (tank) *varanda* (veranda) <sup>1</sup>

## XII *The Method observed in this Work*

Among the Portuguese words in this work there are some whose etymology is evident or almost certain there are others whose source in the indigenous languages is doubtful or improbable and, finally there are a few of which it can be said with certainty or with great probability that they are not the originals of the Asiatic vocables

Those which come under the second head I have marked with a note of interrogation placed at the very beginning when the doubt embraces all the languages mentioned, or placed before one or more of them when the uncertainty is limited to these Those of the third class I have distinguished with an asterisk, and I have indicated the reasons for the inclusion of such in my list and also for rejecting them as the etymons of the Asiatic words, I have done this lest it might appear that I had omitted to mention them because I was not acquainted with them

There are some words which are not genuine Portuguese words and which, therefore, the Portuguese could not have carried with them from Europe, they belong to an Asiatic language or group of languages But as such words form part of the Asio-Lusitanian vocabulary and were adopted and disseminated by the Portuguese I thought they should have a place in this work after due reservation had been made

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<sup>1</sup> 'Derivations of names are much better ascertained in the countries where they originate, and where we know the languages well, than in strange countries where we scarcely know a word much less know the derivations' Garcia da Orta, *Colloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India*, LVIII (Markham's Translation p 462)

dom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size. The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanauj—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabia.

With the end of the period of anarchy, the political history of India centres round the Rajputs. One clan founded the kingdom of Gujarat, another held Malwa, another (the Chauhan) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on. Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (c. 1040 A.D.) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India. Later in the same century the Chauhans were united, and by 1163 one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhya to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old. The son of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj, the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans. With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilization that had been evolved out of chaos, and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuja (twelfth century). The triumph of Hinduism had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith.

### Mahomedan India

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched India, in Sind, less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar. A descendant of his Mahmud (967-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanauj, Gwalior, and Somnath in Kathiawar, but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab. Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century, by which time, from the little territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed Ghorl capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal. Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against, and once defeated, one of the armies of this ruler, but was himself defeated in the following year. Mahomed Ghorl was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties. Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din, the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi. Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1526, only a few of the many kings who governed and fought and built beautiful build-

ings stand out with distinction. One of these was Ala-ud-din (1206-1210), whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator. Another was Ekroz Shah, of the house of Tughlaq, whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdication, in confusion. In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1398-1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Taimur. It was the end of the fifteenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodi, began to recover. His son, Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1526, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty.

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date were of comparative unimportance, though some great men appeared among them. In Gujarat, for example, Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land. In the South various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar. Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis. It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous.

### The Mughal Empire

As one draws near to modern times it becomes impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole. Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in India, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire. How Babar gained Delhi has already been told. His son Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan, an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545. The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun, having snatched Kabul from one of his brothers, was strong enough to win back part of his old kingdom. When Humayun died (1556) his eldest son, Akbar, was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served, but his career of conquest was almost uninterrupted and by 1594 the whole of India North of the Ne-budda had bowed to his authority, and he subsequently entered the Deccan and captured Ahmednagar. This great ruler, who was as remarkable for his religious tolerance as for his military prowess, died in 1605, leaving behind him a record that has been surpassed by few. His son, Jehangir, who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan,

different languages, I have prepared separate lists of each of them, in these especial lists I have included words employed exclusively in Konkani or in Teto or Geloh, but which I had omitted from the body of the work.

The Portuguese words or such as are presumed to be of Portuguese origin which I have listed in the different Asiatic languages are almost all which are known after reliable scientific inquiry to have been really employed in these several languages. As the result of mere conjectures or inferences, it would have been possible to augment greatly their number in cognate languages.

### XIII *Brief Notes on each of the Languages*<sup>1</sup>

In this chapter I shall present a brief survey of each of the languages which enter into this study in the order in which they figure in it. Besides the filiation and the nature of the language I shall set out the area, the population, the dialects, characters, the antiquity of its literature etc. I shall indicate also the vehicles by which the Portuguese words found their way into each. In respect of each of these languages I shall quote the various authorities whose studies have reference to the subject of this work.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Mappa Dialectologica do continente portuguez* (The Dialectical Map of the Portuguese Continent), by J. Leite de Vasconcellos preceded by a summary classification of languages by A. R. Gonçalves Viana. Latham, *Elements of Comparative Philology*. Gustav Oppert, *On the Classification of Languages*. Sir Erskine Perry, *On the Geographical Distribution of the Principal Languages of India*, etc. in *Journal Bombay Branch R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, 1853. H. H. Wilson, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*, the Preface. Robert Cust, *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies*. John Beames, *op cit*, and *Outlines of Indian Philology*. Caldwell, *op cit*. George Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*, *The Languages of India*, and *the Census*.

Kelgwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times appalling. To cope with such conditions strong men were needed, and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate, the long list of its servants, from Oxenden and Aungler to Hastings and Raffles, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen, the finest Empire-builders the world has known.

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course. But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. By the French, who founded Pondicherry and Chandernagore towards the end of the 17th century, much more was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule.

### The French Wars

When war broke out between England and France in 1744, the French had acquired a strong position in Southern India, which had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hyderabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains. In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron, under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizam's who ruled in the Carnatic. The French, however, kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English. The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops, and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees. One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power, and in return the Northern Circars, between Orissa and Madras, was granted to the French. This territory, however, was captured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-63). Dupleix had by then been recalled to France. Lally, who had been sent to drive the English out of India, captured Fort St. David and invested Madras. But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitions of Empire in Southern India. Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in miniature.

### Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal, where Siraj-ud-

Daula had acceded to power. The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded they should surrender a refugee and should cease building fortifications. They refused and he marched against them with a large army. Some of the English took to their ships and made off down the river, the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the "Black Hole." From this small and stifling room 23 persons, out of 146, came out alive the next day. Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admiral Watson's squadron, recaptured the town (1757), and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chandernagore. The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne, marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans, 2,000 sepoy and 8 pieces of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000. The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Clive, after hesitating on the course to be pursued, routed the Nawab. Mir Jafar was put on the throne at Murshidabad, and the price of this honour was put at £2,340,000 in addition to the grant to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty-four Parganas. In the year after Plassey, Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar, in each case with success. From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in England. During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place. This ruler moved his capital to Monghyr, organized an army, and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal. About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gheria and Oodeynullah, and Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh. But in 1764, after quelling a sepoy mutiny in his own camp by blowing 24 ring leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint forces of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar. In 1765 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor. "Two landmarks stand out in his policy. First, he sought the substance, although not the name, of territorial power, under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor. Second, he desired to purify the Company's service, by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources. In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Governorship of Clive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Plassey." Before Clive left India, in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of Northern India and had set up a system of Government in Bengal by which the English received the revenues and maintained the

enriched by Portuguese and Kanarese words. The language spoken in Ilhas (the insular portions of Goa) partakes of the characteristics of the dialects of the two afore-mentioned districts.

With regard to the nature and the origin of the Konkani language I shall transcribe what I wrote in my *Konkani-Portuguese Dictionary*. 'From what precedes I will briefly sum up my conclusions. (1) Konkani is an Aryan language and inflexional, not Dravidian and agglutinative. (2) it resembles *Bālabbhāshā*, (3) it is less removed from Sanskrit in its grammatical structure and in its vocabulary than is Marathi, (4) it is not a dialect or corruption of Marathi. (5) it approximates more to ancient Marathi (which in its turn comes very near to *Bālabbhāshā*) than to the modern, (6) it is allied very much in its phonetic structure to the Gaurian languages of the North, specially Bengali, (7) it represents with much probability Sarasvatī which orientalists regard as being extinct, for those who introduced it into the Konkani were emigrants from Tirhotra or Tirhut.'<sup>1</sup>

In Goa, for the purposes of writing, Roman characters with Portuguese sound values are employed, in the north, Marathi *bālbodh* or *modī* characters are used, in Kanara Kanarese or Roman characters. Old writings in Kanarese as well as in Devanagari are extant and the scripts of these two languages must be regarded as the proper alphabets of Konkani.

The territory in which Konkani is most spoken being under Portuguese rule for four centuries, it is but natural that it should have admitted Portuguese words more largely than any other language. A tenth or perhaps more of the colloquial speech of the Velhas Conquistas is made up of Portuguese words or of words that are derived from Portuguese. In the Dictionary referred to above I included the following. (1) All words of Portuguese origin which had been adopted by one or more of the Oriental

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<sup>1</sup> See *Sahyādri-khanda*, edited by Dr Cunha. Hoernle and Grierson find, 'Konkani has intimate relationship with Hindi the direct representative of ancient Mahārāṣṭrī.'

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## Social Reform

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

Some of his friends, older forms, forced on him to a last stand his willingness of the test by which a selected body could enter the service of the Company, was not unpopular at the time, but was rejected by the directors for the establishment of self or widow burial, and the Company lost with the help of Captain M. Jones of the professional artillery who is known as *Tiger*. In 1840 he annexed Cachar, and, two years later, Coor. The increasing force of the ruler of Myson forced him to take that State also under British administration—where it remained until 1851. His rule was marked in other ways by the dispatch of the first steamer that made the passage from Pambay to Suva, and by his settlement of the long educational controversy in favour of the advocates of instruction in English and the vernacular. Lord William Bentinck left India (1833) with his programme of reforms unfulfilled. The new Charter Act of 1833 had brought to a close the commercial business of the Company and emphasized their position as rulers of an Indian Empire in trust for the Crown. By it the whole administration, as well as the legislation of the country, was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in

The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

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## Sikh Wars

Lord Ellenborough's other wars—the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the suppression of an outbreak in Gwalior—were followed by his recall, and the appointment of Sir Henry (1st Lord) Hardinge to be Governor-General. A soldier Governor-General was not unacceptable, for it was felt that a trial of strength was imminent between the British and the remaining Hindu power in India, the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Kingdom, had died in 1839, loyal to the end to the treaty he had made with Metcalfe thirty



to the census of 1901, in this I have included the Konkani that is spoken in British territory. Its zone which takes in a vast area extends from Goa to the river Damaun (*Daman Ganga*), and on its eastern boundaries impinges on Kanarese and Telugu. It has three principal dialects *Khandesi*, *Dakhni* and *Konkani*, to these some philologists add Gomantaki, more correctly called Konkani.

Marathi owing to its importance occupies the second place in the Gaurian languages. It is much cultivated, there are primary schools in all parts where it is taught and it possesses a rich literature, especially suited for school purposes<sup>1</sup>, its oldest literary specimens which are poetical and religious belong to the 13th century.

Marathi has two alphabets *Bālbodh* (or *Bālbod*) which is, with slight variations, the same as *Devanagari* or Sanskrit, and is employed in the schools and in the press, *Modi* or *Mod*, which is peculiar to it, has fewer characters and makes no distinction between short and long vowels (i, ī, u, ū), it is written in a cursive manner without any separation of letters and is employed for correspondence and in manuscripts.

Its copious vocabulary, consisting of 20,000 words, is made up of the aboriginal Turanic stock, of Prakrit through Magadhi (the ancient language of Behar), of the Sanskrit, through its literature, of Arabic and Persian owing to the Mussulman domination and the influence of Hindustani, and of Portuguese and English.

The infiltration of Portuguese words into the language is due to the former Portuguese dominion over Bombay, Thana, Bassein and Chaul, to commerce (Surat, Bijapur), to the vicinage of Goa and Damaun, to the Portuguese missions in the greater part of the Marathi language-field, and to the Portuguese dialect of the Indian Christians who now go by the name of

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<sup>1</sup> Molesworth's and Candy's dictionaries deserve especial mention as models in their class.

Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls. By nightfall the British, with a loss of nearly 1,200 killed and wounded, had only secured a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won, but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner, and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson.

### Massacre at Cawnpore

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib, the heir of the last Peshwa, a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, surrendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back. Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock, having defeated the Nana's forces, arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships. The relieving force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invested, and the garrison was not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell arrived in November. Fighting continued for 18 months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell finally reduced, and in Central India, where Sir Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign against the dismembered Rani of Jhansi—who died at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi,

### Transfer to the Crown

With the end of the mutiny there began a new era in India, strikingly marked at the outset by the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown. By that Act India was to be governed by, and in the name of, the Sovereign through a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council of fifteen members. At the same time the Governor-General received the title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company, numbering about 24,000 officers and men were—greatly resenting the transfer—amalgamated with the Royal service, and the Indian Navy was abolished. On November 1, 1858, the Viceroy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen Victoria had assumed the Government of India, and proclaimed a policy of justice and religious toleration. A principle already enunciated in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and all of every race or creed, were to be admitted as far as possible to those offices in the Queen's service for which they might be qualified. The aim of the Government was to be the benefit of all her subjects in India—"In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Peace was proclaimed in July 1859, and in the cold weather Lord Canning went on tour in the northern provinces, to receive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure them that the "policy of lapse" was at an end. A number of other important reforms marked

the closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. The India Councils Act (1861) augmented the Governor-General's Council, and the Councils of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members, European and Indian, for legislative purposes only. By another Act of the same year, High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased debt of India Mr James Wilson was sent from England to be Financial Member of Council, and to him are due the customs system, income tax, license duty, and State paper currency. The cares of office had broken down the Viceroy's health. His successor, Lord Elgin, lived only a few months after his arrival in India, and was succeeded by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, the "saviour of the Punjab."

### Sir John Lawrence

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganising the Indian military system, and of reconstructing the Indian army. The latter task was carried out on the principle that in the Bengal army the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and cavalry should be one to two, and in the Madras and Bombay armies one to three; the artillery was to be almost wholly European. The re-organisation was carried out in spite of financial difficulties and the saddling of Indian revenues with the cost of a war in Abyssinia with which India had no direct concern, but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organising process was being carried on. Two severe famines—in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy, and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history, that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starvation. He also created the Irrigation Department under Col (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted. One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal. The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton industry caused by the American Civil War. The "Share Mania," however, did no permanent harm to the trade of Bombay, but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service, from an Assistant Magistracy to the Viceroyalty. Lord Mayo, who succeeded him, created an Agricultural Department and introduced the system of Provincial Finance, thus fostering the impulse to local self-government. He also laid the foundation for the reform of the salt duties, thereby enabling his successors to abolish the inter-provincial customs lines. Unhappily his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him, for he was murdered in the settlement of the Andaman Islands. Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872) chose his abilities chiefly in finance. A severe famine

## 4 HINDI

Hindi is the most important language in India, occupying almost the centre of its language-field whether we look at it from the standpoint of area covering 248,000 square miles, or of the numbers that speak the language—almost 73 millions, or from its vitality in ever spreading itself and absorbing other languages, or from the number of its dialects—fifty-eight according to Cust, some of which can pass for real languages. There are philologists who consider that Gujarati, Panjabi and Nepalese should be considered as dialects of Hindi. Beames mentions the following as the principal dialects of the language: Maithili, Magadhi, Bhojpuri, Kosali, Brijbasha, Kanaui, Rajputani (group of dialects), Bundelkhandi. Sir Grierson divides Hindi into two parts: Eastern and Western.

Though Hindi is derived from Indo-Aryan, nevertheless, it contains a large number of words of Turanic descent and a considerable admixture of Arab-Persian loan words. It is generally written in the Devanagiri script. Literary Hindi has passed through three stages, archaic, that is at least 700 years old, Hindi of the middle period and the current language.

The influence of Portuguese on it is principally mediate through the intervention of other neighbouring languages. It appears scarcely likely that the influence could have proceeded from politico-commercial relations which were not very frequent.<sup>1</sup>

## 5 HINDUSTANI

Without entering into the question whether Hindustani is a language by itself or rather a dialect of Hindi, as it is generally supposed to be, I am treating it under a separate head owing to the especial nature of my work. Formed from 16th century Persian which was the language spoken by the Mahommedan

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<sup>1</sup> Shakespear assigns to Hindi a large number of the Portuguese words introduced into Hindustani.



# 6 Laskari-Hindustani

*Lascari* or *lascarin* from the Persian *laskari*, first employed by the Portuguese and subsequently adopted by the Dutch and the English in its original meaning, 'soldier',<sup>1</sup> came afterwards to denote the indigenous sailor and is in this sense synonymous with the Arab-Hindustani 'khalasi'.<sup>2</sup> And as it is generally the Mussulmans who are the crews of vessels bound on long voyages their speech was given the name of Lashkari-Hindustani

Now, it is but natural that in the formation of this dialect of sea-faring men there should figure very many words from the language of those Europeans who were the first to cross the seas to India and who exclusively dominated them for a long period. The English language is to-day playing a similar, and in an equal measure, a supplementary part. The vocabulary of Lashkari-Hindustani is therefore an admixture of Hindustani, properly so called, of the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, and of the present-day English.<sup>3</sup>

The study of this 'confusion of tongues' has a special interest because of the variety of forms and the phonetic changes which are represented in the Portuguese words which have issued from the speech of an unlettered people during the long space of

<sup>1</sup> 'What was given as *soldo* (soldier's pay) and rations to the *lascarins* who were in the City' Castanheda, *Historia do Descobrimento e Conquista da India*

'They divide among the soldiers of their flag ships who are called *lascarins*' Damão de Góis, *Chronica del Rei D. Manuel*, II, Ch. 6

<sup>2</sup> 'There were Portuguese sailors fewer than were needed and in their place Mohammedan *lascarins* who as they were interested only in their personal gain and had no experience in the handling of ships were a sort of hindrance' António Bocarro, Dec. XIII, p. 25

'With the exception of some (Portuguese) who go as masters or pilots on their own ships or on those of His Majesty, the crew and company are all Mohammedans who are called *Laschares* (whence it is that the soldiers were commonly designated *Lascharis*)' João de Lucena, Bk. IV, Ch. 1

<sup>3</sup> 'Dass ursprünglich die ganze Seemannssprache des Laskaren portugiesisch war, das zu vermuten dürfte mit Hinblick auf die vorstehender Abhandlung dargelegten Thatsachen nicht allzüküher sein' Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc

thus showing that the Legislative Assembly had no real control over finance. The responsibilities of the Assembly were few. Since the Government could override its decisions, its decisions became irresponsible. In the Provinces, however, there was less irresponsibility, and consequently the members of the Legislative Councils were often the allies of Government. But it took time for Indian opinion to realise that the Legislative Councils, however imperfect, were the instruments of order and good government. Some years later, the boycott broke down. Mr O R Das, one of Mr Gandhi's chief lieutenants, decided to associate with the Legislature—ostensibly to destroy the reforms, but actually because he and many others had grown tired of a policy of mere negation. The downfall of non-co-operation was further signalled by the election of a great Swarajist, Mr V J Patel, to be President of the Legislative Assembly—an office which he held until the summer of 1930.

When Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading in 1926, the prospects of peace improved. It was ordained by Statute that a Commission should examine the Indian Reforms within ten years of the inception of the Government of India Act. In 1927 both the British Government and the Government of India agreed that the Commission should be appointed as early as possible. Accordingly, in the autumn, it was announced that Sir John Simon and other members of Parliament should be members of a new Statutory Commission. Their appointment was the occasion of a new outburst. Neither Mr Gandhi's followers nor the moderates would support the Commission. It was to be boycotted from the start. The chief complaint was that all the members of the Commission were Europeans. The Congress party, and even the moderates, demanded in its place a Round Table Conference and the promise, if not the immediate offer, of Dominion Status. The boycott, however, was not very effective. One by one the Provincial Councils decided to co-operate with the Simon Commission, the Legislative Assembly, almost alone among the Legislatures, stood consistently for boycott. Yet it is significant that before the Simon Commission had published its report, the Viceroy not only announced that the goal of Government in India was Dominion Status, but invited representatives of India to a Round Table Conference in London. He stood where the moderates and half the Congress had stood two years before. Meanwhile, Congress became still more extremist. In January 1929, Mr Gandhi announced that if India was not given Dominion Status within a year, he would lead the campaign for Independence. He kept his word, and the Lahore Congress of December 1929, under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rather than Mr Gandhi, voted in favour of Independence.

The new struggle began in earnest in March, 1930. Mr Gandhi first decided to break the Salt Laws. He made an imposing march from Ahmedabad to the coast, where he ceremoniously manufactured salt that could not be taxed. Non-co-operation was in full swing. For a short time Bombay was virtually a Congress City. There were numerous arrests, and before the year closed, there were to be in India no less than fifty thousand people incarcerated for political offences,

The Government of Lord Irwin was assailed on all sides. Some condemned it because it was weak. Others condemned it because it was repressive. Its conduct had a curious reaction upon political opinion in England, which possessed the dubious advantage of a minority Government. At one time the Conservatives were demanding the recall of Lord Irwin. Similarly, Provincial Governors were criticised for alleged inactivity. In the summer few predicted any success for the Round Table Conference. The Simon Commission published a Report that was condemned by practically every party in India. It was practically a still-born Report. Events had moved too rapidly. The Round Table Conference, however, proved to be the culminating point of a world-wide interest in the Indian political struggle. The Princes, at first, assumed the lead. They stood for a Federal Government in which the States and British India should be partners. At once the extremists, who had intended to ignore the Conference, showed the keenest concern. The Conference, despite all evil prognostications, represented the voice of India.

In February 1931 the Round Table Conference delegates returned to India on the understanding that there was to be a second Round Table Conference in London, but that meanwhile certain problems, such as that of separate communal electorates, were to be worked out among themselves in India. The first thing they did on their return was to attempt to persuade Congress to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Conference. Congress, however, were in bitter mood, many local committees even did their best to prevent the decennial census in February from being an accurate index to the state of the population. There were a number of feverish conferences between Lord Irwin, Mr Gandhi, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr Gandhi and other prominent Congress leaders were released from prison specially to confer with Government officials and the conferences were conducted in a friendly and informal fashion. The upshot was the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact at Delhi in March which provided on the one hand for Congress to call off the civil disobedience movement, the no tax campaign, the boycott of British goods, and other cognate activities, and on the other hand for Government to extend an amnesty to political prisoners, to permit the manufacture of salt on the coast, and make a number of similar concessions.

When in April Lord Willingdon arrived in India to take up his duties as Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Irwin left the country amid many tributes to his statesmanship. Lord Willingdon's first few months were spent in preparing the way for the second Round Table Conference, the opening of which was fixed for November. At first Congress refused to participate, alleging that Government had broken the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, but after much wavering Mr Gandhi set sail for England at the end of August. The Conference almost broke down over the communal problem. Mr Gandhi was frankly dissatisfied and landed in India on December 28 hinting at a renewal of the civil disobedience campaign. Early in January 1932 the struggle began again. Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders were imprisoned.

immediately from the ancient speech of Magadha, the home of Buddhism <sup>1</sup>

Oriya has several dialects the Northern, the Southern, that of Sumbhulpur, of Kalakundi, but that of Cuttack is regarded as the standard Its alphabet is based on Devanagiri with modifications in different parts of the language-field It is the only one of the North Indian characters to adopt the curvilinear form of the upper strokes which in the other are horizontal <sup>2</sup> Its earliest literary monuments date back to 400 years

The Portuguese influence on Oriya is chiefly mediate, through the intervention of Telugu in the south and Bengali in the north, though in former times there was commercial intercourse between the Portuguese and Orissa <sup>3</sup>

## 9 Bengali

Bengali, as the name indicates, is the vernacular of Bengal spoken by more than 44 millions, Hindus as well as Mahomedans It is at the present day much cultivated by the Babus, which is the most cultured and progressive class among the peoples of India The literary tongue differs a great deal from the spoken, not only in respect of the vocabulary but even in its morphology

<sup>1</sup> In this work I could not take in Bihari because of the absence of the lexicographical material Rudolf Hoernle and George Grierson began in 1885 the publication of *A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language*, of this work only two parts have appeared which do not come up to the end of the first letter of the alphabet Bihari has four principal dialects Baisvari, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, and Maithili The last named passed for the standard because it is the most developed and cultivated and because it has literary monuments which go as far back as the 14th century The natural presumption is that there would be found in it the same Portuguese words as are met with in Hindi

<sup>2</sup> Cust tries to explain this peculiarity by saying that it was necessitated by the writing materials being an iron stylus and a leaf of the fan-palm, straight incised lines would have split the palm But such materials are or were common to other languages

<sup>3</sup> 'The principal sovereigns with whom we had intercourse because of their domains being on the sea coast were The King of Bismaga, of Orixá, of Bengal, of Pegu, of Siam, and of China' João de Barros, Dec I, IX, 2

The Object—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandate from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

**Responsibility**—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any 'Governor's province' to extend the franchise to women. The



Neither the Ahoms, invaders of the Tai family, in spite of their long domination, nor the Burmese and the Kacharis, members of the Tibeto-Burman family, nor the Mahommedans have left any trace on the language which is closely akin to Bengali

Assamese is laden with Sanskrit loan words which have been introduced in modern times and, at times, with a modified meaning and pronunciation. It has a script of its own in which the Bible has been translated, but the characters of Bengali are also employed. Since the last two or three centuries it has a literature in prose and verse. The language of the larger number of the poetic compositions differs from that of the Buronjies or Histories which are in prose. At present, as it is the official language of the Provincial Government, it is hoped that it will be extensively cultivated.

The Portuguese words which found an entry into it did so by way of Bengali and Hindustani.

## II SINDHI<sup>1</sup>

Sindhi is the language of the valley of the lower Indus from Multan to the sea, on the east it merges into the Rajputana dialects of Hindi, and on the west into the Beluch dialects. It is spoken by about three million people made up of Hindus and Mussulmans. It is generally written in Arabic characters, with many modifications to represent the cerebrals and aspirates of an Aryan language<sup>2</sup>. Its principal dialects are Siraí, Vichoh, Lari, Uch, and Kachi.

The vocabulary of Sindhi like that of Hindustani, with the exception of its own original stock, is made up of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian words. The influence of Pushtu, its Iranic neighbour is especially notable. All the words terminate in vowels as they do in Italian, all those ending in an *u* and *o* being masculine.

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<sup>1</sup> See George Stack, *A Dictionary English and Sindhi*.

<sup>2</sup> As Sindhi has more sounds than those which are provided for by Devanagari characters, whenever it employs this alphabet, it uses diacritical marks with the ordinary letters in order to distinguish these sounds.

relates to the fourth General Election under the Act of 1919. In two cases however, those of the Council of State and the Burma Legislative Council, it relates to the third election under that Act, held in the case of the Council of State in 1930 and in the case of the Burma Council in 1928. These divergences are due to the statutory duration of the Council of State being five instead of three years, and to the fact that the Reforms were introduced in Burma two years later than in other Provinces.

In the ordinary course of events the fourth general election would have been held in 1929 in two Provinces, Bengal and Assam, the elections to the Provincial Legislature were in fact held in that year, since in those provinces the local political situation had led to dissolutions in that year. But in the case of the Legislative Assembly and of the remainder of the Provincial Councils the statutory three

year period was extended under the powers conferred by the Government of India Act in order to postpone the general election until after the publication of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission in the Summer of 1930. The elections were therefore held in the autumn of 1930

The figures given for the number of electors who voted and the percentages of the number who voted to the number on the electoral roll are, in the case of plural member constituencies, approximate only. In these constituencies, each elector has as many votes as there are seats to be filled, and the figures are calculated on the assumption that each elector used all his votes, that is, the figure given as the number of Electors who voted is the result of dividing the number of votes polled by the number of seats to be filled.

| Class of Constituency | No of Seats | No of Seats filled without Contest | No of Candidates for contested Seats. | Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies | Percentage in 1926 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| (1)                   | (2)         | (3)                                | (4)                                   | (5)  | (6)                |

### Madras Legislative Council

|                             |    |    |     |      |      |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|------|------|
| Non-Muhammadan, urban ..    | 9  | 1  | 19  | 47 4 | 69.7 |
| " rural                     | 56 | 15 | 80  | 42 2 | 46 6 |
| Muhammadan, urban           | 2  | 1  | 2   | 35 5 | 50 8 |
| " rural . . .               | 11 | 5  | 18  | 53 5 | 56 5 |
| Indian Christians . . . . . | 5  | 3  | 5   | 66 0 | 69 4 |
| European .. . . .           | 1  | 1  | —   | —    | —    |
| Anglo-Indian .. . . .       | 1  | —  | 3   | 58 0 | 63 3 |
| Landholders .. . . .        | 6  | 3  | 8   | 90 0 | 94 8 |
| University .. . . .         | 1  | —  | 3   | 46 0 | —    |
| Planters .. . . .           | 1  | 1  | —   | —    | —    |
| European Commerce . . . .   | 3  | 3  | —   | —    | —    |
| Indian Commerce .. .. .     | 2  | 2  | —   | —    | 97.8 |
| Total . . . . .             | 98 | 35 | 138 | 43 1 | 43 3 |

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,420,931.

Of the 138 candidates for contested seats, 20 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

### Bombay Legislative Council.

|                           |    |    |     |      |      |
|---------------------------|----|----|-----|------|------|
| Non-Muhammadan, urban     | 11 | 3  | 20  | 8 0  | 35 6 |
| " rural . .               | 35 | 13 | 45  | 13 5 | 42 9 |
| Muhammadan, urban         | 5  | 2  | 5   | 12 0 | 36 5 |
| " rural                   | 22 | 5  | 31  | 46 8 | 33 3 |
| European .. . . .         | 2  | 2  | —   | —    | —    |
| Landholders .. . . .      | 3  | 2  | 2   | 47 2 | 63 5 |
| University .. . . .       | 1  | —  | 4   | 22 3 | 65 7 |
| European Commerce .. . .  | 3  | 3  | —   | —    | —    |
| Indian Commerce . . . . . | 4  | 2  | —   | —    | 60 9 |
| Total . . . . .           | 86 | 32 | 107 | 16 5 | 9 6  |

TOTAL ELECTORATE 858,501.

Of the 107 candidates for contested seats, 22 forfeited their deposit, having less than one-eighth of the total number of votes polled divided by the number of members to

grammar or a dictionary worthy of the name. It is therefore a spoken language, Persian being the language of the court and of correspondence. Even as such, there are three varieties of Kashmiri spoken that of the Brahmmins, loaded with Sanskrit words, the form used by Mahommedans and sown thickly with Arabic and Persian words, and lastly the one used by the common people, which preserves the old local form and dialectical variations

This language might well have been left out by me in this work in view of the fact that there exists till now only a vocabulary of the language, in which not even half a dozen of Portuguese words can be traced, some of them being of an uncertain origin. But it appears to me natural that there should be more of them, connected with objects carried into the country by the Mussulman conquerors

#### 14 Sinhalese<sup>1</sup>

Besides the Vedas, the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon whose number is at the present day very much reduced<sup>2</sup> the two indigenous races that people the island are, the Dravidian, in the north, which emigrated from India in some time immemorial, and the Aryan, brought there by Vijaya in the 6th century B C. The vernacular of the former is Tamil, and of the latter, Sinhalese or Chinglá, as it is called in the creole language<sup>3</sup>

It is a much debated question among philologists of the Indian languages as to whether Sinhalese should be classified as an Aryan or a Dravidian tongue. Clough, Max Muller, Cust,

<sup>1</sup> See B. Clough, *A Dictionary of the Sinhalese and English Languages* R. C. Childers, *Notes on the Sinhalese Language* James D'Alwis, *On the Origin of Sinhalese Language*

<sup>2</sup> 'There is a class of people whom they call **Bédas** in colour they are almost like us, and some are dark brown, their language is not understood by any Chingalá or other people of India, and their converse is only with one another' João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade Historica da Ilha de Ceilão*, Bk 1, Ch 24

<sup>3</sup> Ceylon is a colony—Crown Colony—separated from India. It was on this account not included in the census of India taken in 1901 and 1911.

| Class of Constituency                       | No of<br>Seats | No of<br>Seats<br>filled<br>without<br>Contest | No of<br>Candi-<br>dates for<br>contested<br>Seats | Percentage<br>of Votes<br>polled to No<br>of Electors<br>in contested<br>Con-<br>stituencies | Per-<br>centage<br>in 1926 * |
|---|----------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)            | (3)  | (4)  | (5)  | (6)                          |
| <b>Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council</b> |                |  |  |  |                              |
| Non-Muhammadian, urban                      | 6              | 2  | 9  | 29 7   | 49 4                         |
| rural                                       | 42             | 30   | 23   | 25 3   | 62 5                         |
| Muhammadian, urban                          | 3              | —  | 7  | 48 2   | 61 2                         |
| rural                                       | 15             | 5  | 21   | 59 8   | 64 5                         |
| European ..                                 | 1              | 1  | —  | —  | —                            |
| Landholders ..                              | 5              | 4  | —  | 81 1   | 85 5                         |
| Planting ..                                 | 1              | 1  | —  | —  | —                            |
| Indian Mining Association                   | 1              | 1  | —  | —  | —                            |
| Indian Mining Federation                    | 1              | 1  | —  | —  | —                            |
| University ..                               | 1              | —  | 2  | 66 3   | 85 5                         |
| Total                                       | 76             | 45   | 65   | 33 2   | 60 5                         |
| TOTAL ELECTORATE 431,064.                   |                |  |  |  |                              |

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 7 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

|  |    |    |    |      |      |
|--|----|----|----|------|------|
| <b>Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council</b> |    |    |    |      |      |
| Non-Muhammadian, urban                                 | 9  | 3  | 13 | 21 2 | 58 2 |
| rural  | 32 | 18 | 35 | 36 0 | 58 9 |
| Muhammadian, urban                                     | 8  | 3  | 11 | 53 2 | 67 1 |
| rural  | 1  | —  | 2  | 64 8 | —    |
| Landholders ..   | 2  | 1  | 2  | 20 1 | 70 1 |
| Mining ..  | 1  | 1  | —  | —    | 68 0 |
| Commerce and Industry                                  | 1  | 1  | —  | —    | 72 9 |
| University ..  | 1  | —  | 2  | 54 5 | 91 4 |
| Total  | 55 | 27 | 65 | 33 3 | 61 9 |
| TOTAL ELECTORATE 197,772                               |    |    |    |      |      |

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 6 forfeited their deposits, having failed to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled

|                                  |    |    |    |      |      |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|------|------|
| <b>Assam Legislative Council</b> |    |    |    |      |      |
| General urban                    | 1  | —  | 3  | 60 9 | 53 3 |
| Non-Muhammadian, rural           | 20 | 8  | 31 | 26 4 | 38 8 |
| Muhammadian, rural               | 12 | 6  | 14 | 34 7 | 53 6 |
| Planters ..                      | 6  | 5  | —  | —    | —    |
| Commerce and Industry            | 1  | —  | 5  | 62 0 | 92 1 |
| Total                            | 39 | 19 | 53 | 28 3 | 44 2 |
| TOTAL ELECTORATE 249,976         |    |    |    |      |      |

Of the 50 candidates for contested seats, 8 forfeited their deposit

**Burma Legislative Council**

|                               |    |    |     |      |      |
|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|------|------|
| General, urban                | 14 | 1  | 32  | 45 0 | 40 9 |
| Indian, urban                 | 8  | 1  | 18  | 61 0 | 51 2 |
| Karen, rural                  | 5  | 3  | 4   | 25 0 | 21 0 |
| General, rural                | 44 | 5  | 114 | 16 0 | 15 0 |
| Anglo-Indian                  | 1  | 1  | —   | —    | 23 0 |
| European ..                   | 1  | 1  | —   | —    | —    |
| Commerce ..                   | 6  | 6  | —   | —    | —    |
| University ..                 | 1  | —  | 5   | 75 0 | —    |
| Total                         | 80 | 19 | 173 | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| TOTAL ELECTORATE . 1,925,695. |    |    |     |      |      |

Of the 173 candidates for the contested seats, 17 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

\* In the case of Burma the percentages are for the election of 1925

It is necessary to realise that this result was in a large measure due to the existence of the creole Portuguese language

### 15 Tamil<sup>1</sup>

Tamil is the principal member of the Dravidian family whether we consider it with reference to its splendid culture, or the copiousness of its vocabulary, or the antiquity and the wealth of its literature. No other language, says Rice, 'combines greater force and concision, or is more exact and philosophic in its modes of expressions'<sup>2</sup>

Its language-field extends from the Ghats to the gulf of Bengal and from Calcut to Cape Comorin. It is also spoken in the southern part of Travancore and in the northern portion of Ceylon and in some other regions. The people speaking the language number about 16½ millions. It has an alphabet of its own which employs 30 letters for its own script and besides four more for writing Sanskrit words which in the latter case is known as *Gantha*. It includes two forms or dialects, the classical or the ancient and the colloquial or the modern called respectively

<sup>1</sup> See, especially, for the Dravidian languages the monumental work of Robert Caldwell, from which I have quoted before, and Rev. Henry Rice, *Native Life in South India*

'The proper spelling of the name Tamil is Tamir, but through the change of *r* into *l* it is often pronounced Tamil and it is often (though erroneously) written Tamul by Europeans' Caldwell. 'The kingdom of Charamandel, where the language is Tamil' Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p. 291 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p. 184]

<sup>2</sup> The Portuguese, according to their practice of giving to a language the name of the country wherein it was spoken called Malayalam, the language current on the West Coast, Malabar, and also by this name designated the language that was in vogue as far as the Coromandel coast, there being a similarity between the two. The other European nations adopted this designation which is at present falling into disuse. 'First of these races whom I call foreigners who dwell in Malabar is a caste called *Chatis*, natives of the province of *Charamandel*.

They speak a tongue which differs from that of Malabar in the same way as Castilians speak a language different from that of the Portuguese' Duarte Barbosa, p. 340 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, pp. 71 and 73]

|                             | Provincial percentage of votes polled in contested constituencies | No. of candidates who forfeited deposit. |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Madras                      | 71.0  | 1  |
| Bombay                      | 13.7  | —  |
| Bengal                      | 41.5  | 1  |
| United Provinces            | 16.0  | 4  |
| Punjab                      | 55.4  | 1  |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 21.5  | —  |
| Bihar and Orissa            | 40.0  | —  |
| Assam                       | —   | —  |
| Burma                       | 17.7  | —  |
| Delhi                       | 22.0  | —  |
| Ajmer-Merwara               | 31.0  | —  |

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,112,172.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES IN CONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES .. .. 168,191

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED " " .. .. 124,853

### Women Voters.

#### A.—Provincial Legislative Councils

| Province                    | No enrolled | No enrolled in contested constituencies | No who voted | Percentage of Col 4 on Col 3 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| (1)                         | (2)         | (3)                                     | (4)          | (5)                          |
| Madras                      | 127,060     | 98,680                                  | 17,836       | 18.1                         |
| Bombay                      | 17,250      | 35,877                                  | 2,331        | 6.5                          |
| Bengal ..                   |             | Figures not recorded                    |              |                              |
| United Provinces            | 56,224      | 31,300                                  | 1,208        | 3.9                          |
| Punjab                      | 25,109      | 14,907                                  | 840          | 5.6                          |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 7,679       | 3,026                                   | 347          | 8.8                          |
| Bihar and Orissa            | 6,924       | 4,229                                   | 229          | 5.4                          |
| Assam ..                    | 2,324       | 1,314                                   | 85           | 6.5                          |
| Burma                       | 124,404     | 100,275                                 | 13,774       | 14.0                         |

#### B—Legislative Assembly.

|                             |        |                         |              |      |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|------|
| Madras                      | 19,401 | 10,338                  | 1,194        | 11.5 |
| Bombay                      | 5,644  | 2,617                   | 34           | 3.2  |
| Bengal                      | 10,360 | 198                     | Not recorded |      |
| United Provinces            | 7,424  | 3,175                   | 106          | 3.3  |
| Punjab                      | 3,413  | 2,193                   | 165          | 7.5  |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 931    | 40                      | 0            | —    |
| Bihar and Orissa            | 1,670  | 810                     | 25           | 3.0  |
| Assam                       |        | Figures not recorded    |              |      |
| Burma                       | 5,060  | Not separately recorded |              |      |
| Ajmer-Merwara               | Nil    | —                       | —            | —    |
| Delhi                       | —      | Not separately recorded |              |      |

Again from or through Malabar were introduced many Indian terms into Portugal, such as *manga* (mango), *cano* (can), *bétel* (betel), *ola* (palm-leaf), *teca* (teak-wood), *chatim* (merchant), there were some that were introduced into Indo-Portuguese, like *jagia* (jaggery or unrefined sugar), *chuname* (lime), *pinaca* (cocoanut or sesame cake), *mainato* (washerman)

## 17 Telugu<sup>1</sup>

Telugu or Telinga, in respect of its culture and its glossarial copiousness ranks next to Tamil in the list of the Dravidian languages, but surpasses it in point of euphonic sweetness and the number of those that speak it, viz over 20 millions<sup>2</sup>

It ranges from Pulicat to Chicacole and on the west impinges on the boundaries of Marathi. It has a character which is a variation of the Aryan, and its literature dates back as far as the 12th century of our era. Its present-day vocabulary is greatly strewn with exotics, the greater part of which are Sanskrit and Hindustani.

The influence of Portuguese on Telugu is evident from the close and constant relations, political and commercial, that existed between the rulers of Bisnagar or Bisnaga (Vijayanagar) and also from its contiguity to Tamil and Marathi and its contact with Hindustani.

The number of Portuguese words that have been adopted in the popular form of the language is very large and some of them are exclusively borrowed by it and by no other language

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<sup>1</sup> See C P Brown, *A Dictionary of the mixed Dialects and foreign words used in Telugu*

It is interesting to note how the name *Gentoo* (from the Port *gentio*, gentile) came to be used by the English for a long time in a restricted sense to the Telugu-speaking Hindus. The Portuguese spoke of this people more correctly as *Badagas*, Tamil *Vadugar*, Kanarese *Badaga*. 'The next province which marches with the kingdom of Narsyngua, they call **Telingu**.' Duarte Barbosa, p. 291 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p. 183]

<sup>2</sup> 'He was appointed Governor of the District of the Talingas, who are the Hindus whose language is more developed than that of any other people in the Deccan' Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, X, 4

## POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

**Old System**—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accretions to the Executive Government of the provinces for the purpose of advising on, and

(d) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department, and



ture, except for some legends inscribed on palm leaves, it is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian family and is more closely allied to Kanarese than to Malayalam, and has some dialects Sanskrit, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Hindustani words are grafted on to its original stock. The Malayalam alphabet was formerly employed, but now the Kanarese script has become inseparably associated with the language.

The number of Portuguese words adopted in the language is considerable and more even than in the adjacent languages. I am unable to furnish a reason for this, unless it be the emigration of Hindus from Goa. Religious terms in Portuguese were introduced by Protestant missionaries.

## 20 Anglo-Indian Vocabulary<sup>1</sup>

The English language has not begotten any bastard variety of itself in India, nor is it likely that any will issue from it in course of time. But the vocabulary of English spoken in India is sown thick, as is but natural, with indigenous terms.

When the English arrived in India, a corrupt form of Portuguese was the *lingua franca* of the country, as much between Europeans and Indians as between the Europeans themselves who belonged to different nationalities.

It is no matter for surprise, therefore, if Portuguese should have furnished a large contingent of words to Anglo-Indian vocabulary, directly or through the medium of the vernaculars. Even so, many indigenous terms found entry into it by way of Portuguese, such as *areca*, *betel*, *benzoin*, *con*, *copia*, *coige*, *congee*, *godown*, *mandarin*, *mango*, *palanquin*, *monsoon*, *typhoon*, etc.<sup>2</sup>

Many of the words derived from Portuguese are now obsolete, whilst some are in vogue only in certain parts. On the other

<sup>1</sup> See Yule and Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson*. Whitworth, *An Anglo-Indian Dictionary*. Wilson, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Even amongst the English, the number of Portuguese terms in daily use is remarkable.' Emerson Tennent, *Ceylon*.

which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then in the opinion of the Committee the Governor should ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to vote any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that in India as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and the realisation of responsibility."

**Provision of Funds**—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the "purpose of such 'administration' i.e., the 'administration of transferred subjects by the Governor acting with Ministers'." Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows—

'The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances, become the cause of much friction

in the provincial government, and they are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it. The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects, but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers."

## THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the nine "Governor's provinces" are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legisla-

ture. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, i.e., the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919. That Act, however, has entirely remodelled the "Indian Legislature," as it is now called, which has become like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

I do not know of any other work on the subject besides the one cited by me and I turned my attention to Indo-French only at the eleventh hour when I felt convinced that the Portuguese influence on it was not insignificant. It is, therefore, very natural that the list of Portuguese vocables in Indo-French furnished by me should be incomplete.

## 22 Garo

In the lower part of the Assam valley there is a group of languages of small importance, called Bodo, belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family, and spoken by about 600,000 individuals. One of these languages is Garo, spoken by about 186,000, it has various dialects and the language itself has been sufficiently studied. There are schools in which it is taught and school and religious books written in it, this is due to American missionaries who, however, in teaching it make use of English books in place of the Bengali, and employ largely English terminology in addition to the Aryan.

The Portuguese words which have penetrated into Garo have done so by way of Assamese, and of Bengali, and some of them, perhaps, through the medium of the missionaries.

## 23 Burmese

Burmese spoken by 7½ millions is an agglutinative and cultivated language. It has many Aryan words which were introduced by Buddhism, the prevailing religion, side by side with Pali literature. It has an alphabet of its own, derived from the Indian. Its principal dialects are Arakanese, Tavoyee or Taneagsari, and Yo.

Besides Tibetan, Burmese is the only other important member of the Tibeto-Burman linguistic family. Its literature dates back several centuries, but the language of the literature does not differ much from Siamese.

The influence of Portuguese on it, to judge from the single vocabulary which has come to my hands, is very limited. Some

the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or

supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces, that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in their application to categories of subjects

### THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of

Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected, then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920-21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at £30,500, which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and a contribution of £40,000, which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission.

### PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land, Home, Finance, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Law. The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner, with the assistance of a Railway Board, and are for administrative purposes grouped under the aegis of the Commerce Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroys. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily

once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract.

or Kossia In this part is situated Shillong the seat of the Government of the Province of Assam Morphologically, Khassi belongs to the monosyllabic order, genealogically Beames includes it in the Lohotic or Burmese class Cust regards it as a family by itself and Gmerson basing himself on the authority of Kuhn, affiliates it to the sub-family Mon-Khmer of the Indo-Chinese family

It has neither character nor literature of its own, the Roman character on account of its convenience has now been adopted in the composition of a grammar and dictionary of the language by English missionaries and in writing school texts <sup>1</sup>

It has several dialects, the common being the Cheara, it has also a rich vocabulary, composed in a great measure of onomatopoeic terms, and containing an infiltration of Bengali and Hindustani words It is through the medium of these two languages that Portuguese words have passed into it, without these semi-savages ever having heard the name of Portugal And this is exactly what will happen in analogous cases <sup>2</sup>

## 26 K a m b o j a n

The Kambojan language is at the present day the principal representative of the sub-family Mon-Khmer, Khmer being the indigenous name of the country, now in a state of great decay, and likewise of the people who profess Buddhism It is spoken by about a million in Cambodia and by about 500,000 in Siam and Annam It has three dialects, Xong, Samre, and Khamen-Boran

Kambojan is monosyllabic like the other branches of the family but it has no tones, it is so full of Siamese words that for a long time it was mistaken for Siamese It likewise has loan words from Pali, Malay, Annamite, and Peguan contracted in the

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<sup>1</sup> The attempt to introduce the Bengali alphabet was not successful

<sup>2</sup> Nissor Singh refers to Hindi almost all the Portuguese words introduced into Khassi

## PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Major-General Sir Philip Chetwode, Kt., Commander-in-Chief in India (Army)  
 Sir George Augustus Schuster, F.R.S. (Finance)  
 Khan Bahadur Miran Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.I. (Education, Health and Lands)  
 Sir Joseph Bloor, K.C.I.F., C.B.E. (Railways, Commerce and Ecclesiastical)  
 Sir Frank Novell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Industries and Labour)  
 Sir James Crear, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S. (Home)  
 Sir Brijendra Lal Mitter, Kt. (Law)

Major-General Sir Philip Chetwode, Kt., Commander-in-Chief in India (Army)  
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 Major-General Sir Philip Chetwode, Kt., Commander-in-Chief in India (Army)

## COUNCIL.

## Ordinary Members—

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Kt., Commander-in-Chief in India (Army)  
 Sir George Augustus Schuster, F.R.S. (Finance)  
 Khan Bahadur Miran Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.I. (Education, Health and Lands)  
 Sir Joseph Bloor, K.C.I.F., C.B.E. (Railways, Commerce and Ecclesiastical)  
 Sir Frank Novell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Industries and Labour)  
 Sir James Crear, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S. (Home)  
 Sir Brijendra Lal Mitter, Kt. (Law)

## SECRETARIAT.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

## Secretary, Vacant

Joint Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.F., C.B.E., I.C.S.  
 Deputy Secretary, A. B. Reid, I.C.S.

Additional Deputy Secretary, Ram Chandra, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, R. Littlehales, C.I.F.  
 Inspector General of Forests, A. D. Blaschke (Dehra Dun)

Asst. Secretary, H. H. Lincoln  
 Superintendent, J. H. Green, Rae Sahib L. M.  
 Roy, E. B. Hughes, Dharmpat Rai, Sohan Singh, B. A., and C. P. Singer

enormous religious and secular literature and three dialects that of the sacred Buddhist books, that of the higher orders, and that of the people Its glossary according to Michell consists of 14,000 words and contains very many foreign words, most of them mutilated and derived from Pali Sanskrit, Kambojan, Malay, Chinese, and the European languages

In view of the various kinds of relations that Portugal had with Siam, one should have expected that Siamese would contain many Portuguese vocables, but there is a very small number of such that figure in their dictionaries, and this is a phenomenon that one notes also with regard to the other monosyllabic languages<sup>1</sup> The educated people coin terms from the Sanskrit to denote new inventions such as telegraph, telephone stenography, and the journals, and the people in contact with the Europeans prefer words borrowed from the English<sup>2</sup>

## 28-29 Annamite and Tonkinese

By Annamite or better still Annamese is understood the language either of the ancient kingdom of Annam or in a more restricted sense, the Cochin-China dialect, to distinguish it from Tonkinese<sup>3</sup>

Philologists are not in accord with regard to the classification of Annamese in general Logan allies it to Mon-Khmer, con-

<sup>1</sup> There are in Siam 43 Portuguese, Catholics, who are permanent residents of the place There are also 250 Portuguese of Chinese origin who have their names inscribed in the register at the consulate Finally there are 68 more protected Portuguese of Chinese descent residing in Siam In all 361 Portuguese are to be found in the register (*Journal of the Geo Soc of Lisbon*) See Fr João dos Santos, II, Ch 6, and Frederico Pereira, *Relação de Portugal com Sião*, in *Journal Geo Soc of Lisbon*, 8th ser, pp 385-404

<sup>2</sup> Such as bank, bill, boat, boot, foot, madam, mister, minute, agent, hotel, office, pen, police, salute, stamp, station, tape

<sup>3</sup> Which land the Chhys (Chinese) call the kingdom of Cacho, and the Siamese and Malay Cauchinchina, it is different from the Cochy of Malabar' João de Barros, Dec III, VIII, 6

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)

Chief Commissioner T G Purcell  
 General Manager P R Loh  
 Member A M Hassan, Offr M W Bravshaw,  
 and C P Colclough  
 Director of Mechanical Department, J J Page,  
 Offr  
 Director of Traffic J D Souza  
 Director of Establishment J C Rickett, Offr  
 Director (Civil Engineering) G C Laughlan  
 Secretary J P Blackwood  
 Deputy Secretary A M Ali  
 Deputy Director (Establishment) P C Chopra  
 Deputy Director (Traffic & Statistics), J A  
 MacLean  
 Deputy Director (Finance), Khan Bahadur  
 Lalit Ali  
 Supervisor of Indian Labour, Major H W  
 Wragstaff  
 Chief Superintendent, I C Pundlett  
 Officers on Special Duty: K M Hassan and  
 H G Salmon

Timber Advisory Officer H C L. Tolve, ICS  
 Chief Controller of Standards, J M D Wrench,  
 CIE  
 Deputy Chief Controller of Standards (Mechanical),  
 I Ingoldby  
 Assistant Chief Controller of Standards (Equip-  
 ment) J N Compton  
 Superintendents, G S Pogo (Traffic), W Daniel  
 (Works), R C Roy Chowdhury (Establish-  
 ment), I S Sequiera (Finance), Ashori Lal  
 (Budget) and H W C C Smith (Stores)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Sir Lancelot Graham, KCIE, ICS,  
 Bar-at-Law  
 Joint Secretary and Draftsman, D G Mitchell,  
 CIE, ICS  
 Deputy Secretary, G H Spencer, CIE, ICS  
 Assistant Secretary, C H F Pereira  
 Assistant Secretary, Rai Amrita Lal Binerjee  
 Bahadur, BA

SOLICITORS BRANCH

Solicitor to the Government of India, A Kirtle  
 Smith  
 2nd Solicitor to the Government of India, S Webb-  
 Johnson, OBE  
 Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India,  
 S Mushran, MA, Bar-at-Law  
 Superintendents, D D Baird and F A Thorpe

SURVEY OF INDIA

Brigadier R H Thomas, DSO (On leave)  
 Colonel R H Phillimore, DSO, Officiating  
 Surveyor-General of India, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director, Sir Edwin Pascoe, Kt, MA, SC.D  
 (Cantab.), DSC (London), FGS, FASB  
 Superintendents, L Leigh Fermor, OBE, ARSM,  
 DSC (London), FGS, FASB, M Inst M M,  
 (Eng), G de P Cottor, BA, SC D (Dub),  
 FGS, FASB, M Inst M M, M Inst PT, J  
 Coggin Brown, OBE, DSC (Dunelm), FGS,  
 FASB, M L Min E, M Inst M M, M L E,

(India) H C Jones, ARSM, ARCS, FGS,  
 A M Heron, DSO (Idm), FGS, FGS,  
 FGS, C S Fox, DSC (Birm), M L Min E,  
 FGS

Chief, W A K Christie, DSC (Idm),  
 TH D, FASB, M Inst M M, FIC

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Director, C C Calder, DSC, DSC (Agr) FLS,  
 also Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden,  
 Sibpur, and Superintendent, Cinchona Cultiva-  
 tion, Bengal (On leave), Officiating Director,  
 G I Shaw, DSC, FIC, M L Min E,  
 also Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation  
 in Bengal, Curator Industrial Section, Indian  
 Museum, S N Lal, MSc, PhC, FIS,  
 Systematic Assistant V Narayanaswami, MA  
 (on deputation), Systematic Assistant, T D  
 Srinivasan, MA, Systematic Assistant,  
 R I Badhwar, MSc (on probation),  
 Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in  
 Burma, P I Russell, Assistant Curator,  
 L C Pal, Indian Museum

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director General of Archaeology, Rai Bahadur  
 Daya Ram Sahni, MA, Deputy Director-  
 General J A Page, ARIBA, Deputy Director-  
 General for Exploration, K N Dikshit, MA,  
 Assistant Superintendent H I Srivastava,  
 MA, Superintendent, Frontier Circle, J F  
 Bhakti, MA, Assistant Superintendent, Frontier  
 Circle, M S Vats, MA, Superintendent,  
 Northern Circle, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar  
 Hasan, BA, Superintendent Western Circle,  
 B L Dharma, Assistant Superintendent,  
 Western Circle, Dr Mohd Nazim, MA, TH D,  
 Superintendent, Central Circle, Mohd Hamid  
 Kuralshi, BA, Superintendent, Eastern Circle,  
 G C Chandra, Superintendent, Southern  
 Circle, H H Khan, ARIBA, Superintendent,  
 Burma Circle, U Mya, Government Epigra-  
 phist for India, Dr Hirananda Sastri, MA,  
 MOI, TH D, Superintendent for Epigraphy,  
 C R Krishnamachari, BA, Assistant  
 Superintendent for Epigraphy, Dr N P  
 Chakravarty, MA, TH D, Superintendent,  
 Archaeological Section, Indian Museum,  
 N G Majumdar, MA, Archaeological Chemist  
 in India, Khan Bahadur Mohd Sona Ullah,  
 MSc, FOS, Curator, Central Asian Antiqui-  
 ties Museum, Q M Moncer, BA, Assistant  
 Engineer, K A A Ansari, PhD, CE,  
 Officer on Special Duty, Sir John Marshall,  
 Kt, CIE, Litt D, FSA, Special Officer for  
 Exploration, E J M Mackay, MA, FSA.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director-General, Indian Medical Service,  
 (Officiating) The Hon Major-General  
 J D Graham, CIE, IMS  
 Public Health Commissioner with the Government  
 of India, Major-General J D Graham, CIE  
 IMS  
 Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Ser-  
 vice, Lt-Col H E Stanger Leathes, IMS  
 Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical  
 Service, Lieut-Col J B Hanafin, CIE, IMS  
 Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli,  
 Col Sir Richard Christophers, Kt, CIE,  
 OBE, IMS  
 Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute  
 Kasauli, Major G C Maltra, IMS



of the 17th century 295 churches with a membership of about 200,000 souls <sup>1</sup>

### 30 Malay <sup>2</sup>

Of the Asiatic languages, Malay is after Konkani, one of the most important for my work and it was this which induced me to extend the orbit of my investigations outside the limits of India proper <sup>3</sup>

The Malay language is spoken in Malacca and in the islands of Sumatra (mixed up with other languages), Banca, Billiton, in the Moluccas (or Maluco) <sup>4</sup> and in some other parts. It is said to be spoken by more than 10 million people. There is the Malay language properly so called and what is spoken of as Low Malay. The former, which is the language spoken in Singapore and Malacca, possesses a literature both in prose and verse, written in a modified form of Arabic characters. The other or Low Malay, devoid of difficult sounds (gutturals) and complicated forms, is the *lingua franca* of the whole of the Archipelago, as Hindustani is of India, and as such is spoken by the indigenous population of the maritime ports, even though they be not Malay by race, it is commonly written in Roman characters <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Cardim, *op cit*

<sup>2</sup> See Favre, *Grammaire de la Langue Malaise*. Swettenham, *Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages*. Heyligers, *Traces de Portugais*, etc. Gonçalves Viana, *Vocabulário malaio derivado do português*. Fokker, *O Elemento português na língua malaya*.

<sup>3</sup> 'It has a language of its own which is called Malay, it is very sweet and easy to learn' Castanheda, II, Ch 112. 'On account of its refinement and its sweetness, Malay has deserved the just claim of being called the Italian of the East' Favre.

<sup>4</sup> 'But the most common language and which all use is Malay, every one took a liking to it because of its sweetness and its agreeable pronunciation' Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, VII, 7.

<sup>5</sup> 'The people of the country are called Malay, and the language of the country is likewise called by the same name, for purposes of the trade of Malacca with the neighbouring islands, this language is used by almost all the islands and is understood among them' Lucena, *Historia da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier*, Bk III, Ch 10.

## The Imperial Legislatures.

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India" which precedes this, so also are the great changes made by the Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures, as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor-General for the discharge of his responsibilities which are fully set out in the Act are reproduced below—

21 (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting.

Provided that—

(c) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and

(d) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit, and

(e) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber

22 (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers

24 (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers. Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of any-

thing contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber

25 **INDIAN REPORT**—(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or money for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or money relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners, and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical,

(b) political,

(c) defence

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or money relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly

the dictionary of Senhor Gonçalves Viana deserves especial mention because in a great measure it takes in its fore-runners

### 31 Achinese<sup>1</sup>

Achinese is one of the languages spoken in Sumatra and which has, as its name indicates, its home in Achen (correctly Acheh) which lies in the northern extremity of the island and belongs to Holland<sup>2</sup> It presents a very close affinity to the Malay language, but is less cultivated and less rich in its vocabulary Its literature consists of poetical and theological compositions, and of many chronicles The population is almost entirely Mahomedan and uses the Arabic character

The influence of Portuguese on this language is not very large, and must have been due directly or indirectly to Malay The Portuguese had constant relations, as a rule hostile, with the Achinese who in the 16th and 17th centuries represented the most powerful indigenous power in Sumatra<sup>3</sup>

friend sent me a copy on loan from the library of Cardinal Mezzofanti, now brought together in the College of the Propaganda Fide

<sup>1</sup> See *The Encyclopædia Britannica*

<sup>2</sup> 'The Portuguese generally called it *Achem* (or frequently, by the adhesion of the genitive preposition, *Dachem*)' *Hobson Jobson* António Nunes makes a distinction between 'Dachem grande' (Great Achem) and 'Dachem pequeno' (Little Achem) *Livro dos Pesos da Yndia*

<sup>3</sup> [Luis Camoens, the poet, composed an ode to Dom Francisco Coutinho, Count of Redendo, who was Viceroy of Portuguese India from 1561–1564, for the Viceroy had sanctioned the publication of Garcia d'Orta's *Colloques on the Simples and Drugs of India* and Camoens was d'Orta's intimate friend This ode is published in d'Orta's book and contains an eloquent address to the Viceroy Among other things he says of him that perhaps his thoughts are busy with pernicious war (*guerra infesta*) or with bloody Taprobanic Achen, the scourge of the sea (*sanguinolento Taprobanico Achem, que o mar molesta*) This reference to Achen bears witness to the hostile relations between it and the Portuguese in the 6th century It is also interesting as proof of the fact that Camoens like many other educated men in his age identified Taprobana of the Greeks in this passage with Sumatra and not with Ceylon —ED ]

| Constituency   | Name.                                   |
|--|---|
| Tanjore <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)         | Raja Bahadur G Krishnamachariar         |
| Madurai and Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely (Non-Muhammadan Rural) | Mr B Rajaram Pandian                    |
| West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)                 | Mr K P Thampan                          |
| North Madras (Muhammadan)                                      | Mahomed Muazzam Saheb Bahadur           |
| South Madras (Muhammadan)                                      | Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur     |
| West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)                           | Kottal Uppli Saheb Bahadur              |
| Madras (European)  | Mr C. B. Elliott, M A                   |
| Madras Landholders   | Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah, Kt, C I E      |
| Madras Indian Commerce   | Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib                   |
| Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)                             | Mr Naoriji M. Dumasia                   |
| Ditto  | Sir Cawasji Jehangir, K O I F, O B E    |
| Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                                    | Diwan Lalchaud Nawalral                 |
| Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)                | Mr N N Anklesaria *                     |
| Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)                     | Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla K C S I, C I E * |
| Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)                 | Mr B V Jadhav                           |
| Ditto  | Mr N R Gunjal                           |
| Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                | Rao Bahadur B L Patil                   |
| Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)                                 | Mr Rahimtoola M Chinoy                  |
| Sind (Muhammadan Rural)  | Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon                |
| Ditto  | Nawab Naharsinghji Ishwarsingji         |
| Bombay (European)  | Mr E F Sykes                            |
| Ditto  | Mr G I Griffiths                        |
| The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)     |   |
| Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars (Landholders)          | Sardar G N Majumdar                     |
| Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce) **            | Mr Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody              |
| Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)                                | Mr C C Biswas                           |
| Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)                        | Mr Nabakumar Sing Dudhorla              |
| Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                        | Babu Amarnath Dutt                      |
| Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                     | Pundit Satyendranath Sen                |
| Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                          | Mr Kshitish Chandra Neogy               |
| Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural)       | Mr S C Mitra                            |
| Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)                        | Sir Abdur Rahim, K O S I, Kt            |
| Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)            | Dr Sir A Suhrawardy                     |
| Dacca <i>cum</i> Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)                 | Mr A H Ghuznavi                         |
| Bakergunj <i>cum</i> Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)               | Haji Choudhary Mohamad Ismail Khan      |
| Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)                         | Mr Md Anwarul Azim                      |
| Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)                           | Mr Kabir-ud-Din Amed                    |
| Bengal (European)  | Mr W Arthur Moore, M B E                |
| Do   | Mr E Studd                              |
| Do   | Mr G Morgan, C I E                      |
| Bengal Landholders   | Mr Dharendra Kanta Tahiri Chaudhury     |
| Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (Indian Commerce)          | Mr Satish Chandra Sen                   |
| Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban)          | Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla             |
| Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                         | Chaudhri Isra                           |
| Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)                           | Kunwar Raghubir Singh                   |
| Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)           | Mr C S Ranga Iyer                       |

\* Elected President.

\*\* Entitled to representation in rotation

The influence of Portuguese on its vocabulary, which is purer than that of other languages which are allied to it is both direct and indirect as in the case of Javanese. There existed in Sunda a large Portuguese colony of which Fernão Pinto and other writers make frequent mention.

### 34 J a v a n e s e

'From the linguistic standpoint, Javanese is without doubt the most important of all the Malayo-Polynesian group. It is spoken by many millions of men, belonging to a tribe which occupies unquestionably the first place among the peoples of the Archipelago in development and civilisation. This language, which extends towards the centre of the island of Java as well as towards the east is distinguished by the copiousness of its vocabulary and its forms, as well as by the richness of its literature.' Heyligers

It has three principal dialects. High Javanese—a ceremonial dialect, Low Javanese—the popular dialect, Middle Javanese—the colloquial dialect. There also exists a poetic form of language, called Kawi, which is charged with Sanskrit terms. The foreign ingredients in the language are the same as in the Malay. Its characters are derived from the Indian but are much modified and complicated.

It is true the Portuguese never conquered the island but, all the same, they visited its harbours very often and maintained political and commercial relations with it. It is by this means and by the contact of other languages, principally Low Malay, that many Portuguese terms found their way into Javanese.

Some of these as the result of special evolution passed into Krama or High Javanese, in harmony with the nature of the dialect.

### 35 M a d u r e s e

Madurese is the indigenous language of the island of Madura and of the immigrants who have been established for centuries

| Province or body represented | Name |
|------------------------------|------|
|------------------------------|------|

NOMINATED MEMBERS—INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)

(a) OFFICIAL MEMBERS (26)

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Government of India   | The Hon Sir George Rains, K C I R, C S I                   |
| Do                    | The Hon Sir James Crerar, K C S I, C I E                   |
| Do                    | The Hon Sir George Schuster, K O M G, C B E, M C           |
| Do                    | The Hon Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I                  |
| Do                    | The Hon Khan Bahadur Mirza Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C I I, K t |
| Do                    | Mr Evelyn Berkeley Howell, C S I, C I E                    |
| Do                    | Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge Parsons, K t, C I E             |
| Do                    | Mr T Ryan  |
| Do                    | Mr Gerard Mackworth Young, C I E                           |
| Do                    | Mr Kodikal Sanjiva Row                                     |
| Do                    | Mr S Lall  |
| Do                    | Mr S N Roy   |
| Do                    | Mr R S Bajpai, C B E                                       |
| Do                    | Sir Lancelot Graham, K C I E, I C S                        |
| Do                    | Mr J A Shillidy  |
| Madras                | Mr A H A Todd  |
| Do                    | Rai Bahadur U Rama Rao                                     |
| Bombay                | Mr H I Knight  |
| Do                    | Mr H Montgomery  |
| Bengal                | Mr Joseph Charles French                                   |
| Do                    | Mr Rajnarayan Banerji                                      |
| The United Provinces  | Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Bilgrami                            |
| The Punjab            | Khan Bahadur Malik Allah Baksh Khan<br>Tiwana, C B E       |
| Bihar and Orissa      | Mr Ram Prashad Natrayan Sahu                               |
| The Central Provinces | Mr James Ferguson Dyer                                     |
| Assam                 | Mr W A Cosgrave, C I E                                     |
| Burma                 | Major H R Pelly  |

b) Berar representative (1) Mr S G Jog

(c) Non OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Bombay                          | Dr R D Dalal                                  |
| Bengal                          | Rai Bahadur Satya Charan Mukherjee            |
| The Punjab                      | Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar Singh, C I E    |
| Do                              | Honv Captain Rao Bahadur Ch Lal Chand, C B E  |
| Do                              | Sardar Bahadur Captain Hera Singh Brar, M B E |
| Do                              | Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, K t, C S I             |
| Bihar and Orissa                | Mr Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C I E           |
| Lucknow                         | Khan Bahadur Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed           |
| North West Frontier Province    | Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan                  |
| Allahabad                       | H Cecil Desauges                              |
| Mysore                          | Dr Francis X. de Souza                        |
| Associated Chambers of Commerce | Mr L V Heathcote                              |
| The Depressed Classes           | Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah          |
| Labour Interests                | Mr N M Joshi                                  |

The Portuguese had a factory at Boineo (1590-1643) But the Portuguese vocables in this language appear to have found their way chiefly through Malay and other allied tongues When we consider the way these have been transmitted and the scale of the civilisation of the people and of the language wherein they have been admitted, we must confess that the number of the words thus introduced is remarkable

### 38 Macassar<sup>1</sup>

Macassar is the language of the southern part of the Celebes Island which is called by the same name, and belongs to a special group<sup>2</sup> It is a language that is cultivated, has a literature, and its own characters, preserving the classification of the Devanagiri

In its glossary of words there figure many Malay, Javanese, Sundanese, Chinese, and Arabic terms It is thus through the agency of Malay and Javanese as well as through direct influence, principally religious,<sup>3</sup> which was very intense that Portuguese words<sup>4</sup> found their way into it

### Bugui<sup>5</sup>

Bugui or Vugui (Bugi or Wugui) is another important language of the Celebes, very much resembling Macassar, and which, according to Cust, has exerted an influence upon the languages of the other islands It has a copious vocabulary in which many Arabic words have found their way through the influence of Mahomedanism, it has also a rich literature, ancient and

<sup>1</sup> See Matthes, *Malassarsch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*

<sup>2</sup> 'According to Crawford this name (Celebes) is unknown to the natives, not only of the great island itself but of the Archipelago generally, and must have arisen from some Portuguese misunderstanding or corruption' *Hobson-Jobson* Fernão Pinto calls it 'The Island of Selebres'

<sup>3</sup> See Diogo do Couto, Dec V, VII, 2

<sup>4</sup> It is not known when and by whom the Portuguese terms belonging to the card game of quadrille were introduced, they are not to be met with in any other of the languages except this and in Bugui

<sup>5</sup> See Matthes, *Boegineesch Hollandsch Woordenboek*

## Constituency

## Name

B—NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President*(a) *Official Members (not more than 19 excluding President)*

|                      |    |    |    |    |  |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|--|
| Government of India  | .. | .. | .. | .  | His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhouse<br>Chetwode, Kt, G C B, K C M G D S O |
| Do                   | .. | .. | .  | .  | Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I  |
| Do                   | .. | .  | .  | .  | Khan Bahadur Miran Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C I E                                    |
| Do.                  |    | .  | .  | .  | Sir John Perronet Thompson, C S I.   |
| Do                   |    | .  |    |    | Mr H W Emerson, C I E, C B E   |
| Do                   | .. | .. | .. |    | Sir Charles Watson, K C I E, C S I   |
| Do.                  | .  | .  |    |    | Mr J C B Drake, C I F, C B E   |
| Do.                  | .. |    |    |    | Mr A F L Brayne C I E  |
| Do                   | .  | .  |    | .  | J A Shillidy, C S I  |
| Do                   |    |    |    |    | Maj-Gen J W D Megaw, C I E, M B, K H P,<br>I M S                                 |
| The United Provinces | .. | .. | .. |    | Rai Bahadur Lala Chhiman Lal   |
| The Punjab           | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nawab Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon<br>C S I                                    |
| Bihar and Orissa     | .. | .  |    | .  | Mr J T Whitty, C I E   |

(b) *Barar Representative*

|                      |   |   |   |   |                                |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Barar Representative | . | . | . | . | Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|

(c) *Non Official Members.*

|                               |    |    |    |   |  |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|---|--|
| Madras                        | .. | .. | .. | . | Sir Sankaran Nair, Kt                                    |
| Do                            | .. | .  |    |   | Mr M. D Devadoss   |
| Do                            |    |    |    |   | Mr G A Natesan   |
| Bombay                        |    |    |    |   | Sir Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Kt                             |
| Bengal                        |    |    | .  |   | Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C S I, C I E                         |
| Do.                           | .  | .  |    |   | Nawab Khwaja Habibullah                                  |
| Do                            |    |    |    |   | Mr Bijay Kumar Basu                                      |
| Central Provinces             | .  |    |    |   | Sir Manekji Byramji Dadabhoy, K C I E., Kt               |
| The United Provinces          | .  |    |    |   | Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan<br>Khan, Kt, C I E |
| Do                            | .  | .  | .  | . | Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhoria, of Azimganj                   |
| The Punjab                    | .  | .  |    |   | Sirdar Charanjit Singh                                   |
| North-West Frontier Provinces | .. |    |    |   | Major Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan, C I E,<br>Khan of Hoti   |



*chumbo* (lead), *sal* (salt), *lebie* (hare), *cabia* (goat), which are not to be found in the other languages<sup>1</sup> The others which are met with in Nicobarese must have found their way in a great measure through Malay Again there were Catholic missions on these islands during the 17th century

## 41 Teto<sup>2</sup>

The Portuguese colony of Timor has an indigenous population of a million which is composed of Malay new-comers, and the aboriginal negritos They speak in the country five languages or principal dialects which are very closely related and having local variations they are Teto Galoh Uaima Macaque and Midic<sup>3</sup>

Teto is the one generally used over the island<sup>4</sup> it is an uncultivated language and possesses neither a literature nor its own alphabet The speech of Dili, which is the capital city differs from the language of the interior as much in its vocabulary as in its structure and syntax<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'There are five or six islands which have very good water and anchorages for shipping inhabited by poor Heathen, these islands are called Nacabar Duarte Barbosa, p 374 [Hak Soc Longworth Dames's Transl, Vol II, p 181] 'Francisco de Almeida on his way from India to Sumatra died of fever in the islands of Nicobar' Fernão Pinto, Ch XX 'Returning to D Paulo de Lima (who had been becalmed among the islands of Nicobar) Fr João dos Santos, II, p 210

<sup>2</sup> See Aparicio da Silva, *Diccionario de Portuguez-Tetum* Rafael das Dorez, *Diccionario Teto Português* Dr Alberto Osorio de Castro, *Flores de Coral, s. v. Timor*

<sup>3</sup> See Dr Castro, *op cit*, p 189

<sup>4</sup> It is spoken in Dili, Viqueque, Luca, Lachute, Alas Suai Monofahu, Berique, Dotic, Bibiquçu, Samoro, Batugadi, Sanur, Balibó, Cora, Joanilo, Silacan, and Fialaran

<sup>5</sup> Tetum is almost the *lingua franca* of this country, just as Galoh is among the people on the littoral to the east of Dili' Dr Castro, p 189

<sup>5</sup> 'The dialect which is spoken in Dely, which is Teto or Tetum, is understood over all the island nevertheless the Teto spoken in Lachute and in other parts is very different from that dialect' José dos Santos Vaquinhos, *Timor*, in *Journal Geo Soc of Lisbon*, 4th ser, p 276



to Africa, but its ethnic and linguistic affinities are with Asia<sup>1</sup> It is on this account that Cust includes Malagasy, which is the language spoken in the island, in his '*Languages of the East Indies*'<sup>2</sup> Its population is about two millions and a half and it is divided among numerous tribes which differ from one another in their physical appearance, the result of a mixture in a greater or smaller degree of the African with the Malay, Arab, or Indian<sup>3</sup> But all speak a common language, which has ten dialects, of which the Hova is the chief and the one that is understood by the bulk of the population<sup>4</sup> It has no peculiar character, and therefore commonly employs the Roman

The affinity of Malagasy to the Malayo-Polynesian Language Family was observed four centuries ago and has now been confirmed by the investigations in modern times of Van der Tuuck Marie, Marin, and W E Cousins<sup>5</sup> But the roots of the words

<sup>1</sup> 'The names Madagascar and S Lourenço are foreign Among the native population no general name for the whole island has been found' Rev Luis Mariano, *Relação da jornada e descobrimento da ilha de S Lourenço* (1613), in *Journal*, Geo Soc of Lisbon, 7th ser, p 315

<sup>2</sup> 'This island of San Lourenço, which writers call Madagascar All this island is inhabited by peoples not as black as the negroes, nor as fair as the Mohammedans of all that coast The presumption is that this island was conquered by the Jáos (Javanese) and that the inhabitants are a half breed people, the result of the fusion of the conquerors with the former natives of the country who must have been the Caffres (negroes) from the other side of the mainland' Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, IV, 5

<sup>3</sup> 'The second Mohammedan king who reigned in Cambay and who was a great conqueror sent certain ships to the coast of Melinde these touched at the island of San Lourenço, and as they were unseaworthy, they remained there and their crew helped to people some of the ports' *Commentarios de Afonso de Albuquerque*, IV, Ch 23

<sup>4</sup> 'The language in use all over is Buque, and it is so uniform all over the island that the natives from the southernmost point understand it just as well as those from the northernmost, its vocabulary is poor, but on that account as easy to learn as to pronounce' Rev Mariano, *op cit*, p 353

<sup>5</sup> 'In the interior of the island, and other parts and the coasts, only Buque is spoken, which is the language of the natives, entirely different from the Caffre (negro) language, but very similar to Malay, this is almost a sure proof that the first settlers came from the ports of Malacca *Id*, p 323



European and American foreigners, and sometimes even among the Chinese themselves who speak very different dialects

'In its first and low form,' says Leland, 'as it is given in the vocabularies published for the use of servants, Pidgin is a very rude jargon, in which English words singularly mutilated, owing to the difficulty of expressing their sounds in written Chinese, are set forth according to the rules of the Chinese grammar. In fact, it is a translation, word by word with little effort at inflection or conjugation, in view of the fact that such grammatical forms, as we understand them, do not exist in Chinese. The result of this, naturally is that the vocabulary being very limited, a Chinaman learns Pidgin-English with no more difficulty than is presented by the acquisition of a few hundred words, whose pronunciation and grammar have been modified to accommodate themselves to his own language. In this it resembles exactly *posh an posh* or the corrupt Romany dialect spoken by the Gipsies in England in which Hindi-Persian words follow English grammatical structure'<sup>1</sup>

It is owing to the facility with which the Chinese learn this dialect and the good will of the foreigners to go and meet them half-way, that it has spread to such an incredible extent, thus preparing the ground to make English the language of the Pacific. And as the Chinaman learns more easily a Romance language than pure English, it is probable that were it not for the Pidgin jargon, corrupt Portuguese would have formed the popular means of communication between the foreigners and the natives of China—the large number of Portuguese words which at present exist in Pidgin-English appears to prove it'

The word *pidgin* is supposed to be a corruption of the English word *business*, but with a meaning much more extensive and varied. And as commerce is the one great bond between the

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<sup>1</sup> 'Pitchin English (business English) is the commercial language of the ports of China, it is bad English with some Portuguese words, the grammatical construction being English' J. H. Calado Crespo, *Cousas da China*, p. 16

Estimated Revenue for 1931-32

THE TAX BILLS OF REVENUE

|                          | Rs          |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| V Land Revenue           | 68,25,000   |
| VII Excise               | 41,35,000   |
| VIII Stamps              | 2,58,000    |
| VIII Forest              | 41,68,000   |
| IX Forest Capital outlay | 1,38,000    |
| IX Registration          | 6,71,000    |
| IXA Scheduled Taxes      | 21,000      |
| Total                    | 1,62,19,000 |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| XXIII Works for which Capital Accounts are kept                         | 50,26,000 |
| XXIV Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue           | 21,60,000 |
| XXV (1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants | 10,22,000 |
| XXVI Construction of Irrigation Works                                   |           |
| Total   | 75,94,000 |

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| XXVII Debt Service | 1,43,41,000 |
|--------------------|-------------|

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| XXVIII Civil Administration          |           |
| XXVIII Administration of Justice     | 18,10,000 |
| XXVIII Jails and Convict Settlements | 4,40,000  |
| XXIX Police                          | 8,72,000  |
| XXIX Education                       | 14,12,000 |
| XXIX Medical                         | 17,33,000 |
| XXIX Public Health                   | 17,65,000 |
| XXIX Agriculture                     | 3,82,000  |
| XXIX Industries                      | 5,000     |
| XXIX Miscellaneous Departments       | 13,86,000 |
| Total                                | 91,05,000 |

Civil Works

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| XXX Civil Works                | 57,79,000 |
| XXXI Bombay Development Scheme | 28,63,000 |
| Total                          | 86,42,000 |

Miscellaneous

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| XXXII Transfers from Famine Fund         | 13,68,000 |
| XXXIII Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 14,02,000 |
| XXXIV Stationery and Printing            | 4,01,000  |
| XXXV Miscellaneous                       | 3,09,000  |
| Total                                    | 34,80,000 |

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| XL Extraordinary Receipts | 10,71,000 |
|---------------------------|-----------|

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Total Revenue | 15,20,47,000 |
|---------------|--------------|

Civil Works and Miscellaneous public improvements receipts not charged to Revenue

Debt heads —

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Deposits and advances                       |             |
| Loans and advances by provincial Government |             |
| Advances from provincial Loans Fund         | 6,12,51,000 |
| Opening Balance                             | 1,12,96,000 |

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Grand Total | 22,45,94,000 |
|-------------|--------------|

Estimated Expenditure for 1931-32

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE

|                          | Rs          |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 5 Land Revenue           | 68,25,000   |
| 6 Excise                 | 41,35,000   |
| 7 Stamps                 | 2,58,000    |
| 8 Forest                 | 41,68,000   |
| 8A Forest Capital outlay | 1,38,000    |
| 9 Registration           | 6,71,000    |
| 9A Scheduled Taxes       | 21,000      |
| Total                    | 1,62,19,000 |

Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 14 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept               | 50,26,000 |
| 15 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue            | 21,60,000 |
| 15 (1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants | 10,22,000 |
| 16 Construction of Irrigation Works                                    |           |
| Total  | 91,17,000 |

Debt Service

|                                   | Rs          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 19 Interest on Ordinary Debt      | 1,60,81,000 |
| 20 Interest on other obligations  | 3,17,000    |
| 21 Reduction or avoidance of debt | 15,30,000   |
| Total                             | 1,88,28,000 |

Civil Administration

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 22 General Administration        | 2,28,19,000 |
| 24 Administration of Justice     | 74,80,000   |
| 25 Jails and Convict Settlements | 25,01,000   |
| 26 Police                        | 1,88,98,000 |
| 27 Ports and Pilotage            | 11,000      |
| 30 Scientific Departments        | 92,000      |
| 31 Education                     | 2,01,58,000 |
| 32 Medical                       | 52,29,000   |
| 33 Public Health                 | 25,95,000   |
| 34 Agriculture                   | 30,49,000   |
| 35 Industries                    | 1,39,000    |
| 37 Miscellaneous Departments     | 5,18,000    |

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Total .. | 900 |
|----------|-----|

The dialectical differences which are noticeable in different localities are of minor importance and do not stand comparison with those that are to be found in China. The dialect of the group of islands, known as Riukiu, deserves especial mention inasmuch as it preserves its archaic character. The speech of the Aino tribes of the island of Spezo is totally different from pure Japanese and is therefore not understood by the people of the other islands.

In their writing they generally employ Chinese ideographs, which run to about 3,000 in number. The proper Japanese script is syllabic made up of 47 syllables,<sup>1</sup> and is known as *Kana*, of which there are two varieties the *Katakana* and *Huagana*. Japanese is written in vertical columns from the right to the left. Its literature goes as far back as the 7th century.<sup>2</sup>

Portugal was the first European nation which came into contact with Japan and for a long period maintained commercial and missionary relations with it. It left, as in almost every other part, indelible traces of its language in the vocabulary of Japan most of which were due to the introduction of new objects and of a new religion. Some of the terms have acquired such citizen rights that it is difficult to trace their foreign origin. The ancient books of the Japanese abound, according to the testimony of Dr. Murakami, in religious terms of foreign origin and only a few of these have entered into the common speech of the people.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The modification of some of these syllables raises the total number to seventy-three. See Ballhorn, *Alphabete orientalischer und occidentalischer Sprachen*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Fourteen kinds of letters distinguished not only in their form but in their peculiarity and meaning, the young fidalgos study in the monasteries of the Bonzos.' Lucena, *História da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier*, Bk. VII, 5.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Murakami, Director of the School for Foreign Languages in Tokio, was kind enough to send me a list of such terms which he had not published in his work to which I have referred above. In recent times many English words have been introduced as also words which, though not English, have found their way into the language through English, such as *alcali*, *alcohol*, *blanket*, *butter*,





## 47 Arabic

There are very many works treating of the Arabic influence on the Spanish languages but very few dealing with the influence of the Spanish languages on Arabic. The reason for this is certainly lie in the fact that the influence of the languages of the Iberic peninsula upon the language of the Mahomedan conquerors was neither so intense, nor lasting nor general. The most important work on this subject known to me is that of Simonet, but it does not appear to be a safe guide because many of the terms, which he sets down as having been taken over from Spain by the Arabs, had, one is inclined to suspect, a different origin and a limited range.

Arabic is the sacred language of the Mahomedans of India where there are schools in which it is taught. But very few Portuguese words must have been introduced into it by this way. Those that I have recorded in the present work are only such as belong to Eastern Arabic and not to that which is in use in Africa, which has many more. Even these do not offer, generally speaking, a sure clue to their Portuguese origin. Lexicographers refer many of them, as I have noted in various instances, to Greek, Latin, French, and Italian sources. Arabic and Persian therefore, occupy in my work a secondary place.

## 48 Other Languages

Besides the languages already referred to, there are a number of others whose vocabularies were not the direct object of investigation. They are the Chinese, Jewish, Turkish, and the languages of the Philippines. The dictionaries of the other languages which I waded through, incidentally mentioned some Romanic words which are found in these vocabularies. But few of these are, for certain, of Portuguese origin as *leilão* and *pe* are in the Chinese language, the other Romanic words in

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declaration on oath two deeds were drawn up, the one in Persian and the other in Portuguese' Diogo do Couto, Dec. V. l. 12.



The remodelling, the systematisation, and the adaptation of the Semitic characters to the Indo-European phonetics resulted in the alphabet which is called Brahmi and this in the 5th century. And it is from this that all the modern alphabets of India are derived, even the Dravidian, though these might appear so different at the present day. The most important of the derived alphabets is the *Nagari* (the city alphabet) or *Devanagari* (that of the city of God) in which are chiefly inscribed the literary monuments of the Sanskrit language and which in its written form dates as far back as the 8th century B C.

The following languages follow Devanagari. Hindi, Nepali, Bihari, and Kashmiri, Sindhi and Hindustani use this as well as the Arabic-Persian characters, then Marathi, Konkani only partially, and Gujarati make use of this script. Punjabi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Sinhalese, Telugu, Kanarese, with Tulu and Malayalam, have their peculiar characters, which differ from the Devanagari in their form but not phonetically or in their arrangement. Many of these languages, however, do not use all the Devanagari sounds, and there are some that have one or other especial sound or additional sounds and letters.

Among the Dravidian languages only the Tamil alphabet differs a great deal from the Nagari, as much owing to the want of many letters as by the addition of some consonants, and, even more, owing to the use of certain consonants to convey two or three different sounds.

The Arab-Persian characters are employed by Hindustani, Sindhi, with a special system of diacritical marks, Malay and Achinese.

Burmese, Tibetan, Siamese, Kambojan, Batta, Javanese, as well as Sundanese and Balinese and Madurese use their own characters, derived from the Aryan script, but a great deal modified. The alphabet of Bugui and Macassar have been co-ordinated according to the Devanagari system.

Garó, Khassi, Dayak, Nicobarese, Teto, Galoh, Malagasy, and to a partial extent, Konkani, Low Malay, and Sundanese, use the

suffered from the present commercial depression. The manufacturing activities which are at present under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. The match making industry is just raising its head in Madras. There are 23 indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. In 1927, the Council complied with a demand made by the minister in charge of Industries for funds for appointing a special officer to conduct an exhaustive survey of the existing and potential cottage industries in the Presidency. The Special Officer has concluded his survey. His reports have been published. The report of the Cottage Industries Committee appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council, to examine the Special Officer's report and to submit proposals to Government for an effective organisation of such of the industries as deserve encouragement has also been published for general information. The recommendations of the Committee were carefully considered by Government but owing to financial stringency they decided that such of the recommendations as involved additional expenditure should be postponed for the present. They have however passed orders on those recommendations which are merely administrative in character and do not involve additional expenditure. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 1,14,70,38,699 in 1928-29 has declined to Rs 1,11,48,56,961 in 1929-30. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests.

### Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 56,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 2,729,000. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. The Council passed a resolution in the year 1927 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 542 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachalyappa's College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Government College, Rajamundry, the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Gulindy).

### Cochin Harbour Scheme

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and

provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour. The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement has been reached between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and has an average depth of 35 feet at low water. The dredging of the mooring area has been completed. Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships. Vessels up to 30 feet draught and 510 feet in length can moor inside and a berth will shortly be available for taking any ship up to 700 feet long and 30 feet draught.

Proposals are being formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which 175 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the main land by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclamation is still in progress and when completed it will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time. The Shoranur-Ernakulam line is being converted from metre to broad-gauge, and is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation. The possibility of providing further facilities by carrying the metre-gauge system through to the harbour is under investigation. These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency.

### Vizagapatam Harbour Project

Even more pregnant with future possibilities is the scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam harbour. The Vizagapatam Harbour is constructed under the control of the Government of India. Proposals for the development of the port at this place have been under consideration since 1859, but the success of the project is bound up with the construction of direct railway communication between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces, for the quantity of trade which could be obtained from the littoral itself is insufficient to justify the capital expenditure which would be required. In May 1925 the Government of India declared Vizagapatam a major

II In the Dravidian and in some of the Neo-Aryan languages *e* and *o* are short and long I represent them as *ē* and *ō* when long and unstressed Sinhalese has in addition *e* diphthong (=æ), short and long, much palatalised I transliterate it generally as *e* and *e*, or better, as *e* and *ē* Konkani has *e* and *o* open and closed, I represent them when necessary by *é* and *ó* when open and accented, and by *ê* and *ô* when closed The Dravidian languages have many terminations ending in *u* very short, which it is usual to represent by *u* or *u* Grammarians, according to Caldwell, give to such a quarter of the length of a long vowel

III Many of the Neo-Aryan languages do not pronounce the short *a* at the end of a word and frequently also not when it occurs in the middle of a word, although they write the consonant whole (without the *virāma*) as though the vowel was a part of it Thus they write राम Rāma, but pronounce it Rām In such cases I drop the *a* in transliteration

IV The Dravidian and many of the Neo-Aryan languages have the sound as well as the letter *ṣ* *la* cerebral, which in Sanskrit is only to be met with in Vedic writings

V Konkani, Marathi, and Telugu have two letters with two distinct sounds each of them, without any graphic sign to distinguish the phonetic changes, the normal (before *e* and *i*) *ch* explosive (like the Italian *c* before *e* and *i*) and *ts* almost equivalent to *zz* in Italian, *ḡ* explosive (as in English) and *z* (or *dz*)<sup>1</sup> I have marked the difference when transcribing such sounds

VI For very especial and weighty reasons I have made the following alterations in the rules for the transliteration mentioned above *ch*, *chh*, I represent by *c*, *ch*, *x* (palatal) by *ç* (or *ś*) and *s*, I have employed *n*, as a rule, not only to convey the sound of the nasal dental consonant, but also the guttural *n* and the palatal *ñ* All the nasals, when they figure in the middle of a word and unaccompanied by a vowel, are commonly represented

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<sup>1</sup> Beames calls *ts* and *dz* 'non-assimilated palatals'

The National Central Bank has been established in the capital of the Republic of China, and its functions are to issue and regulate the currency, to manage the government's financial affairs, and to act as a clearing house for the foreign exchange of the country. The National Central Bank is a government-owned institution, and its capital is provided by the government. The National Central Bank is responsible for the stability of the national currency and for the soundness of the financial system. The National Central Bank is also responsible for the management of the government's foreign exchange reserves. The National Central Bank is a key institution in the financial system of the Republic of China.

The Hindu Religious Endowments Act which has for its object the better administration and governance of certain Hindu religious endowments came into force early in 1925. It provides for the appropriation of the surplus funds of the endowments to religious, educational and charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the institutions to which they are attached. The Act has been working satisfactorily. Doubts having been raised to the validity of the Act it was re-enacted and passed into law as Act No. II of 1927. The new Act came into force on 8th February 1927. Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill, which aims to confer, subject to certain conditions, occupancy rights on "bonom" tenants and actual cultivators of the soil. As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill, the Governor withheld his assent and a committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly, and its findings have been submitted and the same have been published with a view to receive objections and suggestions. The recommendations of the Committee were placed before a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Jemmies, Tenants and of the Government. The objections and suggestions made by the representatives at the Conference were carefully considered by the

Government and the Government re-drafted the Bill and introduced it in the Council on 6th April 1929. The Bill was passed by the Council on 17th October 1929. His Excellency the Governor-General of India then changes were made in the text of certain clauses of the Bill by the Council and has accordingly introduced part of the Bill to the Legislative Council under Section 81 A (1) of the Government of India Act for re-consideration. The Bill is finally passed by the Legislative Council on 17th March 1930 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th March 1930. The assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to it is awaited. Noteworthy among other efforts at legislation for social reform was the non official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to take legislation or to recommend the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples which as a result resulted in exposing them to immoral purposes under the pretext of caste. Mr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Ex Deputy President of the Legislative Council on 5th September 1929 as to enfranchise or free the lands held by him holding Devadasis on condition of release in Hindu temples from such condition. The bill was passed into law on 1st February 1929. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th April 1929 and of the Governor-General on 14th May 1929. Rules have been framed to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the enfranchisement of Devadasi is now in progress. On 24th January 1930 Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi introduced another bill in the Legislative Council with the object of putting an end to the dedication of young women and girls not only among him-holding Devadasis but among Devadasis as a whole. The bill was discussed in the Council and circulated to elicit opinion. As in the meantime Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi resigned her membership in the Council the bill was not proceeded with. Subsequently, the Council also dissolved and the bill lapsed. A bill for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls was introduced in the Council by Mr. K. R. Venkataraya Ayyar on 5th September 1923 and was passed into law on 31st January 1930. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1930 and of the Governor-General on 28th March 1930. It has not however been brought into force yet owing to certain practical difficulties. An amending Act was passed by the Legislative Council on 30th October 1931. It has yet to receive the assent of the Governor and the Governor-General. The amending Act enables the local board to bring the Act into force in selected areas and to extend it gradually to other areas as circumstances permit and also to bring into force such of its provisions as may be practicable in any particular area. It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal local prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years. In pursuance of this resolution and of the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committee thereon, Government have in 1929 sanctioned a scheme of propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drinks.

III *K, ch, t, t, p*, being medial and simple, that is, when not double, sound as *g, ɣ* (very little used in vernacular words), *d, d, b* *Ch* initial, and even intervocalic, is represented at times by the unstressed *ɾ* or the Sanskrit *ś* or *ç*, the same is also used to mark the sibilant dental *s*. I transcribe *ch, ɣ*, and *s*, but not *ɾ* which is not much used. The *d* intervocalic in Tamil and Malayalam is very soft like *th* in English in *than*, that I am not differentiating it from simple *d*, nor does Caldwell make a difference between them. In foreign words there occur high sounding initial syllables.

IV The Tamil rule regarding sonorous medials is likewise observed in Malayalam, but with distinct letters, except *h* medial which sounds like *g* weak, almost like *h*, and is transliterated by a special sign which I omit.

V The consonants peculiar to this language are *l, ɳ, n*. The first which also occurs in Malayalam 'is pronounced differently in different districts,' says Caldwell. According to this writer the normal sound of this resembles the English *ɾ* in *farm*, more liquid and post-palatal. According to Percival it is a mixture of *ɾ, l*, and of the French *ɣ*. Telugu substitutes it by *d* cerebral and modern Kanarese by *l* cerebral.

VI The *ɳ* hard, at present used in Tamil and Malayalam, has a sound which is midway between the cerebrals *d* and *l* as in the English *crack*.

VII *N*, the last letter of the alphabet, is not differentiated phonetically from the *n* dental, it has, on this account, no discriminating mark.

VIII Some of the vowels shade off into different sounds before certain consonants which I find unnecessary to describe. The diphthong *ai* occurs but rarely<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Dravidian languages generally retain the tonic accent of Portuguese words in the syllable on which it falls.

| HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.   | Budget Estimates, 1931-32 | HEADS OF ACCOUNTS  | Budget Estimate, 1931-32. |
|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| REVENUE— <i>contd</i>  | Rs                        | DISBURSEMENTS  | Rs                        |
| XXXX—Stationery and Printing                                 | 3,50,400                  | Expenditure (from Statement B) Excess of Expenditure over Revenue          | 18,22,12,300              |
| XXXX—Miscellaneous   | 11,50,300                 | 52A—Capital outlay on Forests  | 13,200                    |
| (a) Total—Revenue  | 18,20,60,500              | 55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Landbankment and Drainage Works | 91,45,000                 |
| RECEIPTS   |                           | 56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development                               | 2,21,300                  |
| Revenue (from Statement A)                                   | 18,20,60,500              | 58—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes                                | 67,19,500                 |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure                           | 7,57,200                  | 60—Civil Works— not charged to Revenue                                     |                           |
| Loans and advances by Provincial Government                  | 44,42,400                 | 60B—Payment of commuted value of Pensions                                  | —1,41,900                 |
| Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India | 47,00,000                 | Total  | 1,59,57,100               |
| Suspense   | 1,09,40,000               | Loans and Advances by Provincial Government                                | 43,43,600                 |
| Subventions from Central Road Development Account            | 12,35,000                 | Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India                   | 30,36,000                 |
| Depreciation Funds   | 1,62,700                  | Suspense   | 1,09,40,000               |
| Famine Relief Fund   | 2,88,400                  | Subventions from Central Road Development Account                          | 19,50,000                 |
| Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt            | 30,36,000                 | Depreciation Funds   | 66,600                    |
| Total—Receipts   | 20,77,74,000              | Famine Relief Fund   | 37,000                    |
| Opening { Famine Relief Fund Balance { General Balances      | 52,44,228<br>3,38,18,499  | Total—Disbursements  | 21,85,42,600              |
| Grand Total  | 24,68,36,727              | Closing { Famine Relief Fund Balance { General Balances                    | 54,95,628<br>2,27,98,499  |
|  |                           | Grand Total  | 24,68,36,727              |

*Governor*

His Excellency Lt Col the Right Hon Sir George Frederick Stanley, P C G C I E, G M G

*Personal Staff*

Private Secretary, A D Crombie, I O S  
Military Secy, Major L Bootle-Wilbraham, M G  
Surgeon, Major D P Johnstone, C I E, O B E  
R A M C (Retd)

Aides-de-Camp, Capt Sir Charles Buchanan,  
Bart Capt R F Craster, Capt A W A  
Smith and Capt Goschen  
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Sher Bahadur  
Khan  
Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard,  
Capt H C Mostyn-Owen

*Members of Council*

The Hon Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman  
Sahib Bahadur  
The Hon Dewan Bahadur Sir M Krishnan Nair  
The Hon Mr A Y G Campbell, C S I, C I E,  
C B, E, V D I O S  
The Hon Mr H G Stokes, C S I, C I E, I O S

*Ministers*

The Hon Dewan Bahadur B Munuswamy Naidu  
(Local Self-Government, Religious Endowments and Public Health)  
The Hon Mr P T Rajan (Development, Public Works and Registration)  
The Hon Dewan Bahadur S Kumaraswamy Reddhar (Education and Excise)

*SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT*

Chief Secretary, G T H Bracken, C I E, I O S  
Secretary, Finance Department, H M Wood, I O S  
Secretary, Local Self-Government Department,  
E Conran Smith, C I E, I O S  
Secretary, Public Works and Labour Departments,  
A G Leach, I O S  
Secretary to Government, Development Department, S V Ramamurti, I O S

*MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS*

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Littlehales M A (on deputation) Robert George Grieve, M A, C I E (Offg)



VI Malay does not use in its vernacular speech the following Arabic letters *th, h, kh, z, sh, s, d, t, z, ', gh, f*, and employs the following in addition to those which it has from the Arabic *ch, ng, p, g, ñ, or ny*

VII Dutch writers in accordance with the genius of their language transliterate the letters *ch, j*, and *ñ* from Malay and the other languages of the Archipelago by *tj, dj*, and *nj*, and these they pronounce exactly as in Devanagiri '*Ch* is always pronounced as *ch* in church' Swettenham 'Or like the Spanish word *muchacho*' Favre '*J* ought to be pronounced as in jury, justice, jew' Rigg '*Ñ* is pronounced as *gn* in *agneau*, it is the Spanish *ñ*' Favre<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 'The Dutch language does not contain this sound (*ch*), and it is consequently represented by them by *tj*, which does not convey the sound even according to the Dutch use of letters, as *j* with them has the power of the English *y* It rather conveys the force of the French letters so applied' Rigg

# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

## II.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

Raja Venkateswara Saravaliya Kumaramallaya  
Yachendra Bahadur Varu, Kumaramallaya  
of Venkatagiri

J. Kuppusami Choudary

J. G. Pillai

P. Mahalingam Nayudu

Lieut. Colonel Sri Raja Venkateswara Saravaliya  
Kumaramallaya Yachendra Varu, Bahadur,  
K. C. P., Maharaja of Venkatagiri

Mahboob Ali Ridg Sahib Bahadur

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib  
Bahadur

M. A. Manikavasu Nayakar,

Khan Bahadur T. M. Mokloo Sahib Bahadur  
P. C. Moosa

K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar  
Bahadur

Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa  
Chettiyar

M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar

P. C. Muthu Chettiyar

K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder

A. P. N. V. Nadinuthu Pillai

Raj Bahadur N. Nallatambi Sarkarai Mantra  
dhar

T. Narasa Reddi

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## The Bengal Presidency.

[illegible]

## The People

Of the products of the Presidency  
in 1914-15 5 per cent are Value-added  
and 95 per cent are Bulk. The two major  
products are cotton, but 27 per cent of the  
total value added in Agriculture and Animal  
husbandry.

It is also spoken by about two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 2.8 per cent. The Oriya speaking tribe number 294,372 and Nepal is the tongue of 91,000 persons, principally resident in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are found in West and North Bengal.

## Industries

According to the returns of the Census of 1921 nearly 37 millions or over 77 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of the more than 30½ millions are cultivators, and more than 4½ millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under sate in 1931 is estimated at 1,613,700 acres against 1,023,00 in 1910. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India.

...the ... part of ... devoted ... the ... devoted to ... the ... and ... for ... every district of ... in 1921 was ... The ... plantations ... daily average of 1941 per ... hands

## Manufacture and Trade

1. The first is the importance of the people of the United States in the world economy. The United States is a major industrial and agricultural power, and its products are in demand all over the world. The United States is also a major source of capital and technology, and its investments and exports are essential for the economic development of many other countries.

Due to the effect of the Indian Mills Act, 1947, which gave a right to arrest the demand for the price of the mill, the demand for the price of the mill was reduced to one week off per month, and in 1949 but for the restrictions on the further increase in the 1951 by the effect of the operation of the boom in all the mills, the restriction of hours to forty per week, on a four weeks per month basis, from 64 hours week on a three weeks per month basis. As a result of all the operation on the working of the mill, the profit of the Indian Mills dropped to 1 per cent in 1951 and 1952. In 1953, the profit of the Indian Mills dropped to 6.26 crores in the previous year.

Durbin, the year 1902 the seaborne trade of Calcutta was depressed to an unparalleled degree the total net export value declining by about Rs. 86.41 crores, to Rs. 1,72.13 crores, as against Rs. 2,58.57 crores in the previous year. This net loss was due to the acute depression in the world trade intensified in Bengal by the political movement for the boycott of foreign, and more especially British goods.

As a result of the depression the Port Commissioners had to handle tonnage which was less than in the previous year by about 22 lakhs.

In the foreign trade, as distinct from the coasting trade, the total aggregated to only Rs 1,40 50 crores as against Rs 2,20 79 crores in the previous year. This falling off was due to the value of imports receding from Rs 80 20 crores to Rs 52 91 crores, and that of exports from Rs 1,14 58 crores to Rs 87 40 crores.

**Imports** —The decline in imports was due to a severe contraction in business under practically

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are Barristers, Civilian or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court and the Children Court. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

### Local Self-Government

The Bengal Act III of 1881 which regulates municipal bodies in the Interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Commissioners of municipalities have been increased and the elective franchise has been extended. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the training and employment of female medical practitioners. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings. The municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1922. This Act, which replaced Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors is 85, with 5 aldermen, elected by the councillors. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government, and by the general or special constituencies. There are separate constituencies for Mohammedans. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads, sanitation and water-supply.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced the new system of self government by a creation of village authorities vested with

the power and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the Union Board, replaces the old Chaulidari *panchayats* and the Union Committee and deal with the village police, village roads, water supply sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the Union Boards, Village Benches and Courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all Districts in the Presidency except Midnapur and up to March 1930 over 4,500 Union Boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 4,300 were actually constituted.

### Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of P. W. and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The P. W. D. deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

### Marine

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the welfare of seamen, the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj.

### Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

### Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors General, for the Dacca Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the C. I. D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have an Additional Superintendent. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents,



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UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

|         |       |        |
|---------|-------|--------|
| Males   | 1,278 | 51,426 |
| Females | 355   | 10,070 |

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, an Addl. Asstt. Director appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Mahomedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. Higher education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department

attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated colleges.

The percentage of scholars to the total population —

|         | Recognised Schools | All Schools |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| Males   | 8 17               | 8 37        |
| Females | 2 17               | 2 21        |
| Total   | 5 29               | 5 41        |

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1931-32

*Heads of Revenue*

Thousands of Rs.

|  |       |         |
|--|-------|---------|
| Land Revenue   | .. .. | 3,29,32 |
| Excise   | .. .. | 2,07,00 |
| Stamps   | .. .. | 3,34,14 |
| Forest   | .. .. | 25,27   |
| Registration   | .. .. | 25,00   |
| Scheduled Taxes  | .. .. | 14,00   |
| Subsidised Companies   | .. .. | 92      |
| Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works    |       | 8,75    |
| Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works |       | 2,40    |
| Interest   |       | 4 25    |
| Administration of Justice  |       | 12,29   |
| Jails and Convict Settlements  |       | 10,19   |
| Police   |       | 11,89   |
| Ports and Pilotage   |       | 96      |
| Education  |       | 13,99   |
| Medical  |       | 10,03   |
| Public Health  |       | 1,26    |
| Agriculture  |       | 7,18    |
| Industries   |       | 7,19    |
| Miscellaneous Departments  |       | 20      |

Thousands of Rs.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Civil Works  | 21,73    |
| Transfer from Famine Relief Funds  | 50       |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation  | 1,42     |
| Stationery and Printing  | 5,13     |
| Miscellaneous  | 9,00     |
| Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments |          |
| Extraordinary receipts   | 1,00     |
| Receipts in England—   |          |
| High Commissioner  |          |
| Secretary of State   | 1        |
| Famine Relief Fund   | 70       |
| Depreciation Fund for Government presses                                 | 1,46     |
| Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India             | 1,32,41  |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt                         | 7,76     |
| Suspense   | 7,38     |
| Loans and Advances by the Bengal Government                              | 12,35    |
| Subvention from Central Road Development Account                         | 10 00    |
| Total Receipts   | 12,25,51 |
| Opening balance  | 31 10    |
| Grand Total  | 12,56,67 |

in its various manifestations over indigenous civilisation, whether stationary or progressive. So large, in fact, is the number of Portuguese words adopted in so many languages distinct in their genus, seeing that they belong to diverse families and possessing the most varied grammatical structures, that we cannot help inferring that excluding the Greeks and the Romans perhaps no other people, unless they be the Arabs, succeeded in spreading a part of its vocabulary through so many diverse language fields and thus without affecting the integrity of these languages, no matter whether the words found an entry into these tongues through the spoken word or through written compositions, above all liturgical.

With regard to the grouping of the vernacular languages, the learned and worthy orientalist follows the system employed by the renowned English glotologist Robert Cust, well-known for his model of a book—‘The Modern Languages of the East Indies,’ not to speak of other works. I am of the opinion that he acted well in doing this, notwithstanding that the classification and its characteristics are not in complete agreement with the theories of the celebrated philologist, the late Frederick Muller, some of which are perhaps antiquated while others are too personal, and in spite of differing from the most recent doctrines and theories put forward by Finck with regard to grammatical structures which has reduced from a morphological standpoint to eight types all the languages known in the five continents of the world.

I hold that in deciding to follow Cust the choice was most happy in relation, at least, to the Asiatic languages, which was the sole field of the author’s investigations.

I have already mentioned that Monsignor Dalgado in the absence of any existing model for his work or of one even resembling it to guide him, had to set up a method entirely new. In fact if we put aside some of the studies of Dr Hugo Schuchardt on the Portuguese dialects in Asia one of Aristides Marre and two of mine regarding Malay the first of which was published in

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL  
His Excellency Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir  
Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.  
The Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.F.,  
Governor-Designate

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, I D Tyson, I.C.S.  
Military Secy, Major W A K Fraser, C.B.E.,  
D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.  
Surgeon, Major H Hingston, I.M.S.  
Aide-de-Camp, Capt J V Gordon, 11th Sikhs  
" Capt J I Ross, Irish Guards  
" Hussars  
" Lieut J F Milburn, Scots Guards  
" Lieut A C Maynard, 1st Battalion  
The Seaforth Highlanders

Indian Aide-de-Camp - Bhindar Ishar Singh,  
Hodson's Horse

Commandant, H E The Governor's Body Guard,  
Lt-Col W Kenworthy, The Poona Horse  
(17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry)  
H E The Governor's Body Guard Adjutant  
Capt E St J Birle, Sam Brown's Cavalry  
(12th Frontier Force)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr A Marr, C.I.F., I.C.S.  
" " Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt., C.I.F.  
" " Mr W D R Prentler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
I.C.S.  
" " Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi

MINISTERS

The Hon. Mr Khwaja Nazimuddin (Education)  
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Ghulam Mohiud-  
din Faruqi (Public Works and Industries)  
The Hon. Mr Bazaar Prasad Singh Roy  
(Local Self Government)

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Raja Sir Mamatha Nath Ray Chau-  
dhuri, Kt., of Santo-h (President)  
Mr Razur Rahman Khan, B.L. (Dy. President)

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, R N Reid, C.I.E.,  
I.C.S.  
Secretary, Revenue Department, H C V  
Philpot, I.C.S.  
Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depart-  
ments, E N Blandy, I.C.S.  
Secretary to the Council and Secretary, Legislative  
Department, J Bartley, I.C.S.  
Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, G P Hogg,  
I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, H F Stapleton,  
M.A.  
Inspector-General of Police, I J A Craig  
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Sir C A Legatt,  
C.I.E.

Surgeon General, Lt-Col Hugh Bartley Steen,  
M.D., I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Mead Slade, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Rai Bahadur  
Sharat Kumar Raha

Accountant-General, Jaigopal Bhandari, M.A.

Inspector General of Prisons, Vacant

Postmaster General, C I E Cleriel, C.I.F., O.B.E.

Inspector General of Registration, Rai Bahadur  
J N Ray

Director of Agriculture, R S Finlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Protector of Emigrants, Lt-Col Arthur Denham  
White, I.M.S., M.D.

Curator of Herbarium Royal Botanic Gardens,  
Kalipada Dasgupta

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Frederick J Halliday   | 1854 |
| John P Grant   | 1859 |
| Cecil Beadon   | 1862 |
| William Grey   | 1867 |
| George Campbell  | 1871 |
| Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.  | 1874 |
| The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.   | 1877 |
| Sir Stuart C Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offg.)  | 1879 |
| A Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.  | 1882 |
| H A Cockerell, C.S.I. (Officiating)  | 1885 |
| Sir Stuart C Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  | 1887 |
| Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.   | 1890 |
| Sir A P MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (Offg.)   | 1893 |
| Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.  | 1895 |
| Retired 6th April 1895   |      |
| Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (Officiating)  | 1897 |
| Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I.  | 1898 |
| Died, 21st Nov 1902  |      |
| J A Bourdillon, C.S.I. (Officiating)   | 1902 |
| Sir A H Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.   | 1903 |
| Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.)  | 1906 |
| F A Slacke (Officiating)   | 1906 |
| Sir E N Baker, K.C.S.I.  | 1908 |
| Retired 21st Sept 1911.  |      |
| G W Duke, C.S.I. (Officiating)   | 1911 |
| The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal<br>was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal<br>was raised to a Governorship |      |
| GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL  |      |
| The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of<br>Shirling, G.C.I.E., K.O.M.G.   | 1912 |
| The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.  | 1917 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton   | 1922 |
| The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,<br>G.C.I.E.  | 1927 |

ordinary reader keen on being informed, so clear and delightful is his exposition, its strictly scientific character however, being in no way affected by his extraordinary conciseness both of treatment and expression

In the whole work the author has employed Portuguese vernacular idioms with the most meticulous care and has avoided the use of even pardonable neologisms or words that betray their foreign descent, the unique exception is the case of certain ethnic names, such as *khmer*, *cashmirês*, which in my opinion could have been reduced to our systems of orthography and written as *cmer*, *caremirês* like the others to which the author skilfully gave a Portuguese guise. The result in consequence is, that he has imparted an atmosphere truly national to the whole of his work, which because of its worth and originality does much honour to our scientific attainments in a field of human knowledge, which unfortunately among us has but few scholars of eminence though it must be said that these are held everywhere in great respect and regard

It is on this account that the work, as I have said, is of the greatest interest, not only to us Portuguese, as testifying to our enduring interest, in distant nations and peoples with whom we had been and are in contact, but as much also for those outside Portugal, who with great honour and distinction give themselves up to linguistic studies in their multifarious aspects

I feel certain that the publication of this monumental study will receive the approbation and applause of scholars of all nations dedicated to this branch of learning, and from the public in general, and that it will redound to the glory of our country, to the well-merited honour of our Academy, and above all to the credit of him who with the greatest selflessness and dedication, a spirit truly scientific, and burning patriotism, took upon himself to carry out in an exemplary manner a work so well conceived and so useful and withal so difficult and one which belongs to a field of knowledge which till now has scarcely been explored

In view of all these reasons I am of the opinion that the

## Name of Members

## Name of Constituency

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur                                      | Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadian)                             |
| Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M B E  | Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadian)                         |
| Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B L  | Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadian)                         |
| Dr Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri   | Bogra cum Pabna (Non-Muhammadian)                      |
| Mr Shanti Shekhawar Ray   | Malda (Non-Muhammadian)                                |
| Mr Prosanna Deb Rikhat  | Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadian)                           |
| Mr A Raheem, C I E  | Calcutta North (Muhammadian)                           |
| Mr H S Suhravard, M A. (Oxon and Cal), B SO, B C L (Oxon), Barrister at-Law | Calcutta South (Muhammadian)                           |
| Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh  | Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal (Muhammadian)             |
| Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman  | Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadian)                    |
| Maulvi Muhammad Sاداتullah  | 24 Parganas Municipal (Muhammadian)                    |
| Mr Khwaja Salauddin   | Dacca City (Muhammadian)                               |
| Maulvi Abul Kasem   | Burdwan Division North (Muhammadian)                   |
| Maulvi Abdul Karim  | Burdwan Division South (Muhammadian)                   |
| Mr A F M Abdur Rahman   | 24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadian)                        |
| Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque  | Nadia (Muhammadian)                                    |
| Maulvi Abdus Samad  | Murshidabad (Muhammadian)                              |
| Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh   | Jessore North (Muhammadian)                            |
| Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali   | Jessore South (Muhammadian)                            |
| Maulvi Syed Jalaluddin Hashem   | Khulna (Muhammadian)                                   |
| Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B L   | Dacca West Rural (Muhammadian)                         |
| Maulvi Azizur Rahman  | Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadian)                    |
| Maulvi Nur Rahman Khan Eusuffi  | Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadian)                    |
| Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah   | Mymensingh East (Muhammadian)                          |
| Maulvi Abdul Hakim  | Mymensingh Central (Muhammadian)                       |
| Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri                                   | Faridpur North (Muhammadian)                           |
| Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan  | Faridpur South (Muhammadian)                           |
| Maulvi Muhammad Hossain   | Bakarganj North (Muhammadian)                          |
| Mr A K Fazl-ul Huq  | Bakarganj West (Muhammadian)                           |
| Maulvi Nurul Absar Choudhury  | Chittagong North (Muhammadian)                         |
| Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury   | Chittagong South (Muhammadian)                         |
| Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhuri  | Tippera North (Muhammadian)                            |
| Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin   | Noakhali East (Muhammadian)                            |
| Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah   | Noakhali West (Muhammadian)                            |
| Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin  | Rajshahi North (Muhammadian)                           |
| Haji Lai Mohammed   | Rajshahi South (Muhammadian)                           |
| Maulvi Hassan Ali   | Dinajpur (Muhammadian)                                 |
| Mr A F Rahman   | Rangpur West (Muhammadian)                             |
| Kazi Emdadul Hoque  | Rangpur East (Muhammadian)                             |
| Mr Altaf Ali  | Bogra (Muhammadian)                                    |
| Khan Sahib Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan  | Pabna (Muhammadian)                                    |
| Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur  | Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadian)                     |
| Mr J Campbell Forrester   | Presidency and Burdwan (European)                      |
| Mr E C Ormond   | Do   |
| Mr W L Armstrong  | Do   |
| Mr K F G Stronach   | Dacca and Chittagong (European)                        |
| Sir Lancelot Travers, Kt, C I L, O B E                                      | Rajshahi (European)                                    |
| Mr L T Maguire  | Anglo-Indian   |
| Mr E T McCluskie  | Do   |
| Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur                           | Burdwan Landholders                                    |
| Mr Sarat Kumar Roy  | Presidency Landholders                                 |
| Mr Arun Chandra Singha  | Chittagong Landholders                                 |
| Kumar Sahib Shekhawar Ray   | Rajshahi Landholders                                   |
| Mr Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar at-Law  | Calcutta University                                    |
| Rai Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I E                                    | Dacca University                                       |
| Mr G R Dain, C I E  | Bengal Chamber of Commerce                             |
| " C C Miller  | Do   |
| " W C Wordsworth  | Do   |
| " C R Sumner  | Do   |
| " J M Austin  | Do   |
| " N R Luke  | Do   |
| " C G Cooper  | Indian Jute Mills Association                          |
| " A S Macalister  | Do   |
| " I A Clark   | Indian Tea Association                                 |
| " H R Norton  | Indian Mining Association                              |
| " Surendra Nath Law   | Calcutta Trades Association                            |
| Maharaja Sri Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar                                   | Bengal National Chamber of Commerce                    |
| Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur, C I F  | Do   |
| Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar  | Bengal Marwari Association                             |
| Mr R Higgins  | Bengal Mahajan Sabha                                   |
|   | Expert (Nominated Official) Bengal Motor Vehicles Bill |

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF THE VOCABULARY

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Achinese or Atjeh    | Laskhari-Hindustani |
| Anglo-Indian         | Macassar            |
| Annamite or Annamese | Madurese            |
| Arabic               | Malagasy            |
| Assamese             | Malay               |
| Balinese             | Malayalam           |
| Batavian             | Marathi             |
| Batta or Batak       | Molucan             |
| Bengali              | Nepali              |
| Bugui                | Nicobarese          |
| Burmese              | Oriya               |
| Chinese              | Panjabi             |
| Davak                | Persian             |
| Galoh                | Pidgin-English      |
| Garo                 | Rabbinical          |
| Gujarati             | Siamese             |
| Hindi                | Sindhi              |
| Hindustani           | Sinhalese           |
| Indo-French          | Sundanese           |
| Japanese             | Tamil               |
| Javanese             | Telugu              |
| Kambojan             | Teto                |
| Kanarese             | Tibetan             |
| Kashmiri             | Tonkinese           |
| Khasi                | Tulu                |
| Konkani              | Turkish             |









[The meaning and origin of this word has been fruitful of much discussion Yule and Burnell (*Hobson-Jobson*, s v abada) observe that "more than one authority makes it the female rhinoceros, and in the dictionaries (Portuguese) the word is feminine" Crooke in the 1903 ed quotes, in support of the above view, a suggestion of W W Skeat that "the female was the more dangerous animal, or the one most frequently met with, as is certainly the case with the crocodile" The plain fact of the matter is that in Portuguese the gender of a substantive is one thing and the sex another *Abada* is a feminine substantive in Portuguese like many such ending in *a* *zêbra*, *girafa*, *gazela*, and denotes the species as also the female The use of the word by the old Portuguese writers is perfectly consistent with this view

Some hold that, if the original of the word is the Malay *bādaq* the elimination of the final consonant has to be accounted for But Portuguese has *calamba* ('aloes wood') from Mal *calambag*, and

*pucho* ('the costus of the ancients, the fragrant root of the *Saussurea Xappe*') from Mal *puchug* Again, the initial *a* of *abada* though not found in the Malay original may have been due to the agglutination of the Portuguese article *a*, an instance of which we have in the English 'alligator' from the Spanish *el* or *al lagarto*, or what is more likely it may be a case of prosthesis such as we have in the Portuguese words *alacre* ('lac'), *alanterna* ('lantern'), *atambor* ('tambour') See Dalgado's *Contribuições etc*, and *Glossario Luso—As s v abada, calamba, and pucho*, also *Hobson-Jobson s v calam-bac, and putchok* ]

**Abafado** (*subst*, 'a dish of stew', in the Port dialects of the East *bafado*) Konk *bāphād* —Beng. *bāphādū* Cf *temperado*.

**Abano** (old Port and Indo-Port *avano*,<sup>1</sup> 'a fan') Sinh

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1 "With the King of Cananor there came two pages . carrying large *avanos* made of peacock feathers with which they were fanning him" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas da India*, I, p 171.

*Irrigation Revenue Account*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Works for which capital accounts are kept—                             | Rs          |
| Interest on Irrigation Works   | 1,06,38,000 |
| Other revenue irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenues . | 29,700      |
| Total  | 1,06,67,700 |

*Irrigation Capital Account*

(charged to revenue)

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Construction of Irrigation Works— |          |
| A—Financed from ordinary revenues | 3,29,600 |

*Debt Services*

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Interest on ordinary debt ..                 | 45,23,715 |
| Sinking Fund ..                              | 20,00,000 |
| Payment to the Provincial loans fund .. .. . |           |
| Total  | 65,23,715 |

*Civil Administration*

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| General Administration ..       | 1,42,30,052 |
| Administration of Justice       | 77,92,259   |
| Jails and Convicts' Settlements | 38,98,062   |
| Police                          | 1,74,44,407 |
| Scientific Departments .        | 26,876      |
| Education .                     | 2,06,13,605 |
| Medical                         | 37,34,288   |
| Public Health .                 | 24,35,485   |
| Agriculture                     | 36,21,387   |
| Industries                      | 15,09,287   |
| Miscellaneous Departments       | 94,098      |
| Exchange . . . .                |             |
| Total                           | 7,54,00,596 |

*Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous*

*Public Improvements*

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Civil Works—(a) Provincial expenditure .. .                                | 46,05,846 |
| b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Development Account .. | 4,61,100  |
| Total  | 50,66,946 |

*Miscellaneous.*

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Famine Relief and Insurance—           | Rs        |
| A—Famine Relief . . .                  | 61,700    |
| B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund . | 12,38,300 |
| Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 52,47,093 |
| Stationery and Printing                | 13,74,222 |
| Miscellaneous . . . .                  | 4,12,395  |
| Total                                  | 83,81,710 |

*Expenditure in England—*

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Secretary of State | 1,68,160  |
| High Commissioner  | 41,31,020 |

*Irrigation and other capital expenditure not charged to revenue.*

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Construction of irrigation works            | } 44,67,860 |
| (c) Hydro electric scheme                       |             |
| (d) Outlay on Improvement of public health .. . |             |
| (e) Outlay on Agricultural Improvement . . . .  |             |
| (b) Forest outlay                               |             |
| Total   | 41,07,560   |

*Debt, and Deposits Advanced—*

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Famine Relief Fund .                            |           |
| (b) Civil Contingencies Fund                        |           |
| (c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments         | 18,56,000 |
| (d) Sinking Fund Investment Account                 | 26,00,000 |
| (e) Government Price Depreciation Fund .            | 15,000    |
| (f) Repayment of Advance from Provincial Loan Fund  | 37,18,226 |
| 60-B Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions          | 4,65,020  |
| 60 Civil Works                                      | 54,91,000 |
| 60-A Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue  |           |
| Subscriptions from Central Road Development Account | 4,61,100  |

Total 1,06,67,710

Total Disbursements . 1,06,67,710

Closing Balance .. 00,00,000

Grand Total 1,06,67,710

from the Port *pipa* ('barrel'), *phint* from the Port *fitá* ('ribbon')

The etymology of the word *abóbora*, which is used only in the Iberic Peninsula—and then not in the whole of it—has not till now been definitely established by lexicographers. The Portuguese dictionary, *Contemporaneo*, says its derivation is uncertain, Dr Adolfo Coelho is of the opinion that it is from *aboborar*, 'to turn soft like over ripe fruit', Cândido de Figueiredo derives it from Low Latin *apopres*, which does not find a mention in the *Glossarium* of Du Cange, Francisco Simonet asserts that it is from the Hispano-Latin or Iberic *apopores*, mentioned by St Isidore, Bk XVII, ch 10, as equivalent to the *cucurbita*

If the word was taken over from Portugal, as I believe it was,<sup>1</sup> and introduced into the

<sup>1</sup> "They brought many aboboras and cucumbers" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, 2nd ed, p 92

"*Brinçelas*, lemons, abobaras, which articles none may sell in retail except the farmer of this excise, or some one who has his permission" Simão Botelho, *Tombo do Estado da Índia*, p 49

Konkan country and into Japan, at the same time as the plant, whose place of origin says Dr D G Dalgado in his *Flora of Goa and Savantvadī* is uncertain, it is remarkable that it should have given rise in Marathi to so many figurative compounds, with different meanings, enumerated by Molesworth, who does not, however, say what the origin of the word is These are *bhomplá-devatá*, "a tom-boy, a hoyden" *Bhomplá-sutī* (*adj*), "coarse, gross, rude, rough, disorderly, slovenly" *Bhomplī-kharbūz*, "a species of musk melon" *Bhomplyá-róg*, "corpulency, obesity"

There are vernacular terms for the other varieties of the pumpkin *dudhī*, *konknó dudhī*, *mahāró dudhī*, *kāló dudhī*, *kumvāló*, in Konkani, *kovhālā*, *kuśmand*, *kāśī-phal*, *dudhyā*, *kālā dudhyā*, *devdan-*

"Melons, aboboras of Portugal and of Guinea, water melons and *combalengas*" Gabriel Rebelo, *Informação das Cousas de Maluco*, in *Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas*, Vol XII, p 172 [*Combalenga* is a species of pumpkin]

## UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram Kt, M A, LLB

## DEPUTY PRESIDENT,

Nawabzada Muhi Liaquat Ali Khan, M A (Oxon), Bar at-Law

## ELECTED MEMBERS

| Body, Association or Constituency represented                | Name   |
|--|--|
| Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural) | The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bar at Law, Minister of Local Self-Government   |
| Bahraich District (non Muhammadan Rural)                     | The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahiyat Singh, Minister of Industries and Agriculture (on leave, vacancy not yet filled) |
| Upper India Chamber of Commerce                              | The Hon'ble Mr J P Srivastava, Minister of Education   |
| Agra City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                             | Mr Perma   |
| Cawnpore City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                         | Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal  |
| Allahabad City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                        | Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar, B A, LL B  |
| Lucknow City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                          | Chaudhri Ram Daval   |
| Benares City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                          | Chaudhri Jagarnath   |
| Bareilly City (non-Muhammadan Urban)                         | The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt, M A, LL B  |
| Meerut-cum-Aligarh (non-Muhammadan Urban)                    | Chaudhri Baldeva   |
| Moradabad-cum-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadan Urban)            | Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwal  |
| Dehra Dun district (non-Muhammadan Rural)                    | Mr Tappu   |
| Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                   | Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava   |
| Muzaffarnagar (non-Muhammadan Rural)                         | Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, M A, LL B  |
| Meerut District (North) (non-Muhammadan Rural)               | Chaudhri Ram Chandra   |
| Meerut District (South) (non-Muhammadan Rural)               | Chaudhri Ghasita   |
| Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)           | Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghubar Singh  |
| Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)           | Chaudhri Arjuna Singh  |
| Aligarh District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)               | Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh   |
| Aligarh District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)               | Rao Bahadur Thakur Bikram Singh  |
| Muttra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                       | Kunwar Girwar Singh  |
| Agra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                         | Pandit Joti Prasad Upadhyay, M A, LL B   |
| Malapuri District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                     | Chaudhri Dhurva Singh, M B L   |
| Etah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                         | Rao Krishna Pal Singh  |
| Bareilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                     | Honorary Lieut Raja Kali Charan Misra  |
| Bijnor District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                       | Babu Balwant Singh   |
| Budaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                       | Rai Bahadur Erij Lal Badliwar  |
| Moradabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                    | Rao Bahadur Kunwar Sardar Singh  |
| Shahjahanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                 | Rai Sahib Manmohan Sahai   |
| Pilibhit District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                     | Babu Ram Bahadur Saxena  |
| Jhansi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                       | Lala Shyam Lal   |
| Jalaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                       | Babu Kamta Nath  |
| Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                     | Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, M A, LL B  |
| Banda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)                        | Thakur Keshav Chandra Singh, M SC, LL B  |

indicate the exact pronunciation of Portuguese words, taken over into Malay, nor does he employ any special diacritical marks. He says, "the words are entered here (in his dictionary) not as they are written or joined together, but as they are pronounced."

**Achar** (an Indo-Port term used to signify 'fruits conserved in vinegar or salt,' equivalent to the English 'pickles') Mar *āchār*, vern. term *lonchéṁ* (as in Konkani) —Hindi, Hindust. *achār* —Or, Ass, Punj *āchār*. —Sindh *āchāru*, vern. names *āthānó*, *sāndhanó* —Sinh *ach-chār* —Anglo-Ind *achar* —Indo-Fr *achar*, *achars* —Mal *āchar* —Tet, Gal *achār*, *asār*, vern. term *budú*

The word has its origin in the Persian *achār*, it was probably met with by the Portuguese in the Malay Peninsula and introduced by them into the other languages, directly or indirectly. The authors of *Hobson-Jobson* think it likely that Western Asiatics got it originally from the Latin *acetaria*.

It is worthy of note that the term did not find its way into

Konkani, although current in the Portuguese dialect of Goa<sup>1</sup>

**Açotar** (to whip) Mal. *açotar* (Haex)

In Konkani *sait* is used in the sense of 'a whip,' and *saitār-kādhunk* is 'to whip'

**Acudir** (to aid, to assist). Mal *cudir* (Haex) —Tet, Gal. *kudir*

**Adem** (a duck) Malayal. *ādī* —Tet *íadē*

**Adeus** (adieu) Konk *ādēs*, the vern. term in vogue among the Hindus is *Rām-Rām*, and *salām* among the Moham-medans *Ādēs karunk*, 'to bow in token of salutation' —Tet, Gal *adeus*, vern. term *bá-óna*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "When it (*Semecarpus anacardium*) is green they make a conserve of it with salt (which they call *achar*), and thus they sell in the market, as we do olives" Garcia da Orta, *Coloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India*, Col v [ed. Sir Clements Markham, p 33] "Achar, appetizing curry, and conserves in salt" Dr A O de Castro, *Flores de Coral*, p 137

<sup>2</sup> From *Ram-Ram* Gonçalves Viana derives the Portuguese *ramerrão* ['onomatopoeic sound suggesting routine or every day affair'] See *Apostilas aos Dicionarios Portugueses*. The same writer admits in *Palestras Filológicas* that "it is possible that this curious word may have come

| Body, Association or Constituency represented                       | Name   |
|---|--|
| Penares, Ghazipur Ballia and Azamgarh Districts (Muhammadan Rural)  | Mr Nisarullah, B A   |
| Gorakhpur District (Muhammadan Rural)                               | Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Ismail Bar-at-Law                 |
| Basti District (Muhammadan Rural)                                   | Khan Bahadur Shalkh Ghulam Husain                          |
| Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural)                                | Khan Sahib Hafiz Ghazan-Farullah                           |
| Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural)                                | Khan Bahadur Sahid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at Law                |
| Budaun District (Muhammadan Rural)                                  | Shalkh Afzal-Ud din Hyder                                  |
| Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)                            | Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B A, LL B |
| Bareilly District (Muhammadan Rural)                                | Sirdar Muhammad Shakirad Khan                              |
| Kumraun Division- <i>con</i> -Pilibhit (Muhammadan Rural)           | Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad                                      |
| Gonda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadan Rural)                     | Raja Sa'id Saadat Ali Khan                                 |
| Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)                      | Shalkh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E                          |
| Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muhammadan Rural)               | Raja Sa'id Ahmad Ali Khan Ali, M P E                       |
| Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muhammadan Rural)                 | Raja Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, C S I                       |
| Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareilly Districts (Muhammadan Rural) | Raja Sa'id Muhammad Mehdi                                  |
| European  | Mr L M Medley  |
| Agra Landholders (North)  | Rai Sahib Lala Anand Swarup                                |
| Agra Landholders (South)  | Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal                                |
|   | Chaudhri Muhammad Ali                                      |
|   | Thakur Rampal Singh  |
|   | Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B SC, F C S      |
|   | Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh                                 |
| Taluqdars   | Mr E M Souter  |
| Upper India Chamber of Commerce                                     | Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, B A, LL B               |
| United Provinces Chamber of Commerce                                | Babu Gajadhar Prasad, M A, LL B                            |
| Allahabad University  |  |

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr E A H Blunt, C I E

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, K C I E

NOMINATED MEMBERS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, CSI, C I E, O B E, I C S | Mr S T Hollins, I P S                                      |
| Mr C St L Teyen, O B E, I S O                   | Colonel H R Nutt, M B, F P C S                             |
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| Mr A H Mackenzie, C I E, I E S                  | Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasilh-ud din (I acant)                |
| Dr S S Nehru, Ph D                              | Mr E Ahmad Shah, M A, D Litt (Indian Christian Community)  |
| Mr K N Knox, C I E, I C S                       | Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, B A, LL B (Depressed Classes) |
| Mr P C Mogha, B A, LL B                         |  |
| Sir Bernard Darley, Kt, C I E, I S E            |  |

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Babu Surendranath Ghosh

Mr. G S K Hydrie, Bar-at-Law, Supdt



months are in use, outside Goa (in Kanara, Savantvadi, Malvan) and in other languages, English names of the months are adopted Indian months are lunar and do not coincide with the European months Some of the Malay names, like *Júlu*, *Mársu*, testify very clearly to their Portuguese source, the origin of others is doubtful, as of *Jun*, *October*

In Sinhalese, *Máritu*, *Júni*, *Júli*, are evidently from the Dutch, *Maart*, *Junniy*, *Julij* The names of the other months may be either Dutch or English

*Agradecer* (to thank) Mal *agradecer* (Haex) —Tet, Gal *agradéci*

*Água benta* ('Holy water'). Konk *āg-bént*, more commonly used is *ālmét* —Beng *ag-bent* —Mal *aguabenta* (Haex) [In Konkani the form *almént* is also met with]

In the Indo-Portuguese dialects *água* is contracted into *águ* or *ag*, and *bento* into *bent*. In *almét*, *l* takes the place of *g* and *m* of *b*, with the absorption of the nasal following

The Hindus call their sacred water by such names as *tirth*,

*gangá*, *gangodak*. The Christians could have used the term *pavitr udak*, in the same way as in Teto they speak of *bé saráni*, 'water Nazarene or Christian, i e., Holy'

[*Aguila*, *Aquila* (the name of an aromatic wood, *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb or of *Aloexylum Agallochum*, grown in Cochín China and at one time highly prized in Europe) Anglo-Ind *eagle-wood* —Indo-Fr *bois d'aigle*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [ "There (in Champa, coast of Cochín China) also grows abundance of aloes-wood which the Indians call *Aguila Calambua* Barbosa, *The Book*, ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 209 ]

[ "In Ceylon there is a wood with a scent (which we call *aguila brava*), as we have many another wood with a scent, and at one time that wood used to be exported to Bengala under the name of *aguila brava*, but since then the Bengalas have grown more knowing, and buy it no longer " Garcia da Orta, Coll xxx, ed Markham p 254 ]

[ "A big bon-fire of sandal-wood, *Aaquila*, and other aromatic woods " Damão de Góis, *Chronica de D Manuel*, II, ch 6 ]

[ "From the *bois d'aigle*, which is more or less perfect, according as it is more or less resinous " Raynal, *Histoire*, II, p 41, cit in *Glossario* ]

[ "The eagle-wood, a tree yield-

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the main power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Savads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

#### Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

#### Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 60.5 per cent of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 2,103,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 41,36,000 acres and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,07,8,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,31,4,000 acres more have been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development

of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the cotton growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

#### Industries

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 640 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and Earthenware are fairly numerous. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Lehah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal. There is also a match factory at Shahdara and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Ludhiana.

#### Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the amended Act the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (g v) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (g r), the system being common to all the major provinces. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Revenue and (5) Transferred Departments, one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, and one Assistant Secretary. In the Public Works Department, there are five Secretaries (Chief Engineers), one in the Buildings and

current in the East<sup>1</sup> The modern Portuguese dialect of Malacca has *injabel*, *injubel*, 'on one's knees, to kneel', that of Singapore *injilhá* 'to kneel', of Ceylon *injoelho*, *injvelho*, *injevejo*, *injivejo* (*adv*), 'on one's knees, having knelt' that of Damaun *injoelh*, 'on one's knees, having knelt', of Bombay *injvelh*, 'on one's knees' (*pusá injevelh*, 'to kneel'), of Macau *dizelo*, from *de joelhos*, 'on one's knees'<sup>2</sup>

Bengali has *injuvel*, *enjíl*, 'knee', used by the Christians *Enjil deon* 'to kneel'

Ajudante (assistant, adjutant) Konk *ājudánt* (us in a restricted sense) —Mal *aju-dán*

Ajudar (to assist, to help) Konk *ājudár-karunk* (especially in the sense of 'serving Mass'), vern terms *ādhár divunk*, *hát divunk* —Tet, Gal *aidúda*

<sup>1</sup> "Ho stood *em gíolhos* ('on his knees') with his hands raised aloft" João de Barros, Dec II, x, 3

<sup>2</sup> Cf *impé* ('to be on one's leg'), *impedo impido* ('being on one's leg') in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *impe*, in that of Cochín, and *empido*, in that of Macau

In Teto and Galoli there does not exist the sound *ɣ*, on this account the Portuguese *ɣ* is replaced by *d*, thus we have *lieda* from Port *igreja* ('church'), *duiz* from Port *juiz* ('judge'), *kaidú* from *caju* (*Anacardium occidentale*).

Alar (to haul) L-Hindust. *ālā* (us only in the imperative form)

Alâmpada (a lamp in a church) Beng *ālamp* (in use among the Christians) See *lâmpada*

Alavanca (hand spike used as lever for moving heavy bodies) Konk *lavang*, from this has arisen the expression *lavangám pārayó ulaunk*, which is figuratively equivalent to uttering high-sounding words, or undertaking a work beyond one's scope or powers —Sinh *alavānguva* —Tam *alavāngu*. —Mal *alabanka*, *albanka* —Gal *lavanka*<sup>3</sup>

In Konkani the term is only used of the big hand-spike;

<sup>3</sup> "The Governor ordered the factor Gaspar Paes to get ready plenty of lime, timber, mattocks, *alavancas*, pickaxes, mortar-pans, baskets, barrows for the fortress" Gaspar Correia *Lendas*, III, p 619

### Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who has, working under him four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 34 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer who is an expert in cinematography

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspector of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Urban Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies

| HEADS OF ACCOUNT   | Budget Estimate, 1931-32 | HEADS OF ACCOUNT  | Budget Estimate, 1931-32 |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| REVENUE RECEIPTS   | (In thousands of Rupees) |   | (In thousands of Rupees) |
| Principal Heads of Revenue                                 |                          |   |                          |
| II—Taxes on Income   |                          | XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept | 1,10                     |
| V—Land Revenue (gross)                                     | 4,94,55                  | Total   | 4,44,43                  |
| Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation                      | —2,04,14                 |   |                          |
| Total Land Revenue   | 2,90,41                  | Debt Services   |                          |
| VI—Excise  | 1,08,49                  | XVI—Interest  | 10,10                    |
| VII—Stamps   | 1,14,79                  | Civil Administration  |                          |
| VIII—Forests   | 25,63                    | XVII—Administration of Justice                              | 9,65                     |
| IX—Registration  | 9,20                     | XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements                         | 5,60                     |
| Total  | 5,48,57                  | XIX—Police  | 2,15                     |
|  |                          | XXVI—Miscellaneous Department                               | 4,26                     |
| Irrigation   |                          | Total   | 21,66                    |
| XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept— |                          | Beneficent Departments                                      |                          |
| Direct Receipts  | 4,53,27                  | XXI—Education   | 15,04                    |
| Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)          | 2,04,14                  | XXII—Medical  | 9,21                     |
| Gross amount   | 6,57,41                  | XXIII—Public Health   | 12,62                    |
| Deduct—Working Expense                                     | —2,14,06                 | XXIV—Agriculture  | 10,50                    |
| Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts                               | 4,43,35                  | XXV—Industries  | 1,40                     |
|  |                          | Total   | 49,47                    |

Anglo-Ind *albatross* —Indo-Fr *albatros* See *Hobson-Jobson* <sup>1</sup>

**Alcoviteira** (a procuress). Mal *alcobitera* (Haex) [The literal meaning of *alcoviteira* is 'messenger of love,' but it has degenerated into signifying 'a procuress']

**Alcunha** (nick-name). Konk *ālkúnh*, vern terms *kul-námv*, *ād-námv* —Mal *alcunna* (Haex)

**Aldeia** (a village) Anglo-Ind *aldea* (l us). —Indo-Fr *aldée* <sup>2</sup>

**Alerta** (alert) Konk *āletō* —Gal *alerta*

**Alfaiate** (a tailor) Konk *ālphyád*, vern name *darjī* —Mal *alfiate* (Haex) —Tet *alfyáti*, vern term *badain sūku*

<sup>1</sup> "On this day we saw in the morning alcatrazes and *garjaos*, which is the surest sign that we were nearing land" D João de Castro, *Roteiro de Lisboa a Goa*, p 227 [*Garjao* or, as it is more commonly written, *garajao* is a sea bird found near the coast of Guinea, *Sterna fuvialis*]

<sup>2</sup> "And at present between Damaon and Bassein there are so few Hindu inhabitants that most of the *aldées* are not under cultivation" (1653) Le Gouz de la Boullaye, *voyages*

The Port dialect of Malacca has *alfiáti*

**Alfândega** (custom-house) Konk *ālphánd*, vern terms *māndví*, *dobí*, *ghudí* | Anglo-Ind *alfandica* (obs) See *Hobson-Jobson* —Indo-Fr *alfandegue* | —Tet, Gal *alfândega*

**Alféloa** (a sweetmeat) Jap *aruheiru*, *aruheitō*

**Alferes** (an ensign, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade in infantry) Konk *ālphér* —Mal *alpéres* —Jav *alpérès* (l us) —Bug *lapérèsè* —Tet, Gal *alféris*

The wife of an *alferes* is called *ālphérin* in Konkani <sup>1</sup>

**Alfinete** (a pin) Konk *ālphínét*, vern term *tāchní* (l us in Goa) —Hindi *ālpín* *Pin*, which appears to be English, is also used —Hindust *ālpín*, *alpín*, *alpin* —Beng *ālpínét*, *ālpín*. —Ass *ālpín*, the vern term is *gonj* —Sinh *alpenētiya*, *alpēntiya* —Tamil *alpinēti* (l us) —Mal *alpineto* (Haex), *pinēti*, *piníti*, *penēti* —Sund,

<sup>1</sup> "As the Polynesian languages have neither *f* nor *ph* nor *v*, in adopting foreign words where these letters occur, they replace them by *p* or *l*" Dr Heylgers

| 1931-32   | 1931-32 | HEAD OF ACCOUNT   | Budget Estimate, 1931-32      |
|---|---------|---|-------------------------------|
|   |         |   | <i>In thousands of Rupees</i> |
| 2—Miscellaneous Departments   | 12.00   | 37—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments |                               |
| 3—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 1.00    | Total   |                               |
| 4—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 1.00    | Miscellaneous   |                               |
|   |         | 47 Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund  |                               |
| Total   | 3.00    | Total Expenditure charged to Revenue  | 10,87.18                      |
| 5—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 2.00    | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE   |                               |
| 6—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 7.10    | 5 A—CHARGED TO REVENUE  | 5.06                          |
| 7—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 1,05.92 | 10—Irrigation Works   | 11.97                         |
| 8—Public Works Department (Transferred)                             | 52.74   | 11 A—Industrial Development   | 50                            |
| 9—Public Health   | 24.72   | 11 A—Civil Works  | 3.68                          |
| 10—Agriculture  | 54.11   | 11 B—Hydro Electric Scheme  | 14.09                         |
| 11—Industries   | 10.70   | 15 A—Commutation of Pensions  |                               |
| Total   | 118.78  | Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue                                | 1,05.30                       |
| 12—Public Works Department (Transferred)                            | 1.25    | Total Expenditure charged to Revenue  | 11,88.48                      |
| 13—Public Works Department (Transferred)                            | 1,17.62 | 52 A—Forest Capital Expenditure   |                               |
| 14—Public Works Department (Transferred)                            | 17.82   | 53—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works      |                               |
| Total   | 1,36.70 | 56 C—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure                             |                               |
| Miscellaneous   | 2.00    | 58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure                                | 1,00.00                       |
| 15—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions                           | 59.33   | 60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure  |                               |
| 16—Stationery and Printing (Reserved)                               | 10.39   | 80 60 B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure           | 97.5                          |
| 17—Stationery and Printing (Transferred)                            | 8.54    | Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue                            | 1,09.75                       |
| 18—Miscellaneous (Reserved)   | 19.41   | Advances from Provincial Loan fund  | 8.87                          |
| 19—Miscellaneous (Transferred)                                      | 80.56   | Loans from Central Government   |                               |
| Total   |         | Loans raised in the Markets—  |                               |
| Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments |         | 61 per cent Punjab Bonds, 1933  | 94                            |
| 51—Contribution and Assignments to Central Government               |         | 52 " " " 1933   | 44                            |
|   |         | Total   | 1,38                          |

Almôndega (ball of meat)  
Tamil *almond* (us in a restricted sense) —Tet, Gal *almónik*.

Portuguese names of many dainties and sweetmeats are current, even to this day, in different parts of India among the Christian populations, but these do not find a place in dictionaries

Altar (altar) Konk, Beng *áltár*, vern term *vedí* —Tamil *altái*, vern terms *pídam*, *balí-pídam*, *vēdiker* —Tet, Gal *altar* The term is in use only among the Christians <sup>1</sup>

Alva (alb, an ecclesiastical vestment) Konk *álv* —Beng *álva* —Tamil *alvei* —Tet, Gal *álva* <sup>2</sup>

Alvorada (the dawn, also aubade or music played at the dawn of day before one's door). Konk *álvorád* (in the sense of 'aubade') —Tet *alvorada*, vern term *rai-nakei*

<sup>1</sup> Some friends, missionaries in Madras, supplied me with lists of Portuguese words introduced into Tamil, many of which are not to be met with in the dictionaries, because they are not in common use

<sup>2</sup> The names of vestments and vessels used in Catholic religious services are generally of Portuguese origin

Ama (wet-nurse) Konk, Mar, Guj, Hindust, Sinh, Kan, Tul *āmá* (in Mar also *amá*) —Anglo-Ind *amah* (Withworth derives it from the Mar. *āmá*, 'the breast') —Mal *amah*, 'Chinese nurse' —Pid-Engl *amah*.<sup>1</sup>

The Neo-Aryan terms are *dúdh ditalí*, *dúdhkārín*, *thānkārín*, *dhātrí* These are little used, because mothers in the East, as a rule, nurse their own children <sup>2</sup>

Amancebado (one who lives with a mistress) Tamil *masuvádu* The Port dialect of Ceylon has *masabado*

The term must have been introduced as a euphemism, like *alcoviteira* in Malay

Amantilhos (*naut*, lifts, ropes pertaining to the arms of all yards, their object being to make the yards hang higher or lower) L-Hindust *mantelá*, *mantelá*, *mantel matelá*

<sup>1</sup> "The amahs accompanying the children who go there to play" Calado Crespo, *Cousas da China*, p 20

"And they have amas who bring up their sons and daughters" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, x, 11

<sup>2</sup> The Dravidian *amma* 'mother,' is a vernacular word





bic) — ? Jap *améndō*, *am-méntō*

Dr Murakami gives to the Japanese *amendō* the meaning of 'almond' But Hepburn who mentions the word says that it means 'a kind of peach,' and for almond he gives the following Japanese equivalents *hanankyō*, *banankyō* Sakuna does not mention the word <sup>1</sup>

**Amora** (mulberry) Konk *āmór*, vern term *tút* — Malayal *amár* — Tet, Gal *amora*

**Amostra** (a sample, pattern) Konk *āmostr* — Tet, Gal *amostra*, vern term *banáti* See *mostra*

**Amura** (*naut*, tack, rope for securing corner of some sails) L-Hindust *mūrā*

**Ananás** (the pine-apple) Konk *ānanés* (neut, *ānanês*, fem, the plant), *ānás* (us in Kanara) — Mar *ananás*, *anas* (the fruit is masc or neut, the plant is fem) — Guj *anenás*, *annas* — Hindī, Hindust *ananás* — Or. *anáras* — Sindh *anā-*

*násu* — Sinh *annásī*, *anahsí*, *annāsīya* — Tamīl *annásī* — Malayal *ananás* — Tel *anā-násu*, *anásu*, *anás-panṭu*, *anā-savanasa-panṭu* (*panṭu*=fruit) — Kan *ananásu* — Anglo-Ind *ananas* (more us 'pine-apple') — Indo-Fr. *ananas* — Gar *anaros*, vern term *terik sagil* — [Bur, *nan-na-sī*] — Kamb *manōs* — Mal *ananas*, *anas*, *nānas*, *ninas* — Ach *ánas*, *anus* — Batt *kanas* Sund *danas*, *ganas*, *kanas* — Jav. *nanas* — Mad *lanas* — Bal. *manas* — Batav *honas* — Day *kanas* — Tet *ananaz*, *nánas* — Gal *ananaz* — Malag *mananasy* — [Aī.-Pers *aainunnās*] <sup>1</sup>

*Anannásī* (Hindust), *ānārasī* (Beng) *adj*, 'having the shape of a pine-apple,' "made like a pine-apple" (Shakespear)

It is an American word (the Peruvian *nanas*, according to Candido de Figueiredo, but, according to Yule and Burnell, the Brazilian *nana* or *nanas*), introduced by the Portuguese

<sup>1</sup> The Sinhalese *amandel* is from Dutch

<sup>1</sup> "You will have to write about this fruit called *ananaz*, because it is certainly the king of fruits as regards taste, and more so as regards its flavour" Orta, Col lviu [ed. Mark ham, p 468]

# Burma.

Burma is a country of great natural thoroughfares. At all seasons of the year the rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of native and steam craft. In the Delta the network of waterways is indeed practically the main line of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy, the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railway has a length of 2,017.23 m. open line. The principal lines run from Rangoon to Mandalay, from Sagalay to Moulmein, the most northern point in the system the Rangoon Promer line, and the Pegu Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

## Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three fourths of the population. The net total cropped area is 1,161 million acres of which nearly 2 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 33,018 square miles, while unclassified forests are estimated at about 1,14,025 square miles. Government extracts some 45,341 tons of teak annually private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 2,49,679 tons. Other timber extracted by licit to over 2,79,116 tons and firewood 1,52,000 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found in Tavoy and Mergui Districts and are found together in most

## The People

The population of Burma at the census of 1901 was 14,709,801. The principal races are the 9,602,211 Burmese, 1,076,771 Karen, 524,981 Chinese, 275,741 Talpans and 1,101,525 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The total population of the 11,011,525 Europeans and Anglo-Indians is 1,011,525.

The Burmese who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Sino-Chinese family. They are a tall, well built, cultural people, 89 per cent of the population of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes are professed Buddhists, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmese in the course of the war, their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to relief and charitable funds seem to show that their sympathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

Portuguese professed Christianity and were keen on the spread of their religion, *farangi* became a synonym for 'Christian' <sup>1</sup>

In the Dravidian languages the word is also used to mean a 'cannon or a piece of ordnance' Tam, Malayal *perangi*, Tel, *pirangi*, *phirangi*, *phuringi*, Kan, Tul. *pirangi*, *phirangi* In Kambojan *pariang* means 'a European' and *pariang-sês* from Port *francês*, 'a Frenchman' In Persian, *Firangistan* is the name for Europe.

Ancora (anchor) Sinh *ānkara*, *ankāraya*, vern term *nēgurama* —Mal *jang-kai* (Bickers), *dyankar*, the vern terms are *saū*, *lābu* —Pers, Ar *anjai*, *anjara*

Francos, for by this name they call us in these parts" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, 1838, p 99

"Pointing out that since the Portuguese—Frangues, as they call them—were so powerful, it would be no wonder if they would enter this port (Jeddah) and destroy the House of Masoma" Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p 248 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 48]

<sup>1</sup> "And letters which spoke of franque, which means Christian" Gaspar Correia, II, p 344

Dr. Hugo Schuchardt connects *dyankar* with the English 'the anchor' <sup>1</sup>

\*Andor ('palanquin,' or 'a litter') <sup>2</sup> Konk *āndōi*, *āndōl* —Hindust *handolā* —Beng *āndōla* —Sinh *andōreva* ("a Kandyan litter," Clough) —Malayal *andōlam* —Kan *andana* —Kodagu (Dravidian language) *andala* —Tet *andoi* <sup>3</sup>

What is the etymon of *andoi* and its original meaning? the word is not a very old one in Portugal, it is used to signify 'an ornamented contrivance consisting of a square board with four arms, one at each end, on which images of the saints

<sup>1</sup> The word *laṅgar* or *nangar*, which is to be met with in the Indian languages, whether Aryan or Dravidian (and in Persian, *langar*), also in the sense of 'a plough,' comes from the Sanskrit *lāṅgala*

<sup>2</sup> "Vasco de Gama was carried in andores, which are like litters (*leytos dandas*) except that they are uncovered and almost without any back, so low are the sides" Castanheda, I, 16

<sup>3</sup> "I hereby order all pundits and Hindu physicians not to ride through this city (of Goa) or the suburbs thereof on horseback, nor in andores and palanquins" Proclamation of the Governor of Goa, 15th December, 1574



(*handūl*) qui est semblable à une litière, soutenue sur les épaules de quelques piétons” [“The same person has told me that in Ceylon, the kings and those who go about in the manner of kings are carried in *handouls*, which resemble a litter, borne upon the shoulders of some carriers”]

Shakespear derives the Hindust *handolá*, not from Arabic or Persian, but from the Sansk *hindola*,<sup>1</sup> “a swing, a swinging cradle or hammock, a swing or ornamented litter in which are borne the images of Krishna during the Swinging-Festival”

From this it can be concluded that *andor* went to Portugal from India where it was used in a restricted sense<sup>2</sup> See *palanquim*

[The author, who makes

<sup>1</sup> Konk *hindulo*, *hindló*, Mar *hindolá*, *hindulá*, Hindi *hindola*

<sup>2</sup> “The *andores* are to-day uncommon and they are used exclusively by Hindu high priests, and in pagodas, under the name of *palqui*. The use of these, like that of the Umbrella and the Torch, was conceded by the Government in return for services rendered to the State” *O Gabinete Literario das Fontainhas* (Pangim), III, p 155

a further exhaustive exposition of the various meanings of *andor*, its origin, and the difference between it and such other vehicles as *machila* (Anglo-Ind ‘muncheel’) and *palanquim*, in his *Contribuições etc*, and the *Glossario*, published subsequent to the present work, is definitely of the opinion that the Portuguese borrowed the word from India and in the form *andola* which it has in Malayalam, for it was in Malabar that they first heard it used *Andola*, in its passage to Portuguese, would normally take the form *andor*. Cf the Port form *Moghor* from the Pers *Mughal*]

*Anel* (*naut.*, a piece of rope that fastens the oars to the thole-pins, also a piece of cable used in fastening the anchor) L-Hindust. *ānila*

*Anil* (indigo) Anglo-Ind *anile*, *neel* (obs, the term now used is ‘indigo’) —Indo-Fr *anil*, *anir*

The original of the Port *anil* is the Ar *al-nīl*, from the Sansk *nīlī*, Neo-Aryan *nīl nīl*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> “The *anil* is so called by Arabs and Turks, and in all languages, but only in

## Administration

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Comptroller, H. I. S. C. Mr. Alexander Innes, KCSI, C.I.F.                       | Director of Public Health, Major G. G. Jolly, M.D., Ch. B., C.I.F.    |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. Basil Lalax Chay, B.A., B.L., The Q.O.B., W.A. 1904 | Inspector General of Prisons, Lt. Col. P. K. Tarrington, I.M.S.       |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Commissioner of Excise, J. B. Marshall, C.I.F.                        |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S. |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Postmaster General, J. N. Mukerjee, O.B.I.                            |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Chief Commissioners of Burma.   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Lieut. Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B. .. 1862                             |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Colonel A. Fyche, C.S.I. .. 1867                                      |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Lieut. Colonel R. D. Ardagh .. 1870                                   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. .. 1871                                  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | A. R. Thompson, C.S.I. .. 1875  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | C. U. Atchison, C.S.I. .. 1878  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | C. I. Bernard, C.S.I. .. 1880   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | C. H. T. Crosthwaite .. 1883  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. .. 1886                                   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. .. 1887                                  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a) .. 1889                                  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I. .. 1890                                   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | D. M. Smeaton .. 1892   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I. .. 1895                                  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell                         |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Lieutenant-Governors of Burma   |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir I. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I. .. 1897                                  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. .. 1903                          |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir H. T. White, C.I.F. .. 1905                                       |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., LL.D. .. 1910                      |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.F. .. 1916                         |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I. .. 1917                               |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Governors of Burma  |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir Harcourt Butler, C.I.F., K.C.S.I. .. 1922                         |
| Deputy Comptroller, C. J. B. D. Hodge Innes, J.E.T.                              | Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S. .. 1927                   |

## SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| F. B. Leach, B.A., I.C.S.        | Chief Secretary, Home and Political Department.        |
| R. G. McDowall, I.C.S.           | Secretary, Finance Department                          |
| H. G. Willis, B.A., I.C.S.       | Secretary, Education Department                        |
| H. L. Nichols, B.A., I.C.S.      | Secretary, Revenue Department                          |
| T. Lister, B.A., I.C.S.          | Secretary, Reforms Office                              |
| A. R. Morris, I.C.S.             | Secretary, Forest Department                           |
| U. Tunya, K.S.M. A.T.M.          | Secretary, Judicial Department                         |
| R. M. MacDougall, M.A., I.C.S.   | Secretary, Local Government Department                 |
| W. H. Paxton, B.A., I.C.S.       | Deputy Secretary, Finance Department                   |
| A. K. Potter, B.A., I.C.S.       | Under Secretary, Home and Political Department         |
| R. F. McGuire, M.A., I.C.S.      | Under Secretary, Finance Department                    |
| U. Maung Maung (13) A.T.M., B.A. | Under Secretary, Forest Department                     |
| H. K. Oxbury, B.A., I.C.S.       | Under Secretary, Revenue Department                    |
| U. Kyaw Din, A.T.M., B.A.        | Under Secretary, Judicial Department                   |
| U. Ka Si, I.C.S.                 | Under Secretary, Local Government Department           |
| U. Sein Tun, B.A.                | Under Secretary, Education Department                  |
| C. S. Sastri, B.A.               | Assistant Secretary, Finance Department                |
| Raj Bahadur K. M. Basu, B.A.     | Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department     |
| H. W. Boyne ..                   | Registrar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments |
| P. N. Sen                        | Registrar, Education and Local Government Departments  |
| J. N. B. Rosario                 | Registrar, Finance and Revenue Departments.            |
| W. A. Curties                    | Registrar, Agricultural and Forest Departments.        |

## FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S.     | Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)                 |
| G. W. Dunn, C.I.F., I.C.S.    | Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects.)             |
| U. Ea Thwa, (A), A.T.M., B.A. | Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)    |
| U. Thoin Nyun (A), B.A.       | Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) |
| C. K. Banerjee, B.A.          | Registrar  |

interchangeable and there are instances of such cases *lebú* from Sansk *nimbuka*, 'lime', *nangara*, from Sansk *lāngala*, 'anchor' <sup>1</sup>

**Apa** ('cake, usually, of rice-flour, patted flat with the hand') <sup>2</sup> Anglo-Ind *ap* (in vogue in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Indo-Port dialect of Bombay), *hopper* (in Southern India) —Tet, Gal *apa*, *apas* —<sup>2</sup> Siam *ahbam* —

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*nona* ('the bullock's heart fruit') with the other word *nona* (see *dona*), and gives it the meaning "virginal fruit"

<sup>1</sup> Likewise in the Portuguese word *laranja* the *l* is in place of *n* Arabic-Persian *narany*, Sansk. *nāraṅga*

Spanish has *naranga* and *narango* [For a very interesting discussion as to whether the *ata* (*q v*) and the *anona* were indigenous, or imported into India from the New World, see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* custard-apple]

<sup>2</sup> "Cakes made of rice-flour and coconut-oil which all the people of the Orient eat" Bluteau

"Cakes of wheaten flour which the Malabars call *apas*" Castanheda, I, 15

"Vegetable, *apas*, and *fogueos*, all these brought in an income of three thousand and odd *pardaos* João de Barros, Déc II, 1, 2 [*Foguco* is a tax formerly levied in Goa, either on each hearth or house]

"The income from *apas* and from cheese" Simão Botelho, *Tombo*, p 53

<sup>2</sup> Mal, Ach *apam* —<sup>2</sup> Day. *apam*, *abam* —Mac, Bug *ápang*

The word is of Dravidian origin (Tamil *appam*), introduced, in all probability, directly into Siamese and Malay. It is in general use in Indo-Portuguese, whence it found its way, together with some other words, to Timor.

**Apontar** ('to aim with a rifle') Konk *āpontá-*  
*karunk*, vern. term *zokunk* —  
Mal *pontar* See *fitar*.

**Apóstolo** (an apostle).  
Konk *āpóstl* —Beng *āpostól*.  
—Tamil *apostolamam*, —  
Malayal *apōstalañ* *Apōstal-*  
*atvam*, apostleship —Kan  
*apōstalanū* *Apōstalatanu*,  
apostleship *Apōstalara*,  
apostolic —Tulu *apōstale*.  
*Apōstalatana*, apostleship—

<sup>2</sup> Malag *apostoly*, perhaps from the English 'apostle'

| **Aqui** (*adv*, here) Chin. *akí*, 'foreigner'—"At Amoy, the Chinese used to call out after foreigners Akee! Akee! a tradition from the Portuguese *Aqui*! 'Here!'" *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* I—say |

[It is interesting to note how, sometimes, a mere trivi-





the Malayalam *adekkā*<sup>1</sup> [which according to Bishop Caldwell is made up of *ada*, 'close arrangement of the cluster,' and *kay*, 'nut']

**Argamassa** (mortar, stucco) Konk *ārgāmās*, vern term *gulāvó* —Indo-Fr *argamasse*<sup>2</sup>

**Argola** (a large iron ring) Konk *ārgól*, vern term *vāló*, *ānkód*, *kadī* —Tet, Gal *argola*

**Argolinha** (an ear-ring) Konk *ārgolinh*, vern terms *ānkód*, *ānkdí* —Tet, Gal *argolinha*<sup>3</sup>

**Armada** (a fleet of war-vessels) Mar *ārmán*, *armár*, *āmar*, *armar* It also signi-

<sup>1</sup> "These bear a fruit as large as walnuts which they call *Areca*, which they eat with the betel-leaf" Duarte Barbosa, p 347 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 92]

"In Malabar they call it *pac*, and the Nairs (who are the knights) call it *areca*, whence the Portuguese have taken the name" Garcia da Orta, Col xcvi [ed Markham, p 193]

<sup>2</sup> "The mosque was a very large and beautiful edifice, the greater part of it being built of timber finely carved, and the upper part of argamassa" *Commentarios de A de Albuquerque*, Part I, ch 24 [Hak Soc Vol I, p 82]

<sup>3</sup> "And in the ears argolinhas of gold." Gaspar Correia, I, p 32

fies 'a war-vessel' *Armāri*, *ārmāri*, *armāri* (*adj*), relating to an armada or to a war-vessel *Armāri śipāi*, a soldier of the armada —Guj *armāri*, *armā* —Mal, Tet, Gal *armada*

In Marathi the final unstressed *a* being silent, *d* assimilated itself to *r*. Again, there was oscillation between the *ā* long and the *a* short<sup>1</sup>

**Armário** (cup-board, the archaic form of this word, which is even now in use among the people in Portugal, is *almario*, it is the result of dissimilation) Konk *ālmār*, vern term *chauk* —Mar, Guj *armāri* —Hindi, Beng *ālmāri*, *almāri*. —Hindust. *ālmāri* —Ass *ālmāri*, *ālmāirā* (from Anglo-Ind) —Punj *almāri* ('a stand, a chest of drawers') —Sinh *almāriya* —Tam *almāri* —Malayal *ālmāri* —Tel *almāri*, *almāra* —Kan *almāri*, *almāru* —Tulu *almāri*, *almēru* —Anglo-Ind *almirah*, *almiyrā* —Gar *almari* —Khas *almari* ('chest of drawers') —Mal *almaria* (Castro), *almāri*,

<sup>1</sup> It is natural to suppose that the term was in use in former times in Goa, but at present there are no traces of it



? Arroz (rice) Mal *árus* (perhaps from the Ar *aruzz*), vern terms *padī* ('rice in husk'), *bras*

Arruda (*Ruta graveolens*, the rue herb) Malayal *arúda* —Mal *arúda*, *arúda* —Bug *arúda*

Arsenal (arsenal) Konk, Tet, Gal *ārsenāl*

Arte (art, 'skill') Konk *árt*, vern terms *vidyá*, *kalá*, *ghādāmód* —Tet *árti*, vern term *badáin*

A saber (to wit) Mal. *a saber* (Haex)

Asna (a rafter) Jap *azna* (obs)

Assado (*subst*, roast-meat) Konk *āsád* —Tamil *asádu*

Assar (to roast) Mal *as-sar* (Haex).

Assistir (to attend) Konk *āsistír-zāvunk*, vern terms *āsunk*, *pāvunk* —Tet, Gal *as-sísti*

Astrólogo (astrologer) Mac., Bug *isitāraluga* (Mathes)

Ata (*bot*, *Anona squamosa*, L, custard-apple) Konk *át* (the fruit is neuter, but the name of the plant, which is the same as that of the fruit, is feminine) —Hindī, Hindust

*át*, *ātá* —Or *át* —Beng *ātá* —Ass *átlas* —Sinh, Tam *āttá* —Malayal *átta*, *ata-mariam* (Rheede, *mariam* = tree), *átta-chchakka* (lit *ata-jaca*), *mullátta-chchakka*, bullock's heart (*mulla* = thorn) <sup>1</sup>

The question of the place of origin and of the etymology of *ata* and *anona*, names often used promiscuously and, there-

<sup>1</sup> In Marathi and Gujarati *Sitá-phal*, 'Sita's fruit,' in Sindhi *Sita phalu*, in Kanarese *Site-phala*. In Tamil simply *sitta*, also *annuna*, perhaps for *anona*. In Hindustani it is called *sharifa*, [and in Pers *sharífah* and *kāj*]

"There is to be found likewise another tree in the land with the name of *ateira* ('the custard apple tree'), the fruit of which is similar to the small pine, it contains a white kernel which is very savoury and sufficiently hot (*quente*)" Fr Clemente da Ressurreição in *Agricultor indiano*, of B F da Costa, Vol II, p 337 ['Hot' is evidently used of the custard apple in the same way in which Garcia da Orta often speaks of plants and drugs as being hot and dry, cold and moist. Even at the present day in India, there is a general belief that some fruits and vegetables are 'hot' and others 'cold' Sir George Birdwood's explanation is that in practice 'hot' or 'cold' drugs are those which either promote or repress aphrodisia (See Garcia da Orta, *Simples and Drugs of India*, ed Markham, Introduction, p xv)]

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

(In thousands of Rupees)

| <i>Expenditure</i>   | <i>Budget Estimate</i> | <i>Expenditure</i>   | <i>Budget Estimate</i> |
|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|
|  | 1931-32                |  | 1931-32                |
| 1—Land Revenue   | 23,74                  | 45A—Commutation of Pensions  |                        |
| 2—Police   | 16,62                  | Financed from ordinary Revenue   | 3,75                   |
| 3—Stamp  | 2,73                   | 46—Stationery and Printing   | 0,65                   |
| 4—Forest   | 5,77                   | 47—Miscellaneous   | 1,86                   |
| 5A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue  | 1,05                   | 51—Contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government       | .. ..                  |
| 6—Legislation  | 6,11                   | 51A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments | ..                     |
| 14—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept                      | 20,16                  | Total expenditure charged to Revenue   | 5,77,40                |
| 15—Interest on Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue  | 3,72                   | Committed value of pensions  | —14                    |
| 15 (1)—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grant                    | ..                     | Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government                              | 5,17                   |
| 16—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Reclamation and Drainage Works | 1                      | Repayments of Advances from the Provincial Loan Fund                         | 51                     |
| 19—Interest on Ordinary Debt   | 65                     | Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments)                               | 4,82                   |
| 22—General Administration  | 73,10                  | Famine Relief Fund   | 24,08                  |
| 24—Administration of Justice   | 41,50                  | Subvention from Central Road Development Account                             | 4,00                   |
| 25—Jails and Convict Settlements   | 31,42                  | Suspense   | 1,05                   |
| 26—Police  | 88,61                  | Total expenditure not charged to revenue                                     | 39,40                  |
| 27—Ports and Pilotage  |                        | Reserve for unforeseen   | 1,00                   |
| 30—Scientific Departments  | 41                     | Total expenditure  | 61,17,98               |
| 31—Education   | 88,50                  | Closing Balance  | (b) 69,62              |
| 32—Medical   | 28,87                  | GRAND TOTAL  | .. 6,87,00             |
| 33—Public Health   | 11,02                  |  |                        |
| 34—Agriculture   | 18,08                  | Provincial { Surplus .. ..   |                        |
| 35—Industries  | 8,06                   | { Deficit .. .. 20,35  |                        |
| 37—Miscellaneous Departments   | 68                     |  |                        |
| 41—Civil Works   | 64,87                  |  |                        |
| 43—Famine  | 85                     |  |                        |
| 45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions  | 31,75                  |  |                        |

(b) Includes 20,14 in Famine Relief Fund and 1,65 for Road Subventions

Hope See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v  
custard-apple

It is, however, necessary to note that if the *Anona squamosa* entered by way of the Philippines, it did not carry with it its name of *ata*, because the Malayan languages do not give it that name, but call it *nona*, and it may well be that *ate* or *atte* of the Manilla vocabulary is of modern introduction. The plant is also a native of Brasil, where it is likewise called *ata* or *ateira*.

Atalaia (a watch-tower, also a boat used for patrolling)  
Sinh *aṭṭālaya* <sup>1</sup>

The doubling of the consonants is very common in Sinhalese, as also in Malayalam and in Tamil, but the cerebralisation of *tt*, as in this case, is uncommon.

[The Portuguese dictionaries give 'watch-tower' as the meaning of *atalaya*. According to Dozy (*Glossaire etc*), it is the Ar *at-talāy*, plural of *at-talī'a*, originally meaning 'watchmen or sentinels'. He makes no mention of its being used to

denote a boat, a meaning which the word has in the old Portuguese writers on India, who frequently employ the term to describe a boat used for patrolling and watching the coast, and sometimes also of a boat equipped for fighting. Dalgado (*Glossario*) says it is not easy to make out whether the Portuguese carried to India the term which they had received from the Arabs, or adopted it from some of the Indian languages. From the way in which it is employed by the old Portuguese writers, he is inclined to take the latter view. But he does not know of any vessel in India with a similar name and object unless it be *aṭālī*, from the Sansk *aṭāla* or *aṭālī* (*kā*), which means 'the top-storey of a house, tower or observation-post,' and is current in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani. It is but natural that a patrol-boat should have an elevated place from which to carry on observations.]

Atenção (attention) Konk *atensāmv* (l us), vern term *chitt*, *chatráy*—Tet. *atensā*, vern term *róna*.

<sup>1</sup> "Having always in the field large number of guards and attalayas"  
Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 8

MEMBERS

Name

Constituents

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Mr. Jagannath Das        | North East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)    |
| Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Das  | West Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)              |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Patna University                                |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Bhagalpur Division Landholders                  |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Tirhut Division Landholders                     |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Chota Nagpur Division Landholders               |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Saran (Non-Muhammadian Rural)             |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)    |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Samarthpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)              |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)    |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | East Muraharipur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)        |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | East Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural)               |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Shahabad (Muhammadian Rural)                    |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | East Patna (Muhammadian Rural)                  |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian Urban)          |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Kishanganj (Muhammadian Rural)                  |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Purnea (Muhammadian Rural)                      |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Santal Parganas (Muhammadian Rural)             |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Hazaribagh (Non-Muhammadian Rural)              |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Manbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural)           |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South Manbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural)           |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)   |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Ranchi (Non-Muhammadian Rural)                  |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Cuttack (Non-Muhammadian Rural)           |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)              |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)              |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)               |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Balasore (Non-Muhammadian Rural)          |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Orissa Division Landholders                     |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Singhbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural)               |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Santal Parganas (South) (Non-Muhammadian Rural) |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South Balasore (Non-Muhammadian Rural)          |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South Cuttack (Non-Muhammadian Rural)           |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)         |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadian Rural)          |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)       |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | North Champaran (Non-Muhammadian Rural)         |
| Mr. Mahabir Prasad Singh | West Muraharipur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)        |

## B

**Bacalhau** (cod-fish) Konk *bākāl'hāmv* (also us of cod-liver oil) vern term *tāťó* — Tet *bakalhau*

**Bacia** or **bacio** (in the sense of 'a dinner-plate') Konk *basí*, *baśí* — Mar *basí* *bāsí*, *bāśí* — Guj *basí* — Tam, Tel, Kan, Tul *bāsí* — Malaval *vāssi* — Mal *bāsí* (*basil*, according to Castro) — Ach *bāsí*, *besoi* — Sund *bāsí* ("a large dish for joint, a large bowl," Rigg) — Jav *bāsí*, *bési* — Tet, Gal *basia* — Malag *basí* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "And with Timoja and Cojebequi there came many people with kettle drums and trumpets of the country, beating *bacias* ('metal pans') and drums, as is their custom" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas da India*, II, p 77

"*Bacios* ('plates') and other dishes which are made of metal" Antonio Nunes, *Livros dos Pesos da Índia*, p 38

"A gentleman of noble decent was carrying in a large silver *bacio* the *pareas* ('tribute') of the King of Quiloa (to the King of Portugal)" João de Barros, Dec I, vi, 7

"Fifteen to twenty scores of earthen ware, and as many scores of *bacios* to eat from, and half a dozen *bacios de agua* ('wash basins')" (1585) *Arquivo Português Oriental*, Fasc 5, p 1021

*S* before *e* and *i* becomes palatalized in Konkani and Marathi. In Malayalam *v* takes the place of *b*. Cf *bateria*

There is another word with the very same meaning—*bāsan* in Konk, Mar, Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Or, Beng., Ass, Punj, Sinh, Mal (*bājan*), Sund (*bājan*, *vājan*), Jav (*vājan*), Anglo-Ind (*bassan*)—whose origin *Hobson-Jobson* also attributes to *bacia*. But there is *bhājana* in Sanskrit with the very same meaning <sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup>**Bafo** (vapour) Konk, Guj, Hindust *báph* — Mar *váph* — Hindi, Punj *bháp* — Nep. *báf* — Or *bháp*, *bhám* — Beng. *bháp* — Ass *báp* — Sindh. *bápha* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Hugo Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc, p 511

<sup>2</sup> "The betel-leaf is eaten all over India, because it produces good **Bafo**." Castanheda, I, ch 16 [Bafo is evidently used here in the sense of 'aroma' or 'taste']

"There is a species of rice called *pulot*, which when boiled only in *baffo* ('in steam'), sticks to the hands and is so moist that it looks as though it had been cooked in butter" Garcia da Orta, Col lvm [ed Markham, p 460]

# The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar are situated in the heart of India, and are bounded on the north by the Vindhya Range, on the south by the Narmada River, on the east by the Eastern Ghats, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The area of the province is 1,10,000 square miles, and the population is 10,00,000. The climate is generally hot and dry, with a maximum temperature of 120° F. and a minimum of 40° F. The rainfall is 40 inches per annum. The principal occupations of the people are agriculture, stock raising, and handicrafts. The principal crops are wheat, rice, and pulses. The principal animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. The principal handicrafts are weaving, pottery, and iron work. The principal towns are Jabalpur, Bhopal, and Indore. The principal rivers are the Narmada, Tapti, and Son. The principal mountains are the Vindhya Range, the Eastern Ghats, and the Western Ghats. The principal lakes are the Jabalpur Lake, the Bhopal Lake, and the Indore Lake. The principal forests are the Jabalpur Forest, the Bhopal Forest, and the Indore Forest. The principal industries are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal imports are opium, salt, and sugar. The principal occupations of the people are agriculture, stock raising, and handicrafts. The principal crops are wheat, rice, and pulses. The principal animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. The principal handicrafts are weaving, pottery, and iron work. The principal towns are Jabalpur, Bhopal, and Indore. The principal rivers are the Narmada, Tapti, and Son. The principal mountains are the Vindhya Range, the Eastern Ghats, and the Western Ghats. The principal lakes are the Jabalpur Lake, the Bhopal Lake, and the Indore Lake. The principal forests are the Jabalpur Forest, the Bhopal Forest, and the Indore Forest. The principal industries are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal imports are opium, salt, and sugar.

## The Country

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## The People

The population of the province is a composite of many different races and tribes. The early inhabitants were the Aryans, who came to the province from the north. They were followed by the Dravidians, who came from the south. The principal races are the Aryans, the Dravidians, and the Mongolians. The principal tribes are the Gond, the Kolar, and the Bhil. The principal occupations of the people are agriculture, stock raising, and handicrafts. The principal crops are wheat, rice, and pulses. The principal animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. The principal handicrafts are weaving, pottery, and iron work. The principal towns are Jabalpur, Bhopal, and Indore. The principal rivers are the Narmada, Tapti, and Son. The principal mountains are the Vindhya Range, the Eastern Ghats, and the Western Ghats. The principal lakes are the Jabalpur Lake, the Bhopal Lake, and the Indore Lake. The principal forests are the Jabalpur Forest, the Bhopal Forest, and the Indore Forest. The principal industries are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal imports are opium, salt, and sugar.

## Industries

The Central Provinces and Berar are rich in natural resources, and have a long history of industry. The principal industries are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal imports are opium, salt, and sugar. The principal occupations of the people are agriculture, stock raising, and handicrafts. The principal crops are wheat, rice, and pulses. The principal animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. The principal handicrafts are weaving, pottery, and iron work. The principal towns are Jabalpur, Bhopal, and Indore. The principal rivers are the Narmada, Tapti, and Son. The principal mountains are the Vindhya Range, the Eastern Ghats, and the Western Ghats. The principal lakes are the Jabalpur Lake, the Bhopal Lake, and the Indore Lake. The principal forests are the Jabalpur Forest, the Bhopal Forest, and the Indore Forest. The principal industries are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, and iron. The principal imports are opium, salt, and sugar.



**Baioneta** (bayonet) Konk *bāyñêṭ* —Sinh *bayñêṭṭiya*, *bay-ñêṭṭuva* —Tet, Gal *baionêta* —<sup>2</sup> Mal *gaganet*.

Gonçalves Viana declines to accept that the Malay word is Portuguese in origin

**Baixa** (decrease, fall) Konk *báyś* —Tet *baśa*

<sup>2</sup>**Baixel** (in the sense of 'an Arab barge') Konk *bagló* —Mar, Guj *baglá*, *bagalá* —Tel *bagalé* *Bagalé-báyi*, 'mouth of the *bagale*,' a glutton —Anglo-Ind *buggalow* —Ar *bagalá*

Yule and Burnell think it very probable that the term was in use in India before the arrival there of the Portuguese, and had been carried thither by the Arabs

There is another variant probable or possible of the Portuguese word, but designating another kind of vessel Konk *bazró* —Mar, Beng. *bayrá* —Hindust *bayrá*, *buyrá* —Anglo-Ind *budgerow*

[Yule says "In Correa (c 1561) *bayel* or *bazel* occurs in the form *pajer*, pl *pajeres* (*y* and *z* being interchangeable in Sp and Port See *Lendas*, I, 2, pp 592, 619, etc)"] But

Dalgado is of the opinion that, if *pajer* is not a mere phonetic variant of *paguel*, 'a cargo boat formerly used in Southern India,' then it may have come from *bayrā*, used in Marathi, Bengali and Hindustani, to designate another kind of sea-vessel, and this term would be pronounced *pajara* or *pachara* in the Dravidian country See *Glossario*, s v *paguel*]

**Balão** (in the sense of 'a species of rowing vessel') Sinh *balama* —Malayal *balam* —Anglo-Ind *balam*, *baloon*, *balloon* <sup>1</sup>—[Mal *báloq*]

The primary word is the Guj *balīyan*, *balyāmv* in Mar-Konkani Bengali has *baulā*

<sup>1</sup> "With five *lancharas* (*q v*) and a dozen *balões* he came looking for me" Fernão Pinto ch xv

"He gave orders to enter the creeks which surround the city even by means of *balões*, which are small vessels" João de Barros, Dec II, ix, 3

"D Estevão de Gama sent Simão Sodré with eight *balões* (which are a species of light vessels)" *Id* Dec IV, ix, 12

"Dom Estevão sent Pero Barriga and Jorge d'Alvarenga, in *balões*, to go along the river to see what they could find there" Gaspar Correia, III, p 627.



" All this our men will see for themselves in the port of Cananor, in which there are very large vessels, which the Captains will send their men to see, so that they might give an account of everything they had seen when they go to Portugal, on these ships there are no pumps, only some pails made of thick cow's hide, tanned in such a way, that they last long, and with these they bale the water out by hand, these pails they call **baldes** (I, p. 123)

" Luis de Mello de Mendoça set out with his companions to help at the **baldes**, with which they began to bale out the water " (1546) Diogo de Couto, Dec. VI, iii, 3.

Indian dictionary-writers give the Portuguese word as the original " Balty, s H *bālti*, ' a bucket ', is the Portuguese *balde* " *Hobson-Jobson*

**Bálsamo** (balsam, ointment) Konk *bálsam* — Hindust *balsan* —<sup>2</sup> Mal *balasan* (Ar)<sup>2</sup> Mac, Bug *balasáng* — Jap *bársan*, *bārusamo* — Ar *bálsam*, *balsám*, *bolasán*, *bolsán*

**Baluarte** (bulwark) Mal.

*baluvárdi* — Jav *baluvártri*, *balovártri*, *balúrtri*.

**Bambu** (*bot*, *Bambusa vulgaris*, bamboo) Anglo-Ind *bamboo*, [*bambou*] — Indo-Fr *bambou*<sup>1</sup>

The origin of the word is very obscure Marsden mentions it as a pure Malay word, but the common name for it is *buluh* Crawford considers it to be a term that belongs to the west coast of Sumatra. Wilson regards it as coming from the Kanarese, and Reeve mentions it as such, but the usual terms are *biduru* (Tulu *beduru*) and *gala* It appears to me that the most probable source of the word is the Marathi *bāmbú* (the same in Gujarati), which is the generic and common name of the plant.

The form *mambu*, which occurs in the Portuguese chronicles, might have been

<sup>1</sup> " They regarded death as certain either from the blows of **Bambús** (lit ' from scourges of bamboos '), or from perpetual captivity in the prisons of Cantom " Lucena, Bk X, ch 26

" He wished to reduce the weight by taking away from the *canga* (q v) a **bambu** " A F Cardim, p 199.

# FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1931-32.

## Principal Heads of Revenue

|                       | Rs.                |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Taxes on Income .. .. | 25,000             |
| Land Revenue .. ..    | 2,48,00,000        |
| Excise .. ..          | 91,24,000          |
| Stamps .. ..          | 61,00,000          |
| Forest .. ..          | 51,97,000          |
| Legislation .. ..     | 6,00,000           |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>4,65,12,000</b> |

## Irrigation

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. ..    | —4,33,000        |
| Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .. .. | 1,77,000         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>—2,56,000</b> |

## Debt Services

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Interest .. .. | 7,79,000 |
|----------------|----------|

## Civil Administration

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Administration of Justice .. ..     | 5,18,000        |
| Jails and Convict Settlements .. .. | 2,85,000        |
| Police .. ..                        | 78,000          |
| Education .. ..                     | 7,28,000        |
| Medical .. ..                       | 67,000          |
| Public Health .. ..                 | 53,000          |
| Agriculture .. ..                   | 3,40,000        |
| Industries .. ..                    | 20,000          |
| Miscellaneous Departments .. ..     | 7,04,000        |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>8,53,000</b> |

## Civil Works

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Civil Works .. .. | 7,24,000 |
|-------------------|----------|

## Miscellaneous.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund .. .. | 66,000          |
| Receipts in aid of Superannuation .. .. | 65,000          |
| Stationery and Printing .. ..           | 4,37,000        |
| Miscellaneous .. ..                     | 4,37,000        |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>5,68,000</b> |

## Extraordinary items

|                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Extraordinary receipts .. ..    | 45,000             |
| <b>Total Provincial Revenue</b> | <b>5,12,15,000</b> |

## Debt Heads

|   | Rs.                |
|---|--------------------|
| Deposits and Advances—Famine Relief Fund .. ..                    | 11,30,000          |
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund .. ..                           | ..                 |
| Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. ..           | 4,77,000           |
| Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies .. ..              | 400                |
| Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway .. ..                        | 30,000             |
| Depreciation Fund for Government Presses .. ..                    | 42,000             |
| Subventions from Central Road Development Account .. ..           | 2,80,000           |
| Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .. ..                | 52,54,600          |
| Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India .. .. | 30,52,000          |
| <b>Total Debt Heads</b>   | <b>1,02,72,000</b> |

Total Revenue and Receipts 6,14,87,000

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Opening balance { Ordinary Famine Relief Fund .. .. | 51,42,000          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                  | <b>6,66,29,000</b> |

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32

### Direct Demands on the Revenue

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Land Revenue .. .. | 24,59,377        |
| Excise .. ..       | 10,00,930        |
| Stamps .. ..       | 1,70,000         |
| Forest .. ..       | 40,91,474        |
| Registration .. .. | 2,07,874         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>79,29,655</b> |

## Irrigation

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— |                  |
| Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. ..               | 29,06,000        |
| Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues .. ..           | 1,81,000         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>30,87,000</b> |

It is not known for certain when and by whom the word 'banana' was introduced into India, which, according to Garcia da Orta, came from Guinea "They also have figs in Guinea, where they call them bananas" <sup>1</sup> It appears that the term made its entry

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Duarte Barbosa, *Livro* p 239 [Hak. Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 21]

"Bannanes which the Portuguese call Indian figs" Pyrard de Laval, *Voyage*, 1615 [Hak Soc Vol I, p 113]

"He ordered cooked rice to be served out there, and this they served upon the green leaves of the *figueira* ('the banana-tree'), which are broad like a sheet of paper" Gaspar Correia, I, 17

<sup>1</sup> "It is possible that there is reason for this, it can safely be said that the word is not Asiatic in origin, and it also does not appear to be American" Conde de Ficalho, Col xxii

"But it is the commonest fruit which is to be found everywhere all the year round, and in great abundance, not only in these Indies (West), but also in our India, and all over Guinea and Brazil, where it exists, and where we saw more and better species than these, and where they call them *plantanos*, and in our India *figos*, and in Brazil *bananas*" Padre Gabriel Afonso, in *Historia tragico-maritima*, Vol VI, p 50

(through the Portuguese <sup>2</sup>) in the seventeenth century as being more appropriate, or, rather, to mark the difference between the fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca* and of the *Musa sapientum*, now reduced to only one species <sup>1</sup>

Anglo-India employs generally the term 'plantain', which is a corruption of the Spanish *plantano*, another name for the 'banana.' See *goraba*

[Mocquet, *Voyages* (ed 1645), calls 'bananas' *figues de platane* Watt (*The Commercial Products of India*) says "The name 'banana' is very seldom used by the English in India, though it is universal in the fruit-shops of England In India all kinds are indiscriminately called plantains" Yule quotes Robertson Smith, the great Arabic scholar, who points out that the coincidence of the name 'banana' with the Ar *banān*, 'fingers or toes', and *banāna*, 'a single finger or toe'.

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<sup>1</sup> "Books distinguish between the *Musa sapientum* or plantain, and the *Musa paradisiaca*, but it is hard to understand where the line is supposed to be drawn" *Hobson-Jobson*

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Kt, KCSI,  
C.B., C.I.F., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson, M.A.  
(O.S.), Kt, C.I.F., O.I.F., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. I. Raghavendra Rao,  
Bar-at-Law

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Dr. P. S. Dhanukh

The Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Lalwani, B.A., LL.B.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Hado Charendon Gowan, B.A.,  
C.I.F., M.I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, G. P. Burton, I.C.S.

Settlements Secretary, C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S.

Local Secretary, P. J. Pollock, I.C.S.

Education Secretary, C. I. W. Jones, M.A., C.I.F.

Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings  
and Roads Branch), J. A. Baker, C.I.F.

Secretary, Public Works Department (Irrigation  
Branch), Col. H. de L. Pollard Lowley, C.M.G.,  
C.I.F.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land  
Records, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths  
and Marriages and Inspector General of Re-  
gistration, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, C. A. Malcolm

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of  
Stamps, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income Tax, Khan Bahadur  
Wali Muhammad, B.A.

Postmaster-General, J. N. Mukerji, B.A., O.B.E.

Accountant General, M. A. Hafeez, M.A.

Judicial Commissioner, R. J. Jackson, B.A.,  
Bar-at-Law

Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-  
Colonel William Jackson Powell, B.A., M.S.

Inspector General of Police, Thomas Henry  
Morony, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, C. E. W. Jones,  
C.I.F., M.A.

Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood,  
M.A., O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. F. E.  
Wilson, M.B., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Major C. M. Ganpathy,  
M.C.M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States,  
K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Francis Joseph Plymen,  
A.O.G.I.

Director of Veterinary Service, Major R. F.  
Stirling, F.R.C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative  
Societies, R. N. Banerji, M.A.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel E. K. Elliot 1880

Lieut. Colonel I. K. Spence (Officialing) 1882

R. Temple (Officialing) 1882

Colonel I. K. Elliot 1883

J. S. Campbell (Officialing) 1884

R. Temple 1884

J. S. Campbell (Officialing) 1885

R. Temple 1885

J. H. Morris (Officialing) 1887

F. Campbell 1887

J. H. Morris (Officialing) 1888

Confirmed 27th May 1870

Colonel R. H. Keatings, V.C., C.S.I. (Offy) 1870

J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1872

C. Grant (Officialing) 1879

J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1879

W. B. Jones, C.S.I. 1883

C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Officialing) 1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885

D. Fitzpatrick (Officialing) 1885

J. W. Neill (Officialing) 1887

A. Mackenzie, C.S.I. 1887

R. J. Crosthwaite (Officialing) 1889

Until 7th October 1889

J. W. Neill (Officialing) 1890

A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I. 1892

J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (Officialing) 1893

Confirmed 1st December 1893

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.F. 1895

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I. 1898

„ Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.

(Officialing)

Confirmed 6th March 1902

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.F. 1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1903

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 1904

Confirmed 23rd Dec. 1904

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I. 1905

S. Ismay, C.S.I. (Officialing) 1908

Until 21st October 1908

A. F. T. Phillips (Officialing) 1907

Until 24th March 1907 Also from 20th

May to 21st November 1909

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. 1907

„ Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.

Sub pro tem from 26th January 1912

to 16th February

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.,  
(Sub pro tem) 1912

The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912

„ Mr. Crump, C.S.I. (Officialing) 1914

„ Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I. 1914

„ Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I.,  
I.O.S. 1919

GOVERNORS

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I. 1920

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Kt, C.B., C.I.E.,  
C.V.O., C.B.E. 1921

proclamation') Konk *bánd*, vern. terms *dāngoró*, *dāndoró* —Tet, Gal *bāndu*

**Bandola** (a shoulder-belt) Mal, Mac, Bug. *bandóla*, *bandála* —Ach *bandála*

[**Banean, Banian** (a Jain trader, and especially of the Province of Gujarat or Cambay) Anglo-Ind *Banyan*<sup>1</sup>

The word was adopted from Guj *vānyo*, sing, *vanīyā*, pl (which form appears to be the

<sup>1</sup> [“And in this kingdom (of Guzerate) there is another sort of Heathen whom they call Baneanes, who are great merchants and traders

This people eats neither flesh nor fish, nor anything subject to death, they slay nothing, nor are they willing even to see the slaughter of any animal ” Duarte Barbosa, *The Book*, ed. Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 110 ]

[“ the **Banians** of Cambaia which observe Pythagoras law ” Linschoten, *Voyage* (Hak. Soc ), Vol I, p 223 ]

[“The **baniani** are a certain class of Hindus who eat neither flesh nor fish, and consume grain, vegetables, milk, and a great deal of butter If the talk is of business, they give a ready answer, and are such strong arithmeticians that in the shortest time they can make any sort of calculation, never making a mistake of a single figure They hold it a sin to kill any animal ” Manucci, *Storia do Magor*, I, pp 155-156 ]

immediate source of the Port. word), which itself comes from the Sansk *vanī*, ‘a trader’, and *vanī-jana*, ‘a tradesman’ Yule thinks that it is probable that the Portuguese found the word already in use by the Arab traders Among the humours of philology might be mentioned P F Vincenzo Maria’s (1672) explanation that the Portuguese called the Hindu traders of Gujarat *Bagnani*, “because of the frequency and superstition with which they washed themselves throughout the day”. *Bagnāre* in Italian means ‘to bathe’. The early European travellers applied the term to the followers of the Hindu religion generally The old Portuguese writers, with the exception of da Orta, say that “all the *baneanes* follow the doctrine of Pythagoras”, whereas the truth is that Pythagoras drew a large part of his doctrine from India There is a third sense in which the term is or was used in Calcutta, viz, of an Indian broker who is generally attached to European business houses in India

One compound in which,

ELECTED MEMBERS

A—Members elected from the Central Provinces

| Name                                   | Constituency  |
|--|---|
| Mr Balraj Jaiswara                     | Jubbulpore City, Non Muhammadan (Urban)                     |
| Mr Daduram                             | Jubbulpore Division (Urban)                                 |
| Mr Badri Prasad Pujari                 | Chhattisgarh Division (Urban)                               |
| Mr Chunnu                              | Nerbudda Division (Urban)                                   |
| Mr C B Parikh                          | Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee                                     |
| Lala Jainarain                         | Do do   |
| Mr T J Kedar                           | Nagpur Division (Urban)                                     |
| Mr Sheoprasad Pandey                   | Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)          |
| Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande              | Jubbulpore District (North)                                 |
| Mr Gokulchand Singal                   | Damoh District  |
| Mr Dulchand                            | Saugor District   |
| Rai Sahib Dadu Dwarakanath Singh       | Seoni District  |
| Choudhari Malthulal                    | Mandla District   |
| Mr Waman Yado Deshmukh                 | Raipur District (North)                                     |
| Mr Anjore Rao Kirdutt                  | Raipur District (South)                                     |
| Pandit Ramsanehi Gaurha                | Bilaspur District   |
| Khan Sahib F F Tarapore                | Drug District   |
| The Hon'ble Mr Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal | Hoshangabad District  |
| Mr Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi              | Nimar District  |
| Mr Arjunlal                            | Narsinghpur District  |
| Seth Sheolal                           | Chhindwara District   |
| Mr Chandan Lal                         | Betul District  |
| Mr Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh     | Nagpur District (West)                                      |
| Rao Bahadur K S Nayudu                 | Wardha District   |
| Mr Shivrampasad Sultanprasad Tiwari    | Wardha Tahsil   |
| Mr R S Dube                            | Chanda District   |
| Mr Vinayak Damodar Kolte               | Bhandara District   |
| Khan Bahadur M M Mullna                | Balaghat District   |
| Mr Iftikhar Ali                        | Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)             |
| The Hon'ble Mr S W A Rizvi             | Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)                               |
| Mr Sved Hifazar Ali                    | Nerbudda Division (Rural)                                   |
| Mr Mahomed Yusuf Shareef               | Nagpur Division (Rural)                                     |
| Beohar Gulab Sing                      | Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies |
| Thakur Manmohan Singh                  | Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders                         |
| Mr D T Mangalmoorti                    | Nagpur University   |
| Mr L H Bartlett                        | Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association              |
| Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas            | Central Provinces Commerce and Industry                     |

B—Members from Berar nominated after election

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Mr Vithal Bandhuji Chaobal                | East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban) |
| Mr R A Kanitkar                           | West Berar (Municipal)                        |
| The Hon'ble Dr Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh | Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)      |
| Mr Motirao Bajirao Tidake                 | Amraoti (East)                                |
| Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil        | Amraoti (West)                                |
| Mr Sridhar Govind Sapkal                  | Akola (East)                                  |
| Mr Namdeo Sadasheo Patil                  | Akola (North-West)                            |
| Mr Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar        | Akola (South)                                 |
| Mr Yadav Madhav Kale                      | Budana (Central)                              |
| Mr Tukaram Shanker Patil                  | Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon)                |
| Mr Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe                  | Yeotmal (East)                                |
| Mr Ganpat Sitaram Mali                    | Yeotmal (West)                                |
| Mr Syed Mobinur Rahman                    | Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)          |
| Mr Muzaffar Husain (Deputy President)     | East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)        |
| Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg              | West Berar (Rural)                            |
| Mr Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde             | Berar Landholders Special Constituencies      |
| Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra Kothare    | Berar Commerce and Industry                   |



some of the words seems to indicate that their source is English

**Baptizar** (to baptise) Sinh *bavtisár karanavā* (lit. 'to make to baptize') In Konkani the common expression is *bāvtiṃ dvunk*, 'to give baptism'.

**Baralhar** (to shuffle cards) Konk *bārālhār karunk* — Tet *barālha*, vern term *kákul*

**Baralho** (a pack of cards) Konk. *bārālh* —<sup>2</sup> Mar, Guj., Pers (according to Molesworth) *barát* —<sup>2</sup> Tel *baredo* In Marathi and Persian it means 'one of the suits of cards, sequence of cards'

The origin of the Portuguese word is uncertain. Spanish has *baraja* Hindi and Hindustani, more allied to Persian, do not use *barát* *Ganjaphá*, used in the Indian languages for 'a pack of cards', is of Persian origin

**Barba** (beard) Mal *barba* (Haex), vern term *jāngut*

**Barça** (a big bark or boat) Konk, Guj *bārkas* — Malayal *varkkas* — Ar *bar-lús*<sup>1</sup>

**Barqueta** (a small bark) Mar *barkatá* "A small barque or boat, the same as *barkín* or *barquinha*" Molesworth

**Barquinha** (a small boat) Mar *barkín* "A little barque or boat of a particular description *Barkun* (current in the Malwán-pránt) A small kind of *hodí* or planked boat." Molesworth<sup>1</sup>

**Barracas** (a rude shelter, hut, tent). Tel *bārkásu*, *barkásu*

**Barriga** (belly) Mol *bariga*, camphor of medium quality<sup>2</sup> See *cabeca* and *pé*

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"But the men of the *barçaças* and galleys, which now here, now there were firing their guns" *Id*, Dec VIII, 1, 35

<sup>1</sup> "He himself carried Dom André in the *barquinha* to the shore" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 485

<sup>2</sup> Garcia da Orta says (Col xii) "The Hindus, Banians, and Moors, who buy this article, divide it into four kinds, viz, *Cabeca* ('head'), *peito* ('breast'), *pernas* ('legs') and *pé* ('foot') " And Conde de Ficalho makes the following comment "Rumphius (*Herbarium Amboinense*) also describes the qualities according to which it is classified big pieces, each approximately as big as a nail, they call *Cabessa*, which he says means 'head', grains or very thin layers are called *Barriga*, or 'stomach', and the kind in the form of powder or in very

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<sup>1</sup> "He boarded a big *barça*" Diogo de Couto, Dec. VI, 14, 5

Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus killed in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable, then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report in favour of the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and appointment of Members of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

'If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reform Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that, with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

### The People.

The total population of the N-W F P (1931) is 4,682,685, made up as follows —

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pazara                | 669,636   |
| Trans-Indus Districts | 1,753,744 |
| Trans-Border Area     | 2,259,305 |

This last figure is estimated. There are only 361 3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872 2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N-W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled mid-

wifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25 3 and the death-rate 21 0.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal areas to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu law is applied only in the absence of special custom.

### Climate, Flora and Fauna

The climatic conditions of the N-W F P which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S-W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely. The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west, occurs in an account written some years ago by Captain Crosthwaite. "Men drink once a day and the cattle every second day. Washing is an impossible luxury. It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and neither hear a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire." With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus. The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south eastern plains to barren hills, pine forests and fertile mountain valleys. Tigers used to abound in the forests but are

(p 237) "And for two *farazes* ('porters') two *pardaus* each per month, and four tangas for *bata*" The editor of Botelho's *Tombo do Estado da Índia*, Rodrigo Felner, remarks that *bata* appears to stand for *bate*, i e, 'paddy', or 'rice in the husk' But there is no error in the text, because *bate* is itself a corruption of *bata*, (a), Marathi-Konkani *bhāt* Kanarese *bhatta*<sup>1</sup> But the author does not use the word in this sense, but in that of 'ration', as is seen from the text and the item that follows "And for the chief gunner, thirty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty reis per year, inclusive of *mantimento*" In this case, *bata* is the same as the Hindust *bhata*, *bhatta*, or *bhātā*, Mar *bhatta bhātā*, or *bhātēm*, Konk *bhātēm*

Reeve says that *bhatta* is a Kanarese corruption of a Sansk word, which cannot be other than *bhakta*, 'food' in general, and 'cooked rice'

*cruzados* towards *mantimento*, oash in hand" Gaspar Correia, II, p 267

<sup>1</sup> Cf the Portuguese *cate* or (*cato*) from *lata* ('catechu'), *bétele* from *ettila* ('betel-leaf')

in particular, which is the principal diet of the Indian people<sup>1</sup> In this last acceptation *bhāt* (masc) is current in Hindustani and Marathi, but in Konkani it is less used than *śit*, in Sinhalese *bhakta*, *batta*, and *bat*

With the lapse of time *bhāt* (neut) came to be the prevailing name in Marathi and Konkani of 'rice in the husk' and of the 'rice-plant' itself, supplanting other terms like *sāl*, *dhān*, it then passed into Kanarese and was found side by side with the vernacular *nēllu*<sup>2</sup>

Naturally, *bhāt* in its two-fold meaning, of 'cooked rice' and 'rice in the husk', did not take long to designate, first, 'ration of cooked rice', then, 'uncooked rice' or 'money to buy the allowance of uncooked rice', and finally, 'food-stuffs, allowances, gratuities' And to denote these

<sup>1</sup> "In Calicut there is little rice, which is the chief *mantimento* ('staple food'), as wheat is among us" Castanheda I, ch 73

<sup>2</sup> *Nēlu* is used in the Port dialect of Malacca, and Cândido de Figueiredo mentions it as a term old and unmeditated

invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by judicial officers, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some subdivisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not in evidence among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient custom, real or imagined. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single electoral circle and only possesses one 'reserved' division, that of Hazara. There are four divisions of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the P.W.D. is in charge of a Chief Engineer, Irrigation, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

**A Governor's Province**—In January 1932 it was announced that the Province would be constituted as a Governor's Province, and the application to the Province of the provisions of the Government of India Act was gazetted, subject to the following modifications—

- that the number of members of the Legislative Council shall be forty,
- that the maximum annual salary of the Governor shall be Rs 66,000, and of a member of the Executive Council Rs 42,000, and
- that Section 58 of the said Act shall cease to have effect in its application to the Province. This notification shall have effect from such date or dates in respect of any or all provisions as may be notified.

Electoral rules were notified in February 1932.

### The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are—

*Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.* The Hon'ble Lieut-Col Sir Ralph Griffith, Kt, C.I.E., (Assumed charge 10th Sept 1931)

*Deputy Assistant, Captain N. B. Burge*  
Lieut. C.B. Waziristan, B.J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Judicial Commissioner, I. H. R. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.*

*Additional Judicial Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Saaluddin Khan, B.A., H.B.*

*Deputy Commissioner, Lieut. Col. M. J. Rie*  
*Secretary to Chief Commissioner, C. H. Gidney, I.C.S.*

*Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Capt. H. A. Barnes*

*Assistant Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Lala Chunil Lal*

*Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Khan Sahib Haji Gulam Naqshband Khan*

*Secretary, Public Works Department Building and Roads Branch, Colonel H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O., R.E.*

*Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, I. H. Burkhitt, C.I.E., O.B.E.*

*Chief Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. I. Brierley, C.I.E., I.M.S.*

*Inspector General of Police, J. H. Adam, O.B.E.*

*Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, V. A. Short*  
*Director of Public Instruction, J. H. Towle, I.E.S., H.A.*

*Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, J. F. Blackston*

*District and Sessions Judge, J. Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Peshawar)*

*K. B. Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan (Derajat)*

### Political Agents

*Captain W. R. Hay, Dir. Swat and Chitral*  
*Major J. W. Thomson-Glover, C.B.E., Khyber*  
*Captain K. C. Packman North, Waziristan*  
*Capt. B. P. Ross Hurst, M.C., Kurram*  
*Brevet-Major H. H. Johnson, M.M., South Waziristan*

### Deputy Commissioners

*A. J. Hopkinson, I.C.S., Hazara*  
*O. K. Caroe, I.C.S. Peshawar*  
*Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., Dera Ismail Khan*  
*L. W. H. D. Best, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S., Kohat*  
*Captain W. F. Campbell, Bannu*

### Former Chief Commissioners

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908*  
*Died 7th July 1908*

*Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919*

*The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921*

*The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923*

*The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930*

*The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931*

The sweet potato (*Convolvulus batatas*), native of America, was introduced into India by the Portuguese, together with its name in the place of origin, which some of the languages preserved, whilst others replaced it with vernacular ones. Subsequently, the English imported the ordinary potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and this as Yule and Burnell observe robbed the former of its name. The Portuguese in India must have distinguished the one kind from the other by the names *batata doce* ('sweet potato'), and *batata de Surrate* ('Surat potato') or *Inglesa* ('English potato'), and the vernacular languages must have restricted the use of the name *batata* to one species or the other.

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"There is another which produces tubers similar to the small English potatoes' (In *Agricultor Indiano*, of B F da Costa, II, p 339) In the island of St Nicholas, Cape Verde, they also speak of *batata inglesa* (See *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 3rd ser, p 354) In the Island of Madeira, the sweet potato is called *batata*, and the other kind *semilha*. Spanish uses *batata* of the sweet-potato, and the kitchen variety it calls *patata*

Bate ('rice in the husk', also 'growing rice') Anglo-Ind *battee* or *batty*, formerly used in the south of India, now supplanted by *paddy*

The source-word is the Marathi-Konkani *bhát* See *bata* <sup>1</sup>

The Anglo-Indian *paddy* is from the Malay *pádi*, Jav *pári*, which Crawford identifies with *bate* and seems to think that the Malayo-Javanese word may have come from India with the Portuguese. But Yule and Burnell think "this is impossible, for the word *pāri*, more or less modified, exists in all the chief tongues of the Archipelago, and even in Madagascar, the connection of which last with the Malay regions certainly was long prior to the arrival of the Portuguese"

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<sup>1</sup> "(At Baçaim) the *mura* (q v) of batee, which is rice in the husk, contains three *candis*" António Nunes, *Livro dos Pesos*, p 40

"From this rice which they call bate, the kingdom is called *Batecalou*, which is interpreted as meaning 'the Kingdom of Rice'" João de Barros, Dec III, II, 1

"In the fields (of Ceylon) there is plenty of rice, which they call bate" Lucena, Bk II, ch 18

## THE FINANCE OF ASSAM

The Government has used substantial financial autonomy to pursue its foreign policy objectives in the following

पुस्तक-मूल्य (The Price of the Book)

| Estimated Provincial Receipts for 10-1-2 |       | Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 10-1-2                 |         |
|--|-------|---|---------|
| Land Revenue                             | 21,56 | Land Revenue  | 1       |
| Stamps                                   | 71    | Excise  | 6,56    |
| Forest                                   | 19,99 | Registration  | 1,81    |
| State Railways                           | 0     | General Administration                                      | 1,13    |
| Subsidised Companies                     |       | Scientific Dept.  | 1       |
| Miscellaneous Railway expenditure        | 3     | Education (other than European)                             | 33,34   |
| Construction of Railways                 |       | Medical   | 13,31   |
|  |       | Public Health   | 7,91    |
|  |       | Agriculture   | 8,81    |
|  |       | Industries  | 2,18    |
|  |       | Miscellaneous Departments                                   | 2       |
|  |       | Civil Works   | 5,21    |
|  |       | Stationery and Printing                                     | 68      |
|  |       | Miscellaneous   | 3,00    |
|  |       | Payment of commuted value of pensions                       | 56      |
|  |       | Loans and Government Advances by Anitra                     | 4,85    |
|  |       | Civil works not charged to revenue                          | 26,50   |
|  |       | Provincial subvention from Central Road Development account | 1,77    |
|  |       | Total Disbursements   | 3,04,58 |
|  |       | Closing balance   | 4,80    |
|  |       | Grand Total   | 3,00,38 |

hawk", Haex) —Ar. *battariya*, ship's bridge<sup>1</sup>

Baú (a trunk, box) Konk *bāú*, vern term *pét* —Guj *bāú*, *bāvuñ*.—Hindust *bāolá* —Gal *baban baú*<sup>2</sup>

?Bazar (a permanent market or street of shops) Mal (*bazar*, according to Bikkers), Low Jav, Sund, Mad, Batt. *pásar* —Mac *pásaiā* —Bug *pása* —Tet, Gal *básar*

'From Persian *bāzār*, a permanent market or street of shops The word has spread westward into Arabic, Turkish, and, in special senses, into European languages, and eastward into India, where it has generally been adopted into the vernaculars" *Hobson-Jobson*

But Dr Heyligers says that in the Malayan languages it was probably introduced by the Portuguese, who might have received it from the people of the Levant or from

the Moors of the Iberic peninsula, "because it is not at all probable that before that time Persia had commercial relations with the Far East" But the Arabs and the Indians had such relations, and they must have been then employing the word Dr Schuchardt's conjecture is that the Malays received it from Southern India "The people of Klng (Kalinga, on the Coromandel Coast) carried on a big trade with the Archipelago before the arrival of the Europeans" Rigg<sup>1</sup>

João de Sousa observes that *bazar* is an old word in Portuguese but little known, and Simão Botelho (1554) explains what the bazar of Chaul is 'The rent of the bazar, that is of the shops where things

<sup>1</sup> The old Portuguese writers when speaking of Malacca frequently mention *Quelms*, *mercadores Quelms* ('Queln merchants') and the *Queln* quarter of the City

[*Queln* is the Portuguese transliteration of *Kēling*, the name applied in the Malay countries to the Tamil traders settled in those parts The Anglo-Indian form is 'Kling' "The name is a form of Kalinga, a very ancient name for the region known as the "Northern Circars" *Hobson Jobson*]

<sup>1</sup> "The other day they dealt with the manner of directing *bateria* against the fortress" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 643

<sup>2</sup> "A small *baull* valued at a thousand and five hundred reis" (1601) A Tomás Pires, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 724





and weights of India (*Lyvro dos Pesos da Ymdia e asi Medirdas e Moedas*), says that monies exhibit such variations that it is impossible to write anything certain about them. To have an approximate idea of the coins mentioned either in the text or the citations, it will be useful to know that in the early sixteenth century, for purposes of account, a *tanga branca*, equivalent to 120 reis, was divided into 4 *barganims*, and each *barganim* into 24 *leaes*, and each *pardao* into 5 *tangas*. For *barganim* see *Hobson-Jobson*, s. v. *bargany*]

**Beatilha** (the name of a kind of muslin) Anglo-Ind *betteela*, *beatelle* — Mal *bitila* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "From Chaul and Dabul they bring thither great store of *beirames* and *beatilhas*" Duarte Barbosa, p. 275 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p. 129. *Beirame* is a very fine cotton stuff—calico—in various colours, formerly produced in India. It is the Pers *bairam*, *barrami*]

"Very finely woven pieces of *beatilha* from Bengal" Antonio Tenreiro, *Itinerario*, ch. xvii

"There are other kinds of fabrics which are made near the suburbs of Masulipatan in the country of the King of Golconda, and these pieces are called *Betilles*" Tavernier, *Voyages* (1676), v, p. 201

[Yule thinks that the Sp or Port *beatilla* or *beatilha*, 'a veil', is derived, according to Cobarruvias, from "certain *beatas*, who invented or used the like" *Beata* is a *religieuse*. Compare the modern English use of 'nun's veiling'. Crooke quotes from the *Madras Admin Man Gloss* p. 233 to show that *beatilha* is the same as what is known at present under the name of 'organdi']

**Bêbado** (a drunkard) Konk *bebdô*, vern terms *sarekâr* (which likewise signifies 'a liquor-seller'), *sarô prietalô*, *sarô-lāglalô*, and similar others. *Bebdûl*, a sot. *Bebdikây*, *beb-depan*, drunkenness — Sinh *bêbaduva*, *bêbaduvu*, *bêbadda*, *bêbayryā*, vern terms *bimat-karâyā*, *bônayā*, *viri Bêbedukāma*, drunkenness

**Beijoim**, *benjoim* (a kind of incense, derived from the resin of the *Styrax benzoin*, Dryander, in Sumatra) Anglo-Ind *benzoin*, *benjamin* Indo-Pr *benjoin* <sup>1</sup> [See *Hobson-*

<sup>1</sup> "There is here much lac, and *beijoim* of two kinds, white and black" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, ed 1838, p. 112

"In the inland country *beijoim* is

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$

[illegible]

*For the purpose of the present study*

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*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

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$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## A.J.M. R. MEYWARA

Ajmer Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two small separate districts, Ajmer and Merwara with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 501,40. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Fifty five per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton oil seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Leonard  
Reynolds, K.C.I., O.B.I.

The word is originally Sanskrit (*bhaṇṭākī*), brought to the Spanish Peninsula by the Arabs and carried by the Portuguese, with the vegetable from India, to Malacca See *Hobson-Jobson*

[Yule says that probably there is no word of the kind which has undergone such extraordinary variety of modifications, whilst retaining the same meaning, as this "The Skt is *bhaṇṭākī*, H *bhāṇṭā*, *bargan*, *baingan*, P *badīngān*, *badīlgān*, Ar *badīn-jān*, Span *alberengena*, *beren-gena*, Port *beringela*, *bringiela*, *bringella*, Low Latin *melan-golus*, *merangolus*, Ital *melan-gola*, *melanzana*, *mela insana*, French *aubergine* (from *alber-engena*), *melongène*, *merangène*, and provincially *belingéne*, *albergaine*, *albergine*, *albergame*

It looks as if the Skt word were the original of all The H *baingan* again seems to have been modified from the

*goas* which are like *Berengelas* " P Baltasar Afonso (1585) in *Jour Geo. Soc Lsb*, 4th ser, p 376 [We have not been able to identify *manguengoas* Portuguese dictionaries do not mention it ]

P *badīngān*, [or, as Platt asserts, direct from the Skt *vanga*, *vangana*, 'the plant of Bengal',] and *baingan* also through the Ar to have been the parent of the Span *beren-gena*, and so of all the European names except the English 'egg-plant '"]

**Bétele, betel, betle, betere, betre** (*bot*, the betel, the leaf of the *Piper betel*) Anglo-Ind *betel* —Indo-Fr *bétel*

From the Malayal *veṭṭila* "All the names which are not Portuguese are Malabar (Malayalam). For instance **betre**, *chuna*, which is lime, *mayanato*, which means washerman, *patamar*, a courier " Garcia da Orta, Col lxx<sup>1</sup> [ed Markham, p 477 The Malayal *veṭṭila* is itself a compound of *veru* 'simple or mere,' and *ila*, 'leaf,' i e, 'simple or mere leaf' The Neo-Aryan languages also use

<sup>1</sup> "This betele we call *folho Indio*, ('the Indian leaf'), it is as broad as the leaf of the plantain herb " Duarte Barbosa, p 286 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 168 The 'plantain herb' referred to is the *Plantago lanceolata*, the common plantain weed, and not the Indian plantain or banana ]

appointed and in 1904-05 the boundary of the Hinterland or Protectorate, as it now began to be called, was demarcated. It was agreed on the one side that the Aden authorities should have no dealings with any indigenous ruler under Turkish suzerainty beyond the boundary then fixed, and on the other, that the Turks should not concern themselves with affairs inside that boundary. Matters continued thus until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when the Turks invaded the Protectorate and endeavoured to blockade the Settlement. For strategic reasons the direction of operations against this menace was transferred from Army Headquarters in India to the London War Office in 1917 and control of political relations with the Aden tribes and rulers necessarily accompanied this strategic transfer. The civil Administration of the Settlement as part of the Bombay Presidency was in no way affected by this change. After the war it was suggested that this too might be transferred, but the Indian Government objected and the project was dropped. Matters remained there, until 1927, when after much correspondence about the incidence of Aden expenditure, the arrangements of 1917, originally adopted as a war measure, were confirmed, and administrative as well as strategic control of the units composing the Aden garrison was also vested in His Majesty's Government.

The present position, therefore, is —

(1) The Aden Settlement to which Indian interests are confined, remains part of British India, included in the Bombay Presidency.

(2) The affairs of the Protectorate, in which India is not concerned, are dealt with by the Resident, who is also chief executive officer of the Settlement and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, under orders from the Colonial Office in London.

(3) Administrative and strategic control of the military and air forces in Aden is under the War Office in London.

The Resident is consequently under three authorities, namely —

(1) The Government of Bombay,

(2) The Government of India, and

(3) His Majesty's Government in London, an arrangement which makes smooth and efficient working very difficult.

The area of the Settlement of Aden is 75 square miles, the population in 1921 was

about 53,000. The racial composition of the population is as under —

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Arabs         | 31,612        |
| Indians       | 5,594         |
| Jews          | 4,408         |
| Somalis       | 6,551         |
| Miscellaneous | 4,867         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>53,032</b> |

The Island of Perim has an area of about 5 square miles and a population of 2,075. The Aden Protectorate comprises an area of about 9,000 square miles and has an estimated population of 656,400.

**Administration.**—The chief executive officer (i.e., the Resident and Commander-in-Chief) has under him three Assistant Residents, the first and the third being officers of the Indian Political Department, and the second, an officer appointed by the Colonial Office in London, who is also the Protectorate Secretary. Judicial work is performed by a Judicial Assistant who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and is an Additional Sessions Judge. The Police are under the control of an officer of the Indian Police Service. The Island of Perim is also under the administration of the Resident. The civil administration generally follows the lines in force in India.

**Finances.**—Until 1900 the entire civil and military expenditure in connection with the Aden was borne by India, although as early as 1886, the Government of India urged the propriety of the expense of Aden being divided between Great Britain and India. In 1895 the Welby Commission was appointed to examine the question. They recommended that the equity of the case would perhaps be met if the United Kingdom were to contribute one half of the military charges. As a result of these recommendations His Majesty's Government made with effect from the 1st April 1901 a net annual contribution of £72,000 to Indian revenues towards the military charges of Aden, which continued up to 1927. With effect from 1st April 1927, His Majesty's Government have become responsible for the whole of the political and military expenditure of Aden, subject to an annual contribution of £250,000 from the Government of India for the first three years, to be reduced thereafter to £150,000 or a third of the total cost whichever may be less.

Civil expenditure in Aden is borne partly by the Government of Bombay and partly by the Government of India. The figures of revenue and expenditure (Provincial and Central) are as follows —

(a) PROVINCIAL

|             | Accounts |          | Revised Budget |          | Average  |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
|             | 1927-28  | 1929-30  | 1929-30        | 1930-31  |          |
|             | Rs       | Rs       | Rs             | Rs       | Rs       |
| Receipts    | 4,29,900 | 4,73,100 | 5,20,000       | 4,78,000 | 4,75,300 |
| Expenditure | 3,74,000 | 4,78,400 | 4,84,400       | 5,22,400 | 4,67,200 |
| Surplus     | 55,900   | —5,300   | 25,600         | —44,400  | 8,000    |

contact with India In the *Lembranças das Cousas da Índia* there appears, among the "prices fetched by goods in Diu and their actual cost, "a *maund* of *biscuouto* 7 *fedeads* " *Maund* and *fedeads* are Indian terms And Castanheda says that Afonso de Albuquerque arranged with Meliquiaz (Malik Ayaz) in Diu "to have *bizcoyto* made there, so long as there was wheat," and that he left behind "for making the *bizcoyto* a new convert to Christianity called Andrade" <sup>1</sup>

The Achinese have *meskut*, which must have come from English, because Langen says that the word is specially used of Huntley and Palmer's biscuits

**Bispo** (bishop) Konk *bisp* [*Bism* is more current]—Beng *bispa*—Tam, Kan, Tet, Gal *bispu*

**Bissexto** (leap-year) Konk *bisêst* (l us and only in Goa)—Bug *bisêsetu*

<sup>1</sup> "The admiral ship began to make water from the stern (in 1505), and of this they were not aware, because the water entered in the *biscouto* store-room" Gaspar Correia, I, p 535

**Boa tarde** (good afternoon). Beng *bovâs tardiyâ*—Tet *bôa târdi* They also use *bôa nóiti* ('good night')

**Bobo** (buffoon) Konk *bob*; also *bob dekaméd* (from *bobo de comedia*, 'the clown of the comedy'), vern terms *bhândó*, *bhorpi*—Tet, Gal *bôbu*, vern. term *loré*

**Bocal** (mouth-piece) Konk. *bukál*, vern terms *kánth*, *tond*—<sup>2</sup> Mal *bóka* (box, casket)—Ar *buqál*

**Boceta** (box, casket) Konk. *busét*, vern terms *peṭúl*, *dabó*.—Mal *boetta* (Haex), *bosséta* <sup>1</sup>

**Boi** ('a palanquin bearer, one who carries an umbrella, a menial') Anglo-Ind *boy*

Neo-Aryan languages *bhói*, Dravidian *bóyi*

In the sense of 'servant, or personal attendant,' 'boy' is English

*Bóri* is no longer in use in the Portuguese of Goa, the form that enjoys a currency is

<sup>1</sup> "Make search in their chests and boetas ('boxes') " Gaspar Correia, II, p 299 "And they found in a *bueta* a book in which he had written many things about India " *Id*, IV, p 18

"They were bringing, in a *boceta* of gold " Lucena, Bk II, ch 23

## The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the local precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

### The Secretary of State

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor-General, and to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified, only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility, others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required. The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted. Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

### The India Council

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits. The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons

who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three.

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total cost now is about £230,000. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions being still chargeable to Indian revenues. The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000.

### The High Commissionership

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments. From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner. The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I.C.S. and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc. The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff are at India House, Aldwych, W.C.2, built to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of £324,000. There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior, but there are enough Indian features of ornamentation to proclaim the Eastern association of the place. Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in design) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years.

vern terms *guló*, *chendu* — Sinh *bólaya*, vern terms *golaya*, *panduva*, *tandukaya* — Mal, Sund, Jav, Mad, *bóla* *Meja-bola* (lit 'a table of balls'), a billiard table — Malag *bolina*

**Bolacha** (sweet-biscuit) Konk *bulách* (more in use is *biskut*) — Tet *bolacha*

**Bolina** (*naut*, bow-line) L - Hindust *bulin* *Bulin* *ká kunhyán* or *kunhyá* (=Port *cunha*, 'wedge'), cringle *Bulin* *ká pá*m or *paó*, bridle of the bow-line — Mal *bulín*

**Bolinho** (a small cake) Konk *bolính* (in use among the Christians) — Beng *bolinos*, small cakes which are blessed and distributed on the feast-day of St Nicholas Tolentine in the Portuguese Churches in Bengal

**Bôlo** (cake) Konk *ból* — Tam, Mac, Tet, Gal *bôlu* — ? Ach *bói* — Jap *bóiu* <sup>1</sup>

**Bôlsa** ('purse') Konk *bóls*, *bolas* — Mal *bolsa* (Haex) — Tet, Gal *bolsa*

In the ecclesiastical sense of

<sup>1</sup> Two bolos of millet and *nachim* to each person Diogo do Couto, Dec V 11, 9 [*Nachim* is a very tiny cereal *Eleusine Coracana*]

'burse for the corporal,' it is used in different other languages

**Bomba** ('a water-pump') Konk *bómb* — Mar *bamb* — Guj *bamb*, *bambó* — L - Hindust *bambá*, *bumbá* — Beng *bomá* (by assimilation) — Sinh *bómbaya* — Tel *bom-bá*su, *bombása* (from *bombas*, the pl of *bomba*) — Kan *bámbu* — Anglo-Ind *bumba* — Mal, Tet, Gal *bomba* <sup>1</sup>

In *pomba*, which is another Malayan form, it appears that there is the influence of the Dutch *pomp* or the English 'pump' Macassar has *pompa*, which Matthes derives from Dutch

**Bomba** ('bomb-shell') Konk *bómb*, vern term *kulpí-guló* — Hindust *bam* *ká gulá* (lit 'shot of the bomb') — Ass *boma-gola* (lit 'bomb-shot') — Mac *bong*, which Matthes derives from the Dutch *bom* — Tet, Gal *bomba* — ? Malag *bomba*, *bumba* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "They rather found every time that the water was increasing because neither **bombas** nor barrels could exhaust it" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, 1, 2

<sup>2</sup> "The rest passing through those

## The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,773,168 square miles, with a population of 315,132,537 of people—nearly one fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 675,267 square miles with a population of seventy millions. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 13 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of thirteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

### Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the Kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah

of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

### Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

### Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are



Tibetan in that of *bandhe* or *bande* See *talapão* <sup>1</sup>

‡ **Bórax** (borax) Guj  
*borás*

**Bordo** (board, ship's side)  
Konk, Mar *boḍaḍ*, vern term  
*bán* — Guj *buddu* — L - Hind-  
ust *būrdú* — Tel *boda* — Tul  
*bóidu* — Mal *bórdo*, *bóidu*  
Mac *boioló*, *baioló* — Bug  
*baraló*

**Borla** (tassel on a biretta or  
cap) Konk *bórl*, vern term  
*gondó* — Tet *borla*

**Bôrra** ('lees of wine').  
Konk *bórr*, vern term *mú*,  
*ród* — Sinh *bora*, vern term  
*rod*, *kelata*

Sinhalese has no double *r*  
Cf *burro*, *fóro*

**Bota** (boot) Konk *bót* —  
Tet *bota*

**Bota-fora** (the act of  
launching a vessel, used fami-  
liarly also of bidding farewell  
to a traveller by accompanying  
him up to the place of depar-  
ture) Mal *botafóra*, *botapóra*,  
*batapóra*, coin to go into a  
money-box

<sup>1</sup> "From Japan the Portuguese brought with them the following names — *biombo* (*biobu* or *biombu*), screen, *bonzo* (*bóuzu* or *bónzu*), a religious person" Gonçalves Viana, *Palæstra Filológica*

**Botão** (button) Konk  
*butámv* — Mar *butāvé*m, vern  
term *gundí* — Hindust *bótám*,  
vern term *tukmá* — Beng  
*botam* — Sinh *bottama* — Tam  
*bótan* — Tel *butaum*, *bottam* —  
Gar *butam* — Khas *budam* —  
Mal *bútan*, *bótam*, vern term  
*lanching* — Tet, Gal *butã* —  
Jap *bútan*, *bótan* *Hazari-*  
*bútan*, an ornamental button

Hepburn derives the Japa-  
nese *bótan* from the English  
'button' *Botton*, another  
Sinhalese form, betrays its  
English origin

‡ **Bote** (boat) Konk, Mar  
*bót* — Siam *bote* — Mal *bot*

In Konkani, as in Marathi,  
*ág-bót* (lit 'fire-vessel') signi-  
fies 'a steamship' The cere-  
bral *t* leads one to suspect that  
the original of the word is the  
English 'boat,' pronounced in  
the same way as the Port  
*bote* As Malay and Siamese  
have no cerebral *t*, it is also  
possible that *bote* and *bot* are  
derived from the same English  
source

**Bóto** in Japanese has also the  
same origin, which is testified  
to by the expression *boto-reisu*  
= 'boat-race'

‡ **Botelha** ('bottle') Konk

## HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but in this year, an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members. A legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official & non-official and 2 extraordinary is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. The state is divided into two divisions—Pellingas and Mahratwara—16 Districts and 101 Talukas. Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka. The state maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the *Osmānī Sīca*, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100. There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,226 troops of which 5,820 are classed as regular troops and 11,324 as irregular. In addition to these there are two battalions of Imperial Service Troops, 1,073 strong.

**Finance**—Hyderabad State is far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 8 crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a sinking fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 785 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 702 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and reserve for re-organisation and development. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 150 lakhs, which includes 43 lakhs for the large irrigation project known as "Nizam Sagar" and other sanctioned projects and 97 lakhs for the construction of feeder lines. The year opened with a cash balance of 286 lakhs which is expected to be about 106 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at 102 for short term and 118-4-0 for long term issues.

**Production and Industry**—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent. of the population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 55 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money crops cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds. Hyderabad is well known for

its Gaoni cotton which is the longest staple indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 4 million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are four large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 204 ginning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills; the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 355. The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 99,439 tons.

**Taxation**—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 158 and 125 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (50 lakhs), railways (31 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

**Communications**—One hundred and thirty-seven miles of broad gauge line from Dombay to Madras traverse the State, also 33 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Maringoa. At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 352 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellary strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godavari Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Mannad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar nearly to the border and is now linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purna, Karipalli to Kothagudem and Vikharabad to Bidar, which last is being extended to Purna. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 687 miles of broad gauge and 628 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a Company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government. The road system is incomplete at present but is being rapidly extended on a well considered programme.

*naut*, a fathom) Konk, L-Hindust *brás*, *barás*<sup>1</sup>

[In Guj and Mar *brás*, 'a measure for a heap of stones,' is from the same source In both these languages the word is also used to denote one hundred cubic feet In Goa a *brás* is a little over fifty cubic feet or, to be very exact, fifty-six and a quarter cubic feet]

**Braçal** ('a species of bracelet') Konk *barsál*—Sinh *barasel*

In Konk *bar-* for *bra-* is normal

[**Branco** (*adj*, white, in the pl form, *Branços* is used of 'whites' or 'Europeans') Anglo-Ind *blanks*<sup>2</sup>]

**Brandal** (*naut*, swifters, shrouds) L-Hindust *brándal*, *brándál*, *barándal*, *baranda*

**Brava** (the palmyra tree or *Borassus flabellifer*) Anglo-

<sup>1</sup> "The piece of wall was thirty *braças* long" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 7

<sup>2</sup> [1718—The Heathens too shy to venture into the churches of the *Blanks* (so they call the Christians), since these were generally adorned with fine cloths and all manner of proud apparel'—Ziegenbalg and Plutseho, *Propagation of the Gospel*, etc Pt I, 3rd ed, p 70 cit in *Hobson Jobson*, s t *blanks*]

Ind *brab* (us as a noun) Cf. *amargosa* and *pintado*

[*Bravo*, *adj*, in Port means 'wild,' and the Portuguese spoke of this palm as 'wild,' whence the English corruption]

? **Bruça** ('clothes-brush') Konk *burús*—Guj *barás*—Malayal *buruss*—| Tel *barusu*—|—Gar *burus*—Mal *brús*, *herus*—Malag *burusi*

It appears that the English 'brush' ought to be accepted as the original of these words The dictionary of Cândido de Figueiredo mentions *bruça* as a word no longer in use and synonymous with *brossa* ('brush'). Other dictionary-writers do not mention it The Dutch at the Cape have *bras*

**Bucha** ('cork') Mar *búz*—Guj, L-Hindust *búch*—Sindh *bunṛ*, vern term *daṭo*.—Punj *bujá*, *bujjá*, *bujjī*, vern term *gattá*—Malayal *buchcha*—Tul *búchṛ*, *búchu*—<sup>2</sup> Bur *bú-zo*

**Búfalo** (buffalo) Anglo-Ind *buffalo*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The quilted coats (*laudeis*) were furnished with iron plates and *bufaro* horn" Damião de Góis, *Chronica del-Rey D Manuel*, II, 39 [*Laudel*,

tion, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the Ex-officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

**Standing Committees**—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non official representatives of the people to influence the everyday administration of the State three Standing Committees consisting of Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been formed one in connection with Rail way, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments. The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1930-31 was 2,136 of which 488 were in the Mysore Lancers, 132 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 1,516 in the Infantry. Animal Transport Corps, was replaced by the Mechanical Transport which consists of 2 lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff. The total annual cost is about 17 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1929-30 was about 18 lakhs.

**Agriculture**—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugar cane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp. Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry, the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold Mining. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations investigations and experiment. There are six Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur and the coffee experimental Station at Balehonnur. A live stock section has

been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharavanakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest.

**Industries and Commerce**—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. Mysore is the largest produce of Silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work. The sandalwood oil factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new pipe foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

**Finances**—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1930-31 and budget for 1931-32 were as below—

| Year              | Receipts    | Disbursements | Surplus  | Deficits  |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
|                   | Rs          | Rs            | Rs       | Rs        |
| 1925-26           | 3,46,36,060 | 3,46,2,036    | 34,324   |           |
| 1926-27           | 3,38,69,340 | 3,47,39,906   |          | 8,70,557  |
| 1927-28           | 3,60,80,002 | 3,60,40,350   |          | 40,623    |
| 1928-29           | 3,74,57,981 | 3,74,02,395   | 55,586   |           |
| 1929-30           | 3,75,40,314 | 3,75,34,720   | 5,594    |           |
| 1930-31 (Revised) | 3,42,20,000 | 3,94,31,000   |          | 52,11,000 |
| 1931-32 (Budget)  | 3,78,25,900 | 3,70,84,000   | 1,91,900 |           |

**Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works**—The River Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 280 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H. P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally

for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reser-

? **Burrico** (ass-colt) Malag *borika, boriki*

**Burro** (an ass) Konk *búr r* (us in a fig sense; in the ordinary sense, *gadhum*), vern term *gaddhá*—Sinh *búruva, búveva*, vern terms *koṭaluvá, koṭalivá, gaddabhayá* *Búre* is used in the sense of 'asinine'

Why should the Portuguese word have found an entry into Sinhalese? Perhaps owing to its frequent use in the figurative sense, which was also the very reason for its introduction into Konkani

## C

? **Cá** (abbreviated form of *aqui*, here) Mal *ca* (Haex)

**Cabaia** (a long tunic with wide sleeves used in the East) Konk, Tam *kabáy* (a kind of tunic)—Mar *kabáy, kabāi*—Sinh. *kabáya* (coat)—Mal, Sund, Jav, Tet, Gal *kabáya*—Mac, Bug *kobáyā* In the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Ceylon *cabaya, cabar, cuobar* are used in the sense of 'a coat'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "He (the Sultan of Moçambique) used to be wrapped up in a cabaia of white cotton cloth which is a tight

From the Pers -Ar *qabá* (adopted in Hindustani), 'a vesture,' introduced into India by the Portuguese, according to Yule and Burnell Matthes derives it from the Persian *qabay*<sup>1</sup>

fitting garment" Castanheda, Bk I, ch 6

"A garment which they call *cabaya*, which the Moors commonly use in those parts it has long sleeves, is provided with a cincture, and is open in front with one flap over another in the manner of the dress of the Venetians" João de Barros, Dec II, 11, 2

"*Cabaya* is a garment such as the *pelote* is among us" Gaspar Correia, I, p 14 [*Pelote* in Portuguese is the name of a robe with broad flaps, used in former times]

"They brought to the King a costly *cabaya*, which he with his own hands put on the Governor, and this was the highest honour which he could bestow on him according to their usages" *Id*, III, p 620

"The *Kabaia* is a kind of white dressing gown made of cambric and furnished with lace The complete outfit of a Malay woman is called *Saranq-Kabaia*" Albert Osorio de Castro, p 145

<sup>1</sup> In an analogous meaning the word *quimão*, from the Japanese *kimono*, was used formerly in Konkani, but at the present day the term is used only of a bodice worn by girls "Dressed in a purple *quimão* in the manner of a long loose robe, embroidered with pearls" Fernão Pinto, ch cxvii

appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja, who decides them on the advice of the Hurur Nyaya Sahib. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

**Finance**—In 1927-28, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,65,34,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,42,66,000. The principal Revenue heads were—Land Revenue, Rs 1,19,40,000; Akbari, Rs 34,23,000; Opium, Rs 4,94,000; Railways, Rs 14,83,000; Interest, Rs 17,31,000; Tribute from other States, Rs 9,59,000. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize, and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone which is quarried at Songar, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 70 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 874 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

**Communications**—The B R & C I Railway crosses part of the Narsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Kadi *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants*, in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda Godhra

Chord line (B B & C I) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 707 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 405 and 932 respectively.

**Education**—The Education Department controls 2,742 institutions of different kinds, in 76 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs 34.35 (lakhs).

**Capital City**—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,862. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

**Ruler**—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishtia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gakwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, L D, Maharaja of Baroda.

**Resident**—Lt.-Col. C G Crosthwaite, C B E.

**Dewan**—Rao Bahadur V T Krishnamachari, C I E.

## BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The State includes the tribal territories of the Chiefs of the Brahui Confederacy of which the Khan of Kalat is head. The divisions of the State are, Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Makran, the Khanate of Kharan and the feudatory State of Las Bela. The inhabitants are for the most part Brahuis or Baloch, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area of Kalat with Las Bela is 80,410 sq miles. The country is sparsely inhabited, the total population being about 379,000.

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired officer of the British service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State. The revenue of the State is about Rs 15,11,000, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3,50,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan of Kalat, G C I E. He was born in 1864.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sindh, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Puruli river. Area 7,132 square miles, population 50,690, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3,52,600. The Chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is bound by agreement with the British Government to conduct the administration of his State in accordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent. This control is exercised through the Political Agent in Kalat. The Jam also employs an approved Wazir, to whose advice he is subject and who assists him generally in the transaction of State business.

*Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.*—Hon'ble Mr A N L Cicer, C I E, I C S.

also gave the name *Cabra* to one of the small islands, which in the vernacular is called *Komvânia*. In Indo-Port *cabra* includes also 'sheep'. The Nicobarese *mé*, 'she-goat,' is onomatopoeitic and, perhaps, of recent date.

**Caçar** (to hunt). Mal *kajar*

In Konkani the form *kás* is used in the sense of 'game'. *Kas marunk* [lit 'game to kill'] is 'to go out in pursuit of game'.

**Caçarola** (casserole, a heat-proof earthenware vessel) Mal *kasrol* (Marre).

**Cacau** (cacao) Konk *kākāv* — Tet, Gal *lakau*.

**Cadeira** (chair) Konk *ladēi* (l us), *kadēl*, vern terms are *kūśi*, *chavāy*, as in Marathi, but little used — Beng *kaderá*, *ladārā* — Sindh *ladela*, *gadela* — Tam *kadēia* (l us), vern term *pídam* — Malayal *kasēla* — Mal, Mac, Bug *ladēia* — Nic *katére* *Katére-ol-lál*, sofa — Tet, Gal *kadena*

**Cadernal** (naut, luff-tackle) L-Hindust *katarnál*

? **Café** (coffee) Konk *kāphó* (plant and the whole

berry, pl *kāphé*), *kāphí* ('coffee ground or prepared into a beverage') — Mar, Guj, Or *kāphí* — Beng Ass *lāphi* — Sinh *lópi* — Tam *lāppi* *lóppi* — Malayal *kāppi*, *kāppi-lkuru* — Tel *kápi* — Kan, Tul *káphi* — Gai *kapi* — Bur *kaphé* — Khas *kaphi* — Kamb *café* — Siam *kafē*, *kháofe* — Ann, Tonk *cà-phe* — Mal, Sund, Mac, Bug *lópi* — Day *kúpi* — Tet, Gal, Malag *kafé* — | Chin *kíá-fe* |

It is not known by what way the term found its way into India. The first syllable of the Indian term for it (*ka-*) is identical with that of the Portuguese, and the second (*-phi* or *-pi*) with that of the English or Dutch (*coffee*, *koffij*). But Turkish also has *kaphe*. *Hobson-Jobson* gives no citation from any early Portuguese writer on this point. The use of coffee had already been introduced into Arabia in the fifteenth century.

["The history of the introduction of coffee into India is very obscure. Most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore some two centuries ago by a Muhammadan pilgrim

numerous and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found

**Banswara State** is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,60,670-souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sisodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Rana Udai Singhji the ruler of Bagar about 1529 his territory was divided between his two sons Prithwi Rajji and Jagmal Singhji, and the descendants of the two families are now respectively the Rulers of Dungarpur and Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil pal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bras). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Marhattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Ummed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Lran the Chiap and the Haran.

The present Ruler is His Highness Rana Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is the President and the heir apparent, Maharaj-Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

**Dewan**—Mr R. K. Chatterjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law

**Home Minister**—Mr Nand Lal Banerjee

**Dungarpur State**, with Banswara, for merly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Marhattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal

of Jalor, fled to Bagdad and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai Ravan Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji Bahadur born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 10th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talad on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 6½ lakhs.

**Partabgarh State**, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1608 by Partab, Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salm Shahi* Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of its 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur who was born in 1903 and succeeded in 1920. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council. Revenue about 5½ lakhs, expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

**Jodhpur State**, is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 35,016 miles and a population of 21 millions, of which 83 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from West to East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya cadets. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He had abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of his time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs and the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A.D. had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a 'Sawal Raja' with a mansab of 5,000 Zat.



*ben, bunu, buncha* The earliest Arabic writers, however, used the Abyssinian name by itself or in combination thus Avicenna (11th century) calls it *buncho*, and Rhases *bunco*. It was by them viewed as a medicinal plant and one very possibly that came from Abyssinia, so that the appearance of the Arabic name *kah-wah* may with safety be accepted as marking the progress into the final development as a beverage"]

Cafre (in the sense of 'negro') Konk *khāpī* Beng *kāphīrī* — Ass — *kāphīr* — Tam, Malayal, Tel *kāppīr* — Kan *kāphīr* — Tul. *kāpīr*, *kapīr* — Anglo-Ind *caffre*, *caffee*, *caffree*, — Bur *kap-pa-lī* — Mal *kāpīr*, *kāpīs* — Ach *kāfīr* — Day *kāpīr* | *Nona kāpīr* is *Anona reticulata* |

In Konkani, *khāpūdō* (a diminutive form) is 'a little negro', *khāpārlēm* (neut), 'a negress,' and, *khāparpan*, 'coarseness, barbarousness'. In Indo-Portuguese *cafiona* means 'a negress'.

The word is derived from the Arabic *kāfir*, 'infidel unbeliever'. In some of the languages

this sense is retained<sup>1</sup>. With regard to the *kh* aspirate in Konkani, cf *camisa*, *cruz*.

Cairal (narrow gold lace). Malayal *karal*

Cairo (the fibre of the coconut husk) Anglo-Ind *coir* — Indo-Fr *cane*

[Yule seems to be of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian form *coir* was introduced by the English in the 18th century. Crooke refers to the *O E D* which gives 'coire' in 1697, 'coir' in 1779. 'Coir' was less likely to have been used by the Portuguese because

<sup>1</sup> "Beyond this country lies the great kingdom of Benametapa which belongs to the Heathen whom the Moors call Cafres." Duarte Barbosa, p. 234 [Hak Soc., ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p. 9]. The origin of Benametapa or Monomotapa is uncertain. In some Bantu languages it means 'Lord of the Mountain'.

"And by another name which is common they also call them Cafres, which is to say people without law, a name which they give to every heathen idolater, this name of Cafres is applied among us to the many slaves which we have from this people." João de Barros, Dec I, viii 3.

"Among us, the Cafres are the Heathens from Cafraria." Fr João da Sousa. ['Cafraria' is the land of the Cafres, or 'Kaffirs,' a very large tract in the southernmost part of Africa.]

tactful administrator, whose fame had spread throughout the country. During most troublous times, he maintained Imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akbar's time. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700—44) was the first town planner in India. He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur, so named after him. During his time, the State acquired great power and fame. He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observations which he built at several important centres in India. His court was visited by foreign astronomers. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, 1835-1880. He was one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time. He encouraged art and learning. He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people. Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II, 1880-1922. He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the foot-steps of his father. He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja. His administration was characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs. His deep religious devotion and piety and unrivalled generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known. His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power. He passed away after a long reign of 41 years. His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail. His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924. He studied at the Woolwich Military Academy in England and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidence already of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of his people and mankind in general.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty-five lakhs and the expenditure about one crore and twenty lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,30,977. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

**Kishangarh State** is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 90,000), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdad Rajhat Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur. He was born on the

26th January, 1890, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Makaudangarh in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs.

**Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana** is a separate chieftship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chieftship on 31st December 1929. The chieftship is under minority Administration. Revenue about Rs 50,000.

**Bundi State** is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1815 at which time it was paying tribute to Holkar. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwari Singhji Sahab Bahadur. He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns. Revenue about 12 lakhs. Expenditure nearly the same.

**Tonk State**—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salazarai Clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted, him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk, Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, viz, (1) Major D de M S Fraser, I.A., Principal Official and Adviser, Vice President and Finance Member, (2) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, O.B.E., Revenue Member, (3) E.T.D. Ferguson, Judicial Member, (4) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member.

Secretary—Mallik Muhammad Din.

Revenue Rs 23,82,446 Expenditure Rs 31,30,027

The Malays have a name ("Būwa frangi", Flax, p 64), which shows that it is not indigenous in the Archipelago, though they also use "kaju". Burnell in *Linschoten* (Hak Soc), Vol II, p 27

The evolution of a new form *cadju* in Anglo-Indian vocabulary is evidenced by the following passage taken from *The Times of India*, June 23, 1928 "The story of a leper living among the beasts of the jungle and subsisting entirely on fruit is being used to support the claim that the Cadju fruit (*Anacardium Occidentale*) is a cure for the disease"]

The suffix-*s* in Malay and in Teto and Galoli are due to the Portuguese plural form, *cajus*, as in *meias* ('socks'), *uvas* ('grapes'), *tiras* ('strips of cloth'), *apas* ('rice-cakes')

The word is Brazilian *acaju*. The cashew-tree is one of the most useful plants introduced by the Portuguese into India and is now perfectly naturalised<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Spirit distilled from cane and from caju has enormous sale in the crown lands" Caldas Xavier, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb* 2nd ser, p 485

[Garcia da Orta does not mention the tree in his *Colloques* (1563), but Christoval Acosta does in his *Tractado* etc (1578) Linschoten writing about 1590 speaks of them as being in great numbers all over India]

**Calabaça** (calabash). Anglo-Ind *calabash*, the dry rind of a gourd used as a bottle or float

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from the Arabic *garah*, 'a gourd', and *arbasah*, 'dry']

**Calafate** (a caulker) Hindi *kālāpatī*—Hindust *kalpatī*, *kalāpatīyā*—Or *kalāpātī*—Beng *kālāpātī*—Sinh *gala-pattī* (-*kara navā*, 'to caulk')—Tam *kalappai-adī*, to caulk,

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See Conde de Ficalho in the *Colloques* of Garcia da Orta, Vol I, p 67 [In the passage referred to above Conde de Ficalho expresses surprise that da Orta makes no mention of the *caju* tree, which, a few years later, was described by Acosta (1578) and by Linschoten. From this he concludes that the interval between the publication of the *Colloques* (1563) and Acosta's *Tractado de las Drogas y Medicinas de las Indias Orientales* (1578) marks the period when the tree must have been introduced into India from America]

# The Indian States—Rajputana.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Rajah Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Ganshi Pal, Chief Member State Council, Pandit Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi, P.A., M.A., F.R.S.

**Kotah State** belongs to the Marwari section, the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their houses is up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is His Highness Maharaj Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.B., born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Pal Bahadur Pandit Bishwam Nath, M.A., and Major-General Onkar Singh, C.I.F. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1898 to form that principality. Revenue 53 lakhs. Expenditure 48 lakhs.

**Jhalawar State** consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 810 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees. The ruling family belongs to the Jhalu clan of Rajputs. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaj Raja Rajendra Singhji, succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1920. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and Oxford University. His heir apparent, Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September, 1921. He is now being educated at Paj Kumar College, Rajkot.

**The Bikaner State** in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The reigning family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Raj Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field

on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub Tehsil of Tihl consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shriromani Maharajah Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., G.B.I., K.C.B., A.D.C., I.L.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and state-manship. He was born on the 3rd October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Battalion 595 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry 342 strong including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 275), and 225 strong and a Camel Battery 20. At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment, which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 and 1931.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and Chief Councillor in the person of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., G.S.I., M.A., LL.B. formerly the

**Calção** (in the sense of 'trousers') Konk *kālsām̃v*, *kalsām̃v* Motvém *kalsām̃v*, breeches or 'shorts' — Sinh *kalísama*, *kalasama* — Tam *kāl-chatter* (lit 'puts on trousers') — Malayal *kāl-chhatta* —<sup>2</sup> Malag *kalisanina* (perhaps from the Fr *caleçon*) — Jap *karusan* In Galoh *kálsa*, trousers<sup>1</sup>

**Calção**, properly speaking, signifies in Portuguese 'breeches,' but in Indo-Portuguese it is used in the sense of 'trousers'

It appears that *kaus*, 'shoe', of the languages of the Malay Archipelago, is not derived from the Port *calça* which formerly meant, according to Viterbo, 'sock or stocking',<sup>2</sup>

of a Malay shoe, which is a kind of sandals or leather soles fastened by means of laces" Favre

1 "Calsoens, hats, shoes, to be distributed there among the soldiers" Diogo de Couto, Dec VI, vi 6

2 "One night with calça ('breeches') loaded with sand, they give him such calçadas ('basting'), that it is reported he died of it Document of 1458, quoted by Viterbo [Linschoten (Hak Soc Vol I, p 195) describes how the Portugals "use long bagges full of sand, wherewith they will breake each others limmes, and make them lame" Burnell in a note to this

nor from the Dutch *kous*, 'sock' It makes its appearance already in the first quarter of the seventeenth century "Caous (pronounced *kous*), sock, *caous sa-paris*, a pair of socks" (Haex) Swettenham and Favre attribute it to an Arabic origin, but in Arabic there is no such word Rigg says that in Sundanese *kaus* signifies, at the present day, 'sock' and admits it is from Dutch The same is the opinion of HardeLand in respect of Dayak, and of Matthes with reference to the Macassar *káusu* and Bugui *káusu & koso* Langen doubtfully gives 'kaus' as corresponding to the Achinese *kaus* It is quite possible that *kaus* is the abbreviation of *kásut*, from *calçado*, 'shoes', which in Macassar loses the *t*, or it may subsequently have felt the influence of Dutch

**Caldeirão** (a boiler, a large kettle) Sing *laldérama*, *laldarama*

**Caldo** (broth) Konk *káld* — Beng *kāldó* (in use among

says that "this is a common method of torture in S India at the present time, and is originally Indian"]

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

| Name                 | Area in square miles | Population | Revenue Lakhs Rs. |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Indore               | 9,519                | 13,16,237  | 136               |
| Bhopal               | 6,902                | 7,29,955   | 62                |
| Pewa                 | 13,000               | 15,87,445  | 60                |
| Orchha               | 2,079                | 3,14,661   | 11                |
| Datla                | 911                  | 1,58,814   | 17                |
| Dhar                 | 1,777                | 2,43,470   | 17                |
| Dewas, Senior Branch | 449                  | 83,321     | 9                 |
| Dewas, Junior Branch | 419                  | 70,513     | 6                 |
| Samthar              | 180                  | 33,307     | 3                 |
| Jaora                | 601                  | 1,00,166   | 12                |

**Gwalior**—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of *patel* in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy 'Chauth' and 'Sardesmukhi' and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the Capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Arkay, Asirgarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Pannilhar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.O.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C. to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He was also a Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jeewajirao Scindia. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is being conducted by a Council of Regency.

The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

The northern part of the State is traversed by the G.I.P. Railway and two branches run from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Bina to Baran. The Gwalior Light Railway runs for 250 miles from Gwalior to Blind, from Gwalior to Sheopur and from Gwalior to Shivpuri. The main industries are cotton spinning, which is done all over the State, fine muslins made at Chanderi, leather work, etc. The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, two battalions of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps. Lashkar, the capital city, is two miles to the south of the ancient city and the fort of Gwalior. Annual income about 2 crores and expenditure about 175 lakhs.

**Indore**—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who indeed had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Jeswant Rao, his step brother a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State.

round-top of a ship's mast').—  
Anglo-Ind *cumia* —Khas  
*lam'ia* —Mal (*kámērā*,  
Wilkinson), Bat, Sund, Jav,  
Mad *kámar* —Bug *kamál* <sup>1</sup>—  
Tet, Gal *kámarā* — | Turk  
*qámarā* | —Rab *kamarón* <sup>2</sup>

Dr Hugo Schuchardt refuses to accept the Portuguese origin for the Mal *kámar*, as also for *musik* ('music') and *pistol* ('pistol'), and prefers instead the Dutch *kamer*, *musiek*, *pistol*, as the originals of the Malay forms. He lays down that "the criterion for distinguishing one from the other is principally the termination which these words have in Malay: if it is vocalic, the immediate source of the word is Portuguese, if consonantal, then it is Dutch." And Gonçalves Viana observes that "these two laws to which Dr Schuchardt refers are of the greatest importance."

It appears that the above criterion is not after all very

<sup>1</sup> Matthes derives this term from the Port *cama* ('a bed'), and mentions the compound *kamál—lecuranna*, "a maid's *slaap kamer*, bed room"

<sup>2</sup> "Withdrawing with him to a *camara*, he spoke to him these words" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, 19

safe, because there are other words the Portuguese origin of which is unquestioned which have a consonantal ending, that is, after losing the vowel termination of the parent word, as for example *kapus* from Port *capapuça* ('a kind of cap protecting one from cold'), *martil* from *martelo* ('a hammer'), *gargalet* from *gorgoleta* ('water-jug'), *bulin* from *bolina* ('bow-line'), *prum* from *prumo* ('a plummet')

In respect of *kamer* and *musik*, it may be said that the especial reason for the elimination of their last syllable is the necessity of getting rid of words accented on the ante-penultimate syllable, in view of the fact that the Malayo-Polynesian languages have no proparoxytones. If it can be established that *mármari* ('marble') is derived from the Port *mármore*, then we have another instance in proof of our view. Perhaps, *almári* or *lamári* from the Port *armario* ('cupboard'), obey the same law <sup>1</sup>

**Camarada** (a comrade)

<sup>1</sup> The Malayo Portuguese dialect of Tugu has *camber*.





aspirated in Konkani Cf  
cruz

**Camisola** (an undervest, a singlet) Konk *kāmizól* (a lady's chemise) —Tet *kamizola*

**Campainha** (a bell) Konk *kāmpín*, vern term *ghāntlí* — Tet, Gal *kampainha*

**Campo** (a field) Konk *kámp* (in the sense of 'the plot of land fronting a church over which processions pass') — Mar, Hindust *kampú*, field of battle —Anglo-Ind *campoo*, a camp —<sup>2</sup> Mal, Sund, Jav, Mad, Mac *kampong*, *kampung*, a village protected by an enclosure of hedges or bamboo — Tet, Gal *kámpu*, vern term *klés* <sup>1</sup>

Some philologists regard *kampong* as a vernacular term of the Malayan languages, and not of Portuguese origin Yule puts up a strong case in favour of the Malay *kampong* being the original of the Anglo-Indian 'compound', but he admits the possibility of the Malay word itself being "originally a

<sup>1</sup> "And by land he threw up works half a league from Malacca, in that part which is called **Campochina**" João de Barros, Dec III, 1, 3

corruption of the Port *campo* taking the meaning first of *camp*, and thence of an enclosed area" See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v *campoo* and compound

[Crooke, in *Hobson-Jobson* s v *campo*, refers to White-way's note that both Castanheda (Bk VI, ch ci, p 217) and Barros (see below) speak of a ward of Malacca as **Campu China**, which de Eredia (1613) calls **Campon China**, and he thinks this last name may supply a link between *Campoo* and *Kampung*]

<sup>2</sup> **Cana da Índia** (Indian cane) Bur *kyane*

[*Cana da Índia* was also called *Cana de Bengala* and is the *Arundinaria Wightiana*, Ness, or *Bambusa arundo*, Dalz and Gibs, which grows in Bengal and from which were obtained walking sticks highly prized in early Portuguese days But besides the meaning of 'walking stick' it also implied a staff of office, principally a sort of baton, used by military officers The term and its different acceptations have been discussed at length in Dalgado's *Contribuições*, q v ]

## SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kanchenjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it.

The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 1,99,657, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.L. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim — F. Williamson.

## BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British

Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.L., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoché, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of "

Cultivation is backward  
maize                      ary  
levies                      They "

is

[The original of the word is the Marathi *khankī*]

? Canga (an ox-yoke) Mal, Jav, *kang*, bridle—[Anglo-Ind., *cangue*]—Pid-Engl *cango*, "a species of chair or litter suspended from a pole and carried by two men" Leland

Swettenham regards *kang* as a vernacular Javanese term, and not without reason, because of the difference in meaning between it and the Portuguese word and, secondly, because the Javanese word has no vowel ending, which normally words in Malay borrowed from the Portuguese retain See *câmara*.

Leland says that *cango* is a Japanese word, but the dictionaries which I have consulted do not give it the meaning which he says it has These are the meanings which they give "Chinese words, attending to the sick safe custody,

cles produced at Cambay, Dalgado (*Glossario*) says he cannot trace its etymology with any sense of certainty It is no doubt the Ar *sab* ('seven') and *qaz* ('a yard') i.e., cloth sold seven yards to the rupee]

"And from above one *canequin* spread out" Antonio Bocarro, Dec XIII p 138

rigorous imprisonment" Hepburn

Leland and Yule notice another vocable with the same meaning, viz, *cangue*, which Joaquim Crespo describes in *Cousas da China* as follows

"The *canga* is a weighty square board, 80 centimetres wide and 5 thick, having a hole in the centre wherein the neck of the delinquent is held fast and locked"

There is, according to Yule, a genuine Chinese word noted in a dictionary of the eleventh century under the form *lang-gai* (in modern Mandarin speech *hyang-hai*) From *langgai* is derived the Canton form *k'ang-la*, 'to wear the *canga*', and probably the Annamite *gang*<sup>1</sup> He thinks it probable that the Portuguese took the word from one of these latter forms and associated it with their own *canga*, 'an ox-yoke', or 'porter's yoke for carrying burdens' But Gonçalves Viana says that the Portuguese word *canga* implied "either from analogy of the

<sup>1</sup> In Siamese, *lha'ng* means 'to imprison'

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulera, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

**Amb**—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

**Chitral**—Runs from Iowara top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra Khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K O I E, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

**Dir**—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzal Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan.

**Swat**—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K B E, is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1920. The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

*Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—*  
R. J. Gould, C M G, C I E, I C S.

## STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,643 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

| Name.        | Area sq miles | Population | Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Travancore   | 7,625         | 4,008,062  | 251.60                                     |
| Cochin       | 1,417½        | 979,019    | 93.87                                      |
| Pudukottai   | 1,179         | 426,813    | 20.72                                      |
| Banganapalle | 255           | 36,692     | 2.69                                       |
| Sandur       | 167           | 11,684     | 1.71                                       |

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

**Travancore**—This State, which has an area of 7,624.84 square miles and a population of 5,090,462 with a revenue of Rs 250.79 lakhs occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by the M.

**Capar** (to castrate)  
Malayal *kappariḱka* (also used in the sense of 'castrated') — Tet, Gal *lāpa* (also in the sense of 'castrated')

**Capaz** (capable, clever)  
Konk *kapáz*, vern term *śalt*, *samarth*, *salav* — Tet, Gal *kapás*, vern term *matének*

**Capela** (in the sense of 'a chapel') Konk *lapél* (also 'a chaplet of flowers'). — Tam *kapelei* — Tet, Gal *kapéla*.

[The Port *capela* also signifies 'a garland or chaplet of flowers']

**Capitão** (a captain) Konk *lāpitāmv kopít* (also 'a chief or leader') — Guj *kaptán*, *kapattán* — Hindi, Hindust *kaptán* — Sinh *kappita lap-peta* — Malayal *kappitán* — Khas *kaptan*, *koptan* (probably from the English 'captain') — Mal *kaptán*, *kapitan* — Ach, Sund, Jav, Day, Tet, Gal *kapitan* — Bug *kapitan-móro* (= Port *capitão mór*, 'chief captain') — Pid-Engl *cab-tun* — Jap *lapitan*, 'a ship's captain, the leader of a company of workmen' — | Turk *qáp-tan*<sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> "The very title of *capitão-mor* ('the chief-captain') which used to be

**Capote** (a cloak) Konk *kāpót* — Bal *kaput* — Tet *kapóti*, vern term *pháru bóti* —<sup>2</sup> Malag *kapoti* — Ar *labút*, *labábit* — | Turk *qáput*<sup>1</sup> |

? **Carabina** (carabine)  
Mar, Hindust, Punj *kaiābín* — Sindh *kaiabínu* — Mal *kar-ıebın* (Marre) *Karābínı*, carabineer, in Punjabi In Marathi the vern term is *dama* — | Turk *qarabına* |

Some Indian lexicographers

given to the Portuguese governors passed into these languages (Malay, Javanese, Sundanese), which used it first to denote these and subsequently the governor-generals of the Dutch colonies In Hitu, the chief part of the island of Amboyna, the title of *lapitan hitu* was borne for many centuries by the principal indigenous chief upon whom this title was conferred by António de Brito, Governor of the Molucas, at the beginning of the 16th century, as a reward for services rendered to the Portuguese" Heyligers

"The song in Malay begins thus *Capitão Dom Paulo ba poram de Pungor, anga dia malu, sita pa tau dar*" Rendered into English gives "Captain Don Paulo fought in Pungor and preferred to die rather than yield a foot" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, viii, 11

<sup>1</sup> "The hidalgos of that time did not repose their vanity in *capotes* ('cloaks') and breeches" Couto, Dec VI, x, 8



Wilson, in his *Glossary*, thinks it probable that the word is of Portuguese origin. In which case, the change of the *c*, in the first syllable, to *ch* is to be expected.

? Carta or cartaz (in the sense of 'paper') Siam *kra-dart*—Kamb *credas* Biet *credas*, game of cards—Mal, Sund, Jav *kártas*, *kértas*—Ach *kértas*—Day *karátas*, *krátas*—Mac *karátasa*—Bug *karáttasā*

"It is probable that it is one of these two words whose transformation gave rise to the Malay, Javanese, and Sundanese *kartas* or *kertas*, 'paper'. Although Arabic has the word *kratas*—otherwise *qartas*—(from the Greek *chartés*), *kartas* is not of Arabic origin, because in the Dutch Indies it is precisely the European and the Chinese paper that is called *kartas*" Heyligers Michell also attributes a Portuguese origin to the Siamese word.

Notwithstanding these views, the Portuguese origin appears very improbable, especially, because of the divergence in the meaning of the word in Portuguese and the Eastern languages.

There is no evidence to show that the word *carta* had ever been employed in Portuguese to mean 'paper'. *Cartaz* was employed in India in the sense of 'a passport' or 'sailing-licence', and in this meaning, it appears to be of Arabic origin. [The Ar *qirtās*, 'paper, document'] "Sailors from Coulão would send to Cochym for the certificate which they call *cartaz*." Gaspar Correia (I, p. 298) "They had gone to Bassein to obtain a pass (which they call *cartazes*) from the captains." Diogo do Couto (Dec IV, ix, 2)<sup>1</sup>

Cartucho (a cartridge) Konk *kārtús*—Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Punj *kārtús*—Tel

<sup>1</sup> "Send me a *cartas* ('safe-conduct') in your own hand-writing for my *lancharas* and *jurupangos* to enable them to sail in safety in all weathers." Fernao Pinto, ch. xiii. [*Lancharas* and *jurupangos* are names of vessels mentioned in Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries. They are both supposed to be derived from Malay. See *Glossario*, and for *lanchara* also *Hobson Jobson*.]

"He will give *cartazes* to the ships of Idalxa ('Adul Shah'), so that they may sail to all parts. The said factor to give *cartazes* to the vessels which might sail from the said port." Simão Botelho, pp. 43, 44.

The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar having initiated the Dhara-Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhara-Jam-Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jettalar-Pajkot Railway and H. H. Gekwad's Khijadiya-Dhoraji line. It subsequently built the Jettalar-Pajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import duties, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compulsory female education in the State has been ordered by His Highness. Rs 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal. The Capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jettar.

**Junagadh State**—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 21°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude, 69° and 72° East longitude with the Malabar division of the province as its northern boundary and Golliwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval and Mangrol. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Oz, Hirani, Saraswati, Machhundri, Shingoda, Veghal, Vrijmi, Rasal and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkot or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey-combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaistes, the Vaishnavistes and other Hindus. To the south east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 87,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,200. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahmud Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representatives of the Moghals had lost his anchor in Gujarat, Shirkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler,

expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, jowar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, coconuts, bamboos etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs 28,391 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshashi of Rs 38,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute stated to amount to Rs 92,121 from not less than 14 States and Talukas a relic of the day of Mohammedan supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 220 inclusive of Bag pipe Band.

The Ruler bears the title of Nawab. The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, a C.I.E., K.C.S.I., and is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Nahrudkhanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on 2nd August 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers since March 1920. His Highness the Nawab Sahib is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar, exercising plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns, personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State. Languages spoken—Gujarati and Urdu.

**Ruler**—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji

Rasulkhanji, a C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

**Heir Apparent**—Shahzada Mahomed Dillawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

**Vice President of the Council**—P. R. Cadell, C.S.I.

**Navanagar State**, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Sahib is the well-known cricketer, H. H. Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1907. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Navanagar State Lancers and 17 Company of the State Infantry. The Capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs 90 lakhs.



Casoar (a cassowary) Jap  
*kasováru, kasvaruchō*

The original of the Portuguese word is the Malay *kasuvári*

Casta (caste) Konk *kást*,  
vern terms *zát, varn* —Anglo-  
Ind, Indo-Fr *caste* —Mal  
*kásta*

In the Konkani of Goa the terms *lastist*, 'one who is keenly alive to caste distinctions,' and *kástígm*, 'a strong caste sentiment', are met with. Both these terms are borrowed directly from the Portuguese spoken in Goa which has the forms *castista, castismo*

Yule says that Duarte Barbosa (1516) does not apply the word *casta* to the divisions that obtain in Hindu society, but he calls these divisions so many *leis de gentios, i e* 'laws' of the heathen. But this view is disproved by the following passage (p 334) "There are, besides the divisions mentioned above, eleven others composed of the lower classes which prevent one *casta* from mixing with another *casta*<sup>1</sup>" [Ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 59]

<sup>1</sup> "As regards the *castas*, the greatest impediment to the conversion

[“Caste, the artificial divisions of society in India, first made known to us by the Portuguese, and described by them by the term *casta*, signifying breed, race, kind, which has been retained under the supposition that it was the native name” Wedgwood, *A Dictionary of English Etymology* But a most fanciful derivation of the word is given by W Hamilton, *Descr of Hindostan*, I, 109, quoted by Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson* 1820—“The Kayasthas (pronounced Kaists, hence the word *caste*) follow next ]

Castanha (a chestnut)  
Mal *kestén*, a knock on the top-head in the game of tops  
Ar *kastána, kastánra* —Turk  
*kestáne*

Castela (Castile the name of one of the two kingdoms of Spain) Mal, | Bal | *katéla*.<sup>1</sup>

of the Hindus is the superstition which they maintain with regard to their *castas*, this prevents them from touching, communicating or mingling with others, in the same way as superiors will not mix with inferiors members of one observance with those of another” Diogo do Couto, Dec V vi 4

<sup>1</sup> In *latela* “the *s* is elided, and the

roughly speaking, with the importance of the State. In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases the Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration, while States the Rulers of which are minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government. Some of the States are subordinate to other States and not in direct relations with the British Government. In these cases the status of the feudatories is usually guaranteed by Government. The powers of the Chiefs are regulated by treaty or custom, and range downwards to a more right to collect revenue in a share of a village, without criminal or civil jurisdiction, as in the case of the petty Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

The number of Indian States in the Bombay Presidency is 151, with an area of 28,039 square miles and population (1921) of 3,579,095. They are divided for administrative purposes into the following Agencies: Belgaum Agency, Savantvadi, Bijapur Agency, Jath Dharwar Agency, Savanur, Kaira Agency, Cambay, Kolaba Agency, Janjira, Kolhapur Residency and Southern Maratha Country States Agency, 9 States (Kolhapur with 9 feudatories), Jamkhadi, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol, Ramdurg and Sangli), Mahi Kantha Agency 51 States (principal States Idar and Danta), Nasik Agency, Sargana, Poona Agency, Bhore, Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 States (principal States Balasinor, Baria, Chhota Udepur, Lunawada, Rajpipla and Sant), Satara Agency, Aundh and Phaltan, Sholapur Agency, Akalkot, Sukkur Agency, Khairpur, Surat Agency, 3 States (Banasa, Dharampur and Sachin) and 14 Dang Chiefs, Thana Agency, Jawhar. The table below gives details of the area of the more important States—

| State         | Area<br>in<br>sq miles | Popula-<br>tion<br>(in 1921) | Approximate<br>Revenue |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|               |                        |                              | Rs                     |
| Balasinor     | 189                    | 44,030                       | 2,54,244               |
| Bansda        | 215                    | 40,125                       | 8,64,265               |
| Baria         | 813                    | 137,201                      | 12,69,936              |
| Bhor          | 925                    | 130,420                      | 6,56,697               |
| Cambay        | 350                    | 71,715                       | 9,78,794               |
| Chhota Udepur | 800                    | 125,702                      | 16,02,294              |
| Danta         | 450                    | 23,023                       | 1,75,965               |
| Dharampur     | 704                    | 95,171                       | 10,90,998              |
| Idar          | 1,069                  | 226,351                      | 13,61,925              |
| Janjira       | 377                    | 110,366                      | 8,83,336               |
| Jawhar        | 310                    | 49,862                       | 8,12,208               |
| Khairpur      | 6,050                  | 193,152                      | 24,18,137              |
| Kolhapur      | 3,217                  | 838,726                      | 1,25,08,570            |
| Lunawada      | 388                    | 83,136                       | 5,36,008               |
| Mudhol        | 368                    | 60,140                       | 6,13,615               |
| Rajpipla      | 1,517                  | 108,425                      | 24,15,523              |
| Sachin        | 46                     | 19,977                       | 3,97,012               |
| Sangli        | 1,136                  | 221,321                      | 14,02,654              |
| Savantvadi    | 925                    | 206,440                      | 6,83,213               |
| Sant          | 394                    | 70,957                       | 5,40,043               |

**Bijapur Agency**—This comprises the Satara Jaghir of Jath (980.8 square miles in area). On the annexation of Satara, in 1849, Jath and Daphlapur like other Satara Jaghirs, became feudatories of the British Government. The latter has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the Jath Jaghir and in consequence of numerous acts of oppression on the part of the then ruler was compelled to assume direct management from 1874 to 1885. The small estate of Daphlapur with an area of 96.8 square miles lapsed to the Jath Jaghir on the demise of its last ruler Ranibai Saheb Daphle in January 1917. The Chief of Jath who belongs to the Marhatta caste, ranks as a first class Sardar. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The present Chief Meherban Vijayasinharao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Dille succeeded his father who died on August 14, 1923, and was installed on January 12th, 1929. He conducts the administration of the Jath State. The gross revenue of the State is about 3 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue. The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs 6,400 per annum in lieu of horse contingent and Rs 4,847 on account of Sardeshmukhi rights.

*Political Agent*—V. B. Mardhekar, M.A.,  
Collector of Bijapur

**Dharwar Agency**—This comprises only the small State of Savanur. The founder of the reigning family who are Mahomedans of Pathan origin was a Jagirdar of Emperor Aurangzeb. At the close of the last Maratha War the Nawab of Savanur, whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal, was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government. The State pays no tribute. The principal crops are jowari and cotton. The area is 70 square miles and population 16,830. The revenue is Rs 2,01,410-6-8. The present chief is Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur.

*Political Agent*—J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S.

**Kaira Agency**—This includes only the State of Cambay at the head of the Gulf of the same name. Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and of the Anhilvada Kingdom. At the end of the thirteenth century it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India. At the beginning of the sixteenth century also it formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India. Factories were established there by the English and the Dutch. It was established a distinct State about 1730, the founder of the present family of Chiefs being the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The present Nawab is His Highness Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan who is a Shahi Mogul of the Najumiansi family of Persia, and was born on the 16th May 1911. His father, the late Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan, died on 21st January 1915, leaving him a minor. The State was under British administration up to December 1930 when the Nawab was installed on the *gadai*. The State pays a tribute of Rs 21,924 to the British Government. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. There is a broad gauge line from Cambay *via* Petlad, connecting with the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

'natives' when used by Europeans to designate them.]

Castigar (to punish) Mal. *castigar* (Haex)

Castigo (punishment). Konk. *kāstīg* (l us), vern. term *khāst* — Tet, Gal. *kastīgu* vern terms *ūlum*, *bāku*

\* Castor (beaver, also a beaver hat) Mal, Sund., Jav *kastūrī*, *kastōrī*, musk, a civet cat — Mac, Bug *kasatūrī*

Gonçalves Viana regards the Portuguese origin of these words as certain Dr Heyligers is of the opinion that they are derived from Sanskrit In fact, *kastūrī*, in Sanskrit, means 'musk', and *kastūrī-mrga*, 'a civet cat' And in this sense these terms are employed as vernacular all over India In Goa, however, *castor*, even at the present day, is the name for the 'black silk top-hat'

Catana (a large broadsword) Tet, Gal *katāna* — \* Jap *katana*

Wenceslau Morais (*Day-Nippon*) gives *catana* as a Portuguese word, introduced among the Japanese Cândido de Figueiredo is undecided as to whether it is derived from

Japanese or Italian Bluteau, Morais, and Dr Adolfo Coelho regard it as of Japanese origin, and Gonçalves Viana (*Apostilas*) says that this view is unquestionable<sup>1</sup>

In the Portuguese of Goa, *catana* is employed in the same meaning as the Konkani *koytō*, 'a large kitchen knife, or a wood-cutter's knife'

Catanar, caçanar (a priest of the St Thomas Christians of Malabar) Anglo-Ind *cat-tanar*, *cassanar*

The word is the Malayal *kattanār* ('chief'), derived from the Sansk *kartī* The

<sup>1</sup> "There are no better armourers in the lands we have discovered, for these cut through our iron with their *catanas*, as though it were soft wood" Lucena, Bk VII, ch 6

"Manuel Rodrigues took a *catana* which he had with him and with it suddenly dealt the captain a terrible *catanada* ('blow with a broad sword')" A Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 361 [*Catanada* is built up on the analogy of *facada* ('thrust with a knife') from Port *faca*, a knife Similarly from *cris*, the Port form of the Malayo-Jav *kēres* or *kris*, a Malay dagger, they formed *crisada*, 'a thrust or blow with the *cris*' ]

"Catanas, bucklers, and other small arms without number" (in Tonquin) A F Cardim, *Batalhas da Companhia de Jesus*, p 217

**Mahi Kantha**—This group of States has a total area of 3,124 square miles and a population of 51,8938 including that of Idar which is 262,790. The Agency consists of the State of Idar and 51 smaller States. Idar covers more than half the territory. It has an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 14 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Himatsinghji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1889 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlatsinghji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt Col Sir Dowlatsinghji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwara. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singh and Rai Singh, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anand Singh in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomis are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Kichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. Of the smaller States Vijaynagar and Danta are two States enjoying plenary jurisdictional powers. The names of their Chiefs are Rao Shree Hamir Singhji and Maharana Shri Bhawansinghji. While 31 enjoy limited jurisdiction, the remainder are estates.

**POLITICAL AGENT**—Captain I. W. Galbraith, M.C.I.A.

**Nasik Agency**—This consists of one State, Surgana, lying in the north-west corner of the Nasik District. Surgana has an area of 360 square miles and a population of 15,258. The ruler of the State (Meherban Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh) died in June 1930 and the Government of India selected Meherban Yeshwantrao Prataprao Deshmukh, the eldest of his sons, as heir to the gadi on which he was installed in January 1931. The revenue of the State is Rs 73,432.

**Rewa Kantha Agency**—This Agency, with an area of 4,956 square miles and a population of 665,099, comprises 61 States, of which Rajpipla is a first class State, 5 are second class, one is third class and the rest are either petty States or talukas. Among those petty States are Sanjeli in the north, Bhadarya and Umeta in the west, Jambhughoda in the south-east, and two groups of Mehwas. The 26 Sankheda

Mehwas petty estates lie on the right bank of the Narbada, while the 24 Pandu Mehwas petty estates including Dodka, Anghad and Raika, which together form the Dodka Mehwas are situated on the border of the Mahi.

The following are the statistics of area and population for the principal States—

| State   | Area in square miles | Population (1931 Census) |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Balasnor  | 180                  | 52,525                   |
| Bariya  | 813                  | 159,429                  |
| Chhota Udaipur  | 800                  | 144,074                  |
| Lunawada  | 388                  | 95,013                   |
| Narukot (Jambhughoda)   | 143                  | 11,402                   |
| Rajpipla  | 1,517                | 203,935                  |
| Sunt  | 394                  | 83,538                   |
| Other Jurisdictional States, Civil Stations and Thana Circles | 639                  | 140,702                  |

Under the first Anhilwada dynasty (746-961) almost all the Rewa Kantha lands except Champaner were under the government of the Bariyas, that is, Koli and Bhil chiefs. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries chiefs of Rajput or part Rajput blood, driven south and east by the pressure of Muhammadan invasions, took the place of the Koli and Bhil leaders. The first of the present States to be established was the house of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, a Gohel Rajput.

**Lunawada** is a State in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency with an area of 388 square miles and an annual revenue of about Rs 5,50,000. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Siddharaj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The State enjoys a hereditary salute of nine guns whereas His late Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., used to enjoy a personal salute of 11 guns. The population of the State is 95,013 according to the census of 1931. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, Rajaji Saheb of Lunawada, has been invested with full powers on the gadi of his ancestor on 2nd October 1930.

**Rajpipla**—This State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles. The lands are rich and very fertile and except a few forest-clad hills are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinghji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleswar by railway built by the State.

*Cate* is from the Marathi-Konkani *kat*, Sansk *kvātha* or *kvatha* *Kāchu* is a Dravidian form <sup>1</sup>

[The Anglo-Indian 'catechu' is a compound of *kāt* and *kāchu*]

**Catecismo** (archaic form *catequismo*, a catechism). Konk *kātesizm*, *katekizm* — Beng *kātekisma* — Sinh *katekismaya* <sup>2</sup>

**Católico** (a Catholic) Konk *kātólk* — Mar, Guj. *kathólik*. — Hindi, Beng *kathólíka*. — Sinh, Mal *katólíka* — Tam, Malayal *katólik* — Tel *kathólíku* — Kan, Tul *kathólíka* — Jap *katoríku* — Ar *kathólíki*

It is possible that in some of the languages the word may have felt the influence of, or been derived from, English

[*Catre* (a light bedstead, a folding bed) Anglo-Ind *cot* <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Cate, which here (Ormuz) is called *cacho*" António Nunes, *Livro dos Pessos*, p 22 See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*

<sup>2</sup> "It is for the (religious) brother to remain to help in Christian doctrine, *catecismo*, and the conversion of the infidels" Lucena, Bk, VI, ch 3

<sup>3</sup> [As one entered the corridor (of the palace), he saw a *catre* hanging from two silver chains *Chronica de Bimaga* (1525), p 120]

The etymon of *catre* is the Malayal *kaṭṭil*, in the meaning of 'bed, sofa,' derived from the Sansk *khaṭvā*, which gave *khāt* in Konkani and Marathi, and also the diminutive *khātlēm*, 'a cheap rough-hewn bed' It is interesting to note that, just as the Malayal. *veṭṭila* assumed in Portuguese the forms *bétele*, *bétel*, *betle*, *bétere*, *betre*, so likewise *kaṭṭil* took the forms *catele*, *cátel*, *cattle*, *cátere*, *catre*

The Spanish Academy Dictionary mentions *catre* in the sense of 'a light bedstead intended for one person only', and derives it from *cuatro*, 'four', with reference to its four legs But the mere mention of such a word in the Spanish dictionary is no proof that it is a genuine Spanish word, for *coco*, *manga*, *palanquim*, *bazar* are also to be met with in Spanish dictionaries, and these are unmistakably Indian words which

"A *catre* valued at 8,000 reis" Tomas Pires, *Materiaes* (1548), in *Jour Geo Soc Lond*, XVI p 703]

"The better sort sleeps upon cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web" (1634) Sir T Herbert, *Travels*, p 149]

Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Ruler of Sind, and subsequently his nephew, Mir Solrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family. In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sind, was recognised by the British Government in a treaty under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sind were secured to the British. The chief products of the State are oilseeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton wool and grain. The manufactures comprise cotton fabrics and various kinds of silverware and metal work. There is an industrial school at the capital where lacquer work, carpets, pottery, etc., are produced. The Railway from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through

the whole length of the State. The rule of the Mirs has all along been patriarchal until very recently when the present Ruler, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, an educated and enlightened prince, in 1927 turned a new leaf in the administration of the State and replaced the old Wazarat system by a Council of three members, he being the President. This Council was abolished in 1931, and a European member of the Indian Civil Service is now sole minister to His Highness. The State supports a military force of 211 Infantry and 100 armed police. It also had an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps 180 strong, which served at the front, but this was disbanded in 1931 on account of financial stringency.

*Political Agent:* The Collector of Sukkur.

**Surat Agency**—This is a small group of three second class States under the Political Agent, Surat.

| State     | Ruling Chiefs  | Area<br>in sq<br>miles | Popula-<br>tion<br>(1921) |
|-----------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dharampur | His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji  | 704                    | 95,171                    |
| Daneda    | Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji  | 215                    | 40,125                    |
| Sachin    | His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhamad Halder Mohamed Yakub Khan, Muhariqud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur | 40                     | 19,077                    |

The joint revenue of these States is Rs 24,64,000. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs 9,154. There is also attached to this Agency a tract of country known as the Dangs, which has an area of 653 square miles and a population of 24,576 and a revenue of Rs. 24,711. The country is divided into 14 Dangs or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhili Chief with the title of Raja, Nalk, Pradhan or Povar.

**Thana Agency**—This includes the State of Jawhar, in the Thana District, on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 310 square miles and a population of 57,288

according to the 1931 Census and a gross revenue of Rs 6,03,961. Up to 1294, the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli chief. The first Koli chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido, when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State. The present chief is Raja Patangsha alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, who is a minor and hence the State under British administration.

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

**Cooch Behar**—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,318 square miles, a population of 5,90,866 and a revenue of over 43 lakhs. By the demise of the late ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1922 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Jagaddipendra Narayan (born on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7, which necessitated a minority administration under the guidance of a Regent. His Highness the Maharaja belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin. The present Maharaja has three sisters. Maharajkumar is Ila Devi (aetat 17), Avesha Devi (aetat 12) and Menaka Devi (aetat 11) and

one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit Narayan (aetat 13). Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Cooch Behar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency, comprising three members at present, of which Her Highness is the President. Cooch Behar once formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup. British connection with it began in 1772 when owing to inroads of the Bhutias, the assistance of the East India Company was invoked. The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard seed and tobacco. The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Railway, a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System.

The origin of the word is uncertain Yule says that he has not been able to trace the name to any Indian source Burton, who is cited by Yule, derives it from the Arabic *katīreh*, 'a small craft' Fr João de Santo António Moura derives it from the Persian

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are the different names by which a cargo vessel was known on the southern coast of India Dalgado, in his *Glossario*, says that Malayalam dictionaries do not mention any word corresponding to it, and that it is not unlikely that it was already in use in the Malabar Coast at the time when the Portuguese arrived there in the form *pagala*, equivalent to the Marathi *baqalā*, which represents the Ar *baqalā*, and is the name commonly given on the Western Coast of India to Arab vessels of the old native form It is not impossible that the Arabic *baqalā* is itself a corruption of the Spanish *bayel*, *baizel* or *barrel* For the form *payer* employed by Gaspar Correia see *barrel* ]

"And twelve thousand reis from the *catur* or *fusta*" (q v) Simão Botelho *Tombo* p 246

"He entered a *catur* with only one page intending thereby to disarm the covetousness of the king which would have been roused if halberdeers had accompanied him" Lopo de Sousa Coutinho *Hist do Cerco de Diu*, p 70

"He dispatched a very swift *catur* with letters for Christovão de Sousa" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, 1, 2

*kātūr*, 'a small ship armed in time of war' But it is not certain whether such terms exist in Arabic and Persian It appears to me that the true origin of the word must be the Malayal *kattur* or the Neo-Aryan *kātar*, from the Sanskrit *kartarī*, 'a scissors', literally 'a cutter', from the verb *krt*, 'to cut' The craft whose distinguishing feature was its narrow shape, especially at the prow, which enabled it to cut through the water with ease, a fact noticed by the Portuguese chroniclers, might well earn the denomination *kātar* This term is employed in various metaphorical senses for instance, in Konkani, *kātar* is used to denote 'a cross piece of timber to hold fast larger beams, a pyramidal structure, an obelisk' The word was current in Malabar and in the Konkani when the Portuguese arrived there, and if to-day it is not in use, it is because similar craft do not exist

[The *O E D* regards 'cutter' as an English word from 'to cut', though this view does not agree with the author's which

be the most ancient, the list of its chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin, and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders, but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Mughals and Marathas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them, but they are made up of most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the Tributary States, the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa, but, as they had always been tributary states rather than regular districts of

the native governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors, that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British courts, if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. The relations with the British Government are governed by sanads which, in the case of Gangpur and Bonal, were last revised in 1919, and in the case of the others in 1915. They recite the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of the Chiefs, providing for the settlement of boundary disputes, and indicating the nature and extent of the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner.

Political Agent and Commissioner P. C. Talents, C I E, I C S

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government —

| State           | Area<br>Sq Miles | Population | Revenue<br>in lakhs<br>of Rupees |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Rampur          | 892              | 453,607    | 53                               |
| Tehri (Garhwal) | 4,500            | 318,482    | 18                               |
| Benares         | 875              | 302,735    | 24                               |

**Rampur State**—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareilly clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked

up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General —

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the 'English Nation'."

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days. From the very start till peace was re-established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government. He fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district. These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an *Ilaka* besides other marks of distinction.

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique made great fact in every interest in Edu  
ways Rampur  
and took  
on



meaning has been retained by the side" of the other. It is, however, possible, and very probable, that the word which means 'a big ship' has come to signify metaphorically in a poetical language, like High Javanese, a 'high horse', and not vice versa. W W Hunter mentions *kapal* as the vernacular name for the horse in *Krama* (High Javanese), and gives *járan* as its equivalent in *Ngoho* or Low Javanese.<sup>1</sup> Bugui makes a distinction between *kaválu* and *kappala*.

Again, there is no satisfactory explanation as to why the Malays adopted the Portuguese *cavalo* when they had their own word *kúda*. The adoption of *kovelú* or *torvélu*, from Port *coelho*, 'rabbit', in Malay and Javanese, and of *koélhu*, in Teto and Galoh, must be attributed to the fact that the animal was unknown among those people, owing to which there was no vernacular term for it. In the same way there is no especial name for the rabbit in India and it is,

therefore, called by the same name as the 'hare'. "The Marathas make no distinction between the hare and the rabbit." Candy

*Cavilha* (a wooden pin used in ship building, bolt) L - Hindust *kavila*, *kabíla*

*Cear* (to eat one's supper) Mal *cear* (Haex)

*Cemitério* (a cemetery) Konk *simitér*, vern terms *masan*, *pretbhumy* (the burning ground of the Hindus) —Beng *semiterí* —Tam, Kan, Tet, Gal *semitéri*

[*Centopeia* (many-footed crawling animal) Anglo-Ind *centipede*<sup>1</sup>

The *O E D* says that the forms *centipre*, *centapee*, in West Indies and among the early navigators were probably from Spanish.]

*Cepilho* (a plane used by joiners) Malayal *chippul* — Tet *sepilho*, *sebilo*

*Cêrço* (a siege, also a fence) [Konk. *cêrk*, a fence] —Mal *cerco* (Haex)

<sup>1</sup> *A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages (Non Aryan) of India and High Asia*

<sup>1</sup> [1662 — "There is a kind of worm which the Portuguese call *un centopè*, and the Dutch also 'thousand legs' (*tausend-bein*)" — T Saal (1662), 68, cit in *Hobson Jobson*]

# PUNJAB STATES

There are 13 States of the Punjab which since 1921 have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble

the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore. The following are details —

| Name                | Permanent salute in guns | Area (Sq. miles) | Population (1921) | Approximate revenue lakh of rupees |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Patiala             | 17                       | 5,912            | 1,499,739         | 1,35.7                             |
| Bahawalpur          | 17                       | 15,000           | 781,101           | 49.8                               |
| Hind                | 13                       | 1,250            | 303,183           | 29.3                               |
| Nalwa*              | 13                       | 928              | 263,334           | 29.8                               |
| Kapurthala          | 13                       | 630              | 284,275           | 37.0                               |
| Mandi               | 11                       | 1,200            | 185,048           | 15.4                               |
| Sirmur, (Nahan)†    | 11                       | 1,198            | 140,468           | 6.0                                |
| Bilaspur (Kahloor)* | 11                       | 448              | 93,000            | 3.0                                |
| Malerkotla          | 11                       | 68               | 80,322            | 14.7                               |
| Laridkot*           | 11                       | 643              | 150,601           | 18.9                               |
| Chamba              | 11                       | 3,216            | 141,883           | 8.4                                |
| Suket               | 11                       | 420              | 54,328            | 2.3                                |
| Lahore*             | 9                        | 222              | 20,614            | 1.3                                |

\* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

**Bahawalpur** — A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency. Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, Latitude 27° 41' to 30° 22' 15", Long 70° 47' to 74° 1' and bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer, on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the net work of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently, and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project which is now nearing completion. The scheme embodies four colossal weirs and a net work of canals that are gradually but surely converting the arid and bleak desert of Cholistan into a valley of smiling fields and rich gardens. It has been estimated that the perennial and non-perennial areas to be brought under cultivation by the Project would cover 14,64 and 25,82 lakh acres of land respectively. The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It

secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-Jang, Mukhlis ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulkh, His Highness Captain Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, C I E, K O V O, K C I E, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Chief Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Raisul-Wozra Khan Bahadur Mr. Nabi Buksh Muhammad Husain, M A, LL B, K C A O, B O S, a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. J. A. Mackeown, I C S, and a Home and Military Secretary, Major Maqbool Hasan Kurelshy, M A, LL B, C A O, C H O.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined Infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 70 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

*Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States* — Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, B A, LL B, C I E, C B E, I C S.

**Chamba** — This State is bounded on the west and north by the British and on the east and south by the British and the State of Patiala.

Barbosa (Hak Soc Vol I, p 120, n) the above is taken, also says (see Vol I, n 3, p 63) that *cambolim* is evidently identical with the old French and English *cameline*, a sort of brown cloth made of or supposed to be made of camel's hair, like *camlet*. But *cambolim* is only the Port form of the Konkani *kamblém* (pl *lamblīm*), from the Sansk *kambala*, appearing in the Indian vernaculars in slightly varying forms, it is the name of a coarse woollen cloth and has no affiliation with *cameline* ]

**Chão** (*adj*, planed, smooth)  
Sinh *chán*, *chánnu*

<sup>2</sup> **Chapa** (a seal, impression, stamp, or brand) Konk *chháp* or *śáp* (masc), seal, stamp, punch, a seal-impression, mould, in the sense of 'type' used with the verbs *mārunk*, *lāvunk* ('to affix'), *basunk* ('to set'), (fem) a sod of earth, a glebe (us with the verbs *kādhunk*, *mārunk*) *Chhāp-khán*, *chhāp-khāno* (*khāná* Hindust), a printing or stamping press establishment *Chhāp-yantr* (*yantra* Sansk), printing

machine *Chhāpunk*, to print, to stamp, to edit, to publish, to mark, to seal, to stamp with a marking-iron *Chhāpní*, impression, sealing, edition *Chhāpkán*, *chhāpkári* (1 us.), printer, one who stamps with a die, one who seals, a compositor *Chhāpí*, printed, stamped, marked, sealed *Chhāpó*, type; a stamp, seal, mark *Chhāpó* (pronounced by the common people *sopó*), a lead seal affixed to merchandise by the custom's office seal of a tax levied on the sale of commodities *Chhāpekán* or *sopekár*, one who affixes the seal, also used to denote the individual who is a farmer of the tax raised on the sale of goods

Mar *chháp* type, stamp, impression *Chhāpkkhāná* (m) *chhapné* (v t) *chhāpni* (f), *chhāpári* (m), *chhāpí* (*adj*), *chhāpá* or *chhāppá* (m) for the meanings of these see above *Chhāpíl*, *chhapím*, "stamped printed, marked-paper, cloth, coins *Chhāpí-sulákhí* (*adj*), one who bears a *chháp*, and a *sulákh*, i.e., a particular stamp or mark and a hole

Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927 with great éclat, when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lady Birdwood, Governor of the Punjab and Lady Pallet, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Jammu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Rajpipla, Mandi, the Nawabs of Palanpur, Malerkotla, Loharu and the Raja of Kalsia were present, besides a very large and distinguished gathering of European and Indian guests.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

*Political Officer.* The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

**Malerkotla**—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers

(Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd", descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhi in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, KCSI, KCIE, who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon'ry Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt-Col in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

**Mandi** is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat., and 76°-22' East Long., and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846 A.D.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, KCSI, assumed full powers in February 1925. His Highness married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project is in progress. This Project when finished will supply electric power to practically the whole of the Punjab and will materially help in developing local industries. It is expected that the first stage of the scheme would be completed during 1932.

The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi founded in 1527 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

sion, (*adj*) printed *Chhāpán*, the act of getting a thing printed *Chhāpākhāná*, a press

Ass *cháp*, a mark, impression, a press *Chāpá*, any sort of press *Chápi*, *chāpái*, to stamp, to print *Chapá*, *chapalá*, stamped *Chapkhāná*, a press, printing-office *Chapá*, *chap* or *cháb mai*, to stamp, to print

Sindh *chhápa*, *chhāpô*, print *Chápa*, a ridge left unploughed, sod *Chhāpanu*, to print

*Chámpa*, trigger of a gun.

Punj *chháp*, seal, stamp, impression *Mohar chháp*, the mark on a measure or weight that agrees with the standard, the customs-seal, the distinctive mark of the Vaishnavas, a judicial seal *Chhapāí*, *chhapvāí*, impression, stamping, the cost of printing or stamping *Chhāpná*, to print, to stamp *Chhapná*, to be printed *Chhapāuná*, *chhapvāuná*, to get a thing printed or stamped *Chhāppá*, printing, edition; stamping

Malayal *chháppa*, mark; trigger *Chhappiduka*, to

seal *Chhāppayiduka*, to cock the trigger

Tel *chhappá* (for *chāpá*), seal, stamp, impression

*Chhāmp* (for *chāmpu*), trigger.

Kan *chāpê*, stamp, print, impression customs-mark *Chāpisu*, to print, to stamp, to mark *Chāpisuvara*, a printer.

*Chhāppá*, *tubákíya chāpu*, trigger of a gun

Tul *chappi*, *chappe*, seal, stamp, mark *Chhāpu*, *chhappe*, a press In the sense of 'a shop', it is derived from the English 'shop' *Chhāpisuni*, to seal, to stamp, to print.

*Chāpu*, trigger

Anglo-Ind *chop*.

Gar *chapa*, impression

Khas *sháp*, seal, impression, to print

Siam *chabap*, copy, model

Mal. *chap*, seal, die, stamp, impression, licence, passport *Chapkan*, *tukang chap*, to seal, to stamp, to print *Ber-chap*, *ter-chap*, sealed, printed *Ber-chap-kan*, one who seals or stamps *Mengechap*, to print *Men-chapkan*, to get a thing printed



*chapa* “*Homem chapado* is a man who is armed in the *chapa* of his virtue or his honest toil, etc. The expression is borrowed metaphorically from the *chapas* or plates of metal on which the kings of India caused their letters patent to be engraved”

Beames, Thomson, Fallon, and many other writers on Indian languages have no doubt at all that *chapa* is a pure Hindi term

In the *Tombo do Estado da Índia* there is “a draft of the contract which the Governor Nuno da Cunha entered into with Nizamafé Zaman with respect to Cambay in the year 1537” In this are met with not only the substantive form *chapa*, but also the verb *chapar* and its participle *chapado*, all of them employed in their genuine Indian meaning “Soon after in my presence he (Nizamafé Zaman) signed and swore on his koran (*moçafo*) to keep and to maintain and to fulfil this agreement in its entirety.

and he sealed it (*chapou*) with his seal (*chapa*). ” “And inasmuch as the coins were

stamped (*chapada*) with the coining die (*sicca*), i e, struck with their mark ” Diogo do Couto likewise says “He [D Manoel de Lima] granted to him [a servant] a firman inscribed in big and beautiful letters and *chapado* (sealed) with the *chapa* (seal) of his coat of arms Dec VI, vii, 7<sup>1</sup>

It is worthy of note that in India the term *chapa* is met with only in the modern languages, with the exception, as far as I know, of Tamil and of Sinhalese, wherein it is not to be found *Chāpa* in Sanskrit is the name of a bow The introduction of the press has given the word new meanings and a greater denotation Yule and Burnell are opposed to the view that *chap*, which is used in the Far East, is derived from the Chinese, and they maintain that it was carried there from India

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<sup>1</sup> Gaspar Correia, referring to Pedro de Covilhã, says “Displaying a brass *chapa* (‘plate’) on which were engraved letters forming the name of His Majesty D João and of Preste, in Chaldaic” Bk III, p 29

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

**Manipur**—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was

conferred on him. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

**Khasi States**—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Government of Assam. Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The two largest are Jhym and Mjliem and the smallest is Nongliwal, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief of Stem. The Stemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Stem exercising but little control over his people.

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Central Provinces include fifteen States in political relation with the Government with an area of 31,080 square miles and a population of 2,477,832, according to the Census of 1931. One of the States, Makrai, adjoins the Hoshangabad District, the remainder are scattered round the Chhattisgarh Division to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached. Their relations with the Government are controlled by a Political Agent. The States vary greatly in size and importance, Sakti, the smallest, having an area of 138 square miles and Bastar, the largest, an area of 13,062 square miles. They are administered by hereditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of loyalty and good government set forth in Sanads and acknowledgments of fealty, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of sentences of death in the case of all Chiefs and sentences of over 7 years imprisonment, in the case of all Chiefs but two, which require confirmation of His Excellency the Governor and the Political Agent respectively. But as a fact, the Government has exercised a very large amount of control owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, because of either the minority or the maladministration of the Chiefs.

The States pay a tribute to Government which amounts in the aggregate to about 2½ lakhs.

Statistics relating to the chief States are contained in the following table—

| State                 | Area.       | Population<br>1931 | Revenue<br>(approximate)<br>in lakhs |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                       | Sq<br>Miles |                    | Rs                                   |
| Bastar                | 13,062      | 522,283            | 9 2½                                 |
| Jashpur               | 1,963       | 193,694            | 3 74                                 |
| Kanker                | 1,429       | 136,120            | 4 14                                 |
| Khairagarh            | 931         | 157,200            | 6 15                                 |
| Nandgaon              | 871         | 182,108            | 6 12                                 |
| Raigarh               | 1,486       | 277,569            | 6 44                                 |
| Surguja               | 6,055       | 499,428            | 5 59                                 |
| Eight other<br>States | 5,283       | 502,430            | 14 91                                |
| Total                 | 31,080      | 2,477,832          | 56 62                                |



to be noted, however, that Duarte Barbosa (1516) employs *chapeado* in the sense in which it was used in Europe "In front rides the Preste Joam in another wagon *chapeado* (plated) with gold, very richly attired" P 215 [Ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, 41]

**Chapéu** (a hat) Konk, Mar, *chepém* —Mal *chapéu* *chapiyu* —Sund *chapéo* —Mac, Bug *chapiyo* —Nic *šapéo*<sup>1</sup>

Molesworth says "*Chepem* n R (Rájápur) W (Warí) (*chepnem*) A low, flattish hat or cap Used esp of the military hat or cap of the Sepoys and their officers" *Chepném*, from which the author wrongly derives the word, signifies 'to flatten, to compress'

In Konkani *chepekár*, one who uses a hat; a hatter

**Chapinha** (in the sense of 'a small metal-plate') Malayal *chappiñña* — | Mal

*chaping*, "a metallic plate (used to cover the nudity of a very young female child)" Wilkinson | — <sup>2</sup> Siam *cha' ping, la' ping*

**Charamela** (a bag-pipe) Konk *chermé* —Mac, Bug. *charaméle*.—Jap. *charumera*, *charumeru*, vern term *rap-pa*.<sup>1</sup>

**Charuto** (cheroot) Tet, Gal *sarútu*

The primary source of this word, which has been adopted in so many Indian and Malayo-Polynesian languages, is the Tamil *churuttu*, 'roll, twist, cheroot, to wrap or roll round' (Percival). "It is, therefore, evident," says Gonçalves Viana with much reason, "that from India, and not from Portugal, this term was passed on to Malay, as it was to English, and from this latter to Portuguese"<sup>2</sup>

**Chave** (a key) Konk,

<sup>1</sup> "With many *charamelas*, trumpets, etc" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iv, 6

<sup>2</sup> "The *cherutos*, as they constitute a distinct kind of merchandise, ought to be sent out in boxes, and pay a duty per thousand" F N Xavier, *Collecção de Bandos*, I, p 200

<sup>1</sup> "A *chapeo* ('hat') with purple silk nap" Gasper Correia, I, p 534

"On his head a black velvet *chapeo*" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, iv 6

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1 - Mr. Hill, the present Maharaja of  
Hill - Hill - Hill

The most notable reform effected in the State  
in the latter part of the late Maharaja was the  
Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out  
in the Jangam and Lohit Taluqs from time to time

After a year or so, some years after the accession to the rest of the State in Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1937 the Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thereforward conducted by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. The system of the Council till the 24th January 1922 when the Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently, certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the part of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and intimate.

The British Consulate has its headquarters at S. Nagar and S. Kholi and there is also a Political Agent at G. S. A British Officer is stationed at Ich to assist in the supervision of the trade in Asian Trade with India which passes through S. Kholi.

In the Dogras the State has splendid material for the Army, which consists of 7,708 troops. Besides this, the Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

FINANCE.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue, including jagirs, is about Rs. 2,70,00,000, the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and Sericulture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

**Production and Industry**—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, vinals, almonds and hops are also grown. Peas and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kameron. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolino, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Padder, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk flature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, paper machi and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire. \* 1924 The Kashmir Court was Of The Smaller Courts" all visitors

haps made up of the Ar *ka-* ('like') and *n'ala* ('a shoe') ]

? Chiripos (in the sense of 'wooden shoes') Konk *chiripâm* (neut pl), vern term *khadhāvô* — Tam *cherippu* — Malayal *cherippu* *Muttu cherippu*, boots *Oru vaka cherippu*, slippers — Mal *cherip*

The Port dictionaries, *Contemporaneo*, and that of Cândido de Figueiredo, do not mention *chiripos*, perhaps, because the word is not now in use. Bluteau, Moraes, Vieyra, João de Deus, and Dr Adolfo Coelho say simply "V *tamancos* (wooden-shoes)" It appears to me that the word is of Dravidian origin carried by the Portuguese to Goa and Malacca. It is in use in the Portuguese spoken in India. Gabriel Rebelo says "Some bring (in the Moluccas) wooden *chiripos*"<sup>1</sup>

[It is the Tam-Malayal

<sup>1</sup> *Informação das Cousas de Maluco*, ed Acad of Sc, Lisb, p 153

Cândido de Figueiredo said, in reply to my enquiry, that he had not listed *chiripos* in his dictionary, probably because he had not found sufficient justification for doing so

*cherippu*, according to the *Glossario* ]

Chita (an Indo-Port. word, chintz, a printed cotton cloth) Konk *chit* — Sinh *chitta* — Indo-Fi *chite* — Mal, Mad *chita* — Sund *chita*, *inchit* — Jav *chító*. — Day *chita*, *sita* — Mac, Bug *chí* — Tet, Gal *sita*

Bengali, Marathi, and Sindhi have *chhit*. The English 'chintz' is from the Hindustani *chint*, from which is also derived the Persian *chit*. The source of the primary word is the Sanskrit *chitra*, 'speckled'<sup>1</sup>

1 "All the Chites which are made within the Empire of the Great Mogul are printed and are of different degrees of beauty, according to the printing and the fineness of the cotton cloth" (1676) Tavernier, *Voyages*, III, p 359 [Ox Univ Press ed (1925), Vol II, p 4]

"And I presented him with six stone bottles of gun, six bottles of wine, a whole piece of *chita* printed with tree branches, and a red coral necklace" A J de Castro (1845), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 2nd ser, p 57

The old Portuguese writers speak of the material as *pano pintado* ('painted or spotted cloth') and the term passed into Anglo-Indian speech ["Though the word (*pintado*) was applied, we believe, to all printed goods, some of

## Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India —

### States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Tribute from Jaipur  | 20,067  |
| "    "    Kotah  | 15,648  |
| "    "    Udaipur  | 13,333  |
| "    "    Jodhpur  | 6,533   |
| "    "    Bundi  | 8,000   |
| "    "    Other States   | 15,170  |
| Contribution of Jodhpur towards cost of Frinpora Irregular Force | 7,067   |
| "    of Kotah towards cost of Deolli Irregular Force             | 13,333  |
| "    of Dhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy                       | 10,753  |
| "    of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingent            | 9,142   |
| Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps                   | 2,280   |
| <i>Central Provinces and Berar</i>                               |         |
| Tribute from various States                                      | 15,096  |
| <i>Burma</i>   |         |
| Tributes from Shan States  | 28,524  |
| "    "    other States   | 1,367   |
| <i>Assam</i>   |         |
| Tribute from Manipur   | 1,111   |
| "    "    Rambral  | 7       |
| <i>Bengal</i>  |         |
| Tribute from Cooch Behar   | 4,514   |
| <i>United Provinces</i>  |         |
| Tribute from Benares   | 14,600  |
| "    "    Kapurthala (Bahraich)                                  | 8,733   |
| <i>Punjab</i>  |         |
| Tribute from Mandi   | 6,667   |
| "    "    other States   | 3,086   |
| <i>Madras</i>  |         |
| Tribute from Travancore  | 53,333  |
| Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore                                 | 233,333 |
| "    "    "    Cochin  | 13,333  |
| "    "    "    Travancore  | 898     |
| <i>Bombay</i>  |         |
| Tribute from Kathiawar   | 31,129  |
| "    "    various petty States                                   | 2,825   |
| Contribution from Baroda States                                  | 25,600  |
| "    "    Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country                   | 5,765   |
| Tribute from Cutch   | 5,424   |

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

| Cintra larangas de (Cintra oranges) Hindust, Pers *sangtara* See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v orange and sungtara |

[Dalgado herein follows Yule who, as well as Dr Hunter, favour the derivation of *Sangtarah* (of Babar) or *Santara*, as it is nowadays called, from Cintra, the city in Portugal famous for its oranges, from as early at least as the beginning of the fourteenth century But Crooke points out that Col Jarrett in his translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* disputes the derivation of *Sangtarah* from Cintra, and is followed by Beveridge who is inclined to think that *Santra* is the Indian hill name of the fruit, of which *Sangtarah* is a corruption, and refers to a village at the foot of the Bhutan Hills called *Santrabārī*, because it had orange groves Again, Watt (*The Comm Products of India*, s v *C Aurantium*) speaks of Bonavia who refers to four races of this fruit, the first of which is the *Suntara*, which word he regards as of Sanskrit origin and not a corruption of

*Cintra* He does not, however, mention the Sanskrit word from which it is evolved The 'santara oranges' are the best in quality of those grown in India and may be distinguished by their yellow colour and loose skin or jacket ]

**Cinturão** (waist-band) Konk *sinturām*, vern term *kamaband* — Tet *sinturā*.

**Cinzel** (a stone cutter's chisel) Malay *chīññēr* (= *chinnher*)

**Cipai** (indigenous soldier disciplined and dressed in the European style) Anglo-Ind. *sepoy*, *seapoy* Indo-Fr *cipaye*<sup>1</sup>

From the Persian *sipāhī*, [from *aspa* (Sansk *aśva*), 'a horse']

[The Pers *sipāhī* bears generally the sense of 'a horse-soldier', for in early times horsemen formed the principal part of the army. The earliest Portuguese writers do not speak of *cipai* but of *lascarim* and *pião* in the same sense The earliest

<sup>1</sup> "Orders were passed that other companies were to be formed, but these were to be of *sipaes*." Cunha Rivara, *O Chronica de Trissuary*, 1, p 30

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas, and the cultivation of rice fields is now practically controlled by the Hindu population. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory, but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

### Commerce

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

### Taxes and Tariffs

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes". Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been earmarked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8.8 per capita. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price.

### The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace, the High Court and so on. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

### History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur Kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

footed animals The Hindus regard the *cobra* as sacred, and keep some in their temples An author in Rome, once happening to refer to the *cobra de capello*, heard a Portuguese who had returned from India describe it, and the Portuguese not being able to give another word for *capello*, the author was much puzzled as to whether it stood for 'hair' or 'hat', because the Italian *capello* denotes both these As a result of this he had a cobra represented in one of his Latin books with more hair on its body than a bear, though there is not a trace of a hair on it, and with a hat on its head, with its tassels spread out We laughed a great deal at the sight of this picture" Not less provocative of good humour is the derivation or mistranslation of the name of this snake cited by Crooke from Christopher Fryke (1700) "Another sort, which is called Chapel snakes, because they keep in Chapels or Churches, and sometimes in Houses" This description is obviously

influenced by stories of the cobra being kept in temples, and also in private houses in India ]

**Cobra manilla** (the venomous snake *Bungarus caeruleus* or *Daboia Russelli*) Tel *manila-páyu* (*páyu* is 'snake') —Anglo-Ind *cobra manilla* or *minelle* (us in South India) [In Ceylon called *polonga* ]

The source-word is the Marathi-Konkani *manêr*, from the Sansk *manî*, 'a jewel' The Telugu term appears to be an importation <sup>1</sup>

[Molesworth in addition to *manêr* also mentions the form *manyār* The snake perhaps takes this name from the common belief of the people that it 'wears a precious jewel in its head' A citation from

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<sup>1</sup> "There is yet another kind of snake even more venomous, which the Indians call *Madalis* Such is their renown that they kill in the very act of biting, so that the person bitten cannot utter a single word, nor turn him round to die" Duarte Barbosa, p 344 [Hak Soc, Vol II, p 83 "No doubt in the MS this word was written *Mādali*, i.e., *Mandali*, which is evidently the correct form" It is clearly the *Mandali*, varieties of which are regarded as very venomous in Southern India ]

owners and Farmers of the District, and one member advocate elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

At Daman and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President, the Government Prosecutor, the Chief of the Public Works Department, the Health Officer, the Financial Director of the district, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, two members elected by 40 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchants, Industrials and Farmers of the district.

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also existing in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribunal to take cognizance and decide all litigation administrative matter fiscal questions and accounts. It is named *Tribunal Administrativo Fiscal* and is composed of the Chief Justice as President four High Court judges one superior Government officer who must be a Bachelor of Laws nominated by the Government and a citizen, who is not an official elected by the Governor General's Council. When matter regarding finances and accounts

come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal.

Under the presidency of the Governor General the following bodies are also working —

**Technical Council of Public Works** — Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy, the Director of Finance, the Attorney General, the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works.

**Council of Public Instruction** — This Council presided over by the Governor General is composed of five officials the Director of Civil Administration, the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum, the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools, and four nominated members.

There is one High Court in the State of Indias with five Judges and one Attorney-General, and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapu, Micholim, Quepem e Damao, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugao (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

## PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Agonda Bar on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat. 15° 25' N and Long. 73° 47' E, about 22½ miles south of Bombay and 2½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugao to any Continental Ports every facility being afforded for such direct shipments. Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons, which run alongside steamers, thus reducing handling. Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside. Steamers of over 5,000 tons net register, from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety, in a working day of 10 hours 650 tons iron work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can easily be loaded or discharged. The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels, one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity for discharging heavy lifts. The tonnage, quay dues and all other charges are very low, special concessions being granted for steamers arriving from European or American Ports touching Lisbon. Fresh water can be obtained at a low cost.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's (Shepherd) steamers between Bombay and Mangalore call at Mormugao twice a week. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Bombay and Africa call at Mormugao at least once a month. The Lillerman Strick Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugao calling occasionally at Lisbon. This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M & S M Railway under the "Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading". There are several stevedoring firms, the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 6 annas per ton, deadweight. Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government. British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination. Goods from stations on the M & S M Ry System to Mormugao or *vice-versa* are railed without transshipment, thus avoiding a second handling. Steam tugs, barges, etc., for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard = 0.8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs 1-8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition to an annual payment of 4 ples per square metre as lease-hold rent.



*India*, in imitation of the Arabs who called it *jauz-al-Hindī*. At the present time, the word *coco* is employed by all European languages

With regard to the etymology of the word, a number of hypotheses have been suggested, not excepting that which assigns to it an Egyptian origin, *kuku*! But if we note what the old Portuguese writers, who are the most competent to speak on this matter, say, there can be no doubt about the origin of the word

The author of the *Roteiro* (1498), referring to Mombasa, says "The palms of this country bear a fruit as large as melons of which the kernel within is eaten and tastes like nutty galingale" (p 28) And the same writer, when in India, says "And the provisions consisted of coquos and four jars containing cakes of palm-sugar" (p 94). It is, therefore, in Malabar that the companions of Vasco da Gama gave the name to the fruit, and certainly did not borrow it from the vernacular of the country which calls it

*tengu*, nor from the modern Aryan languages which call it *nārel* or *nāral*, Sansk *narikela*, Pers *nargīl* That they did not learn this name in the locality, but transferred it by way of analogy from one object to another, as they did in the case of *figo* and *pera* (*q v*), we know from Bairos, da Orta and others

The source-word is, therefore, the Portuguese *coco*, which was formerly used, as it is even to-day in Castilian, in the sense of 'a bugbear, a grotesque face to frighten children with' Bluteau gives a derivation which is the very reverse of this, but it indicates the meaning which *coco* had in Portugal "*Coco* or *Coca* We make use of these words to frighten children because the inner shell of the *Coco* has on its outside surface three holes giving it the appearance of a skull" Dalgado, *Glossario*

The passages from Barros and da Orta referred to in the above quotation are as follows "Our people have given it the name of *coco*, a word applied by women to

## FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or *poles*. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population in the first January 1931 of 256,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Campagne d'Orient*, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the *Comptoir*, or agency at Surat. But on finding that this unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch however, speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St Thome a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated François Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta François Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M Lenoir, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M Dumas, in 1730. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

## Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur Yvancou (François-Adrien). He is assisted by a

Chief Justice and by several "*Chefs de Service*" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modellarpet, Oulgaré, Villenour, Thiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravv, Nedoundadon, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotechery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India, and of the Missions Etrangères, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

## People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons Lemoigne. The Deputy is Mons Coponat. There were in 1920 60 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 8,573 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1931) Rs 2,890,320. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all, 1,091 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,490 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory.

against the player) Mac ,  
Bug *dílu*

**Côco do mar** (the twin fruit of the *Lodoocea Seychellarum*,<sup>1</sup> 'the coco-nut of the Maldives,' according to Garcia da Orta) Anglo-Ind *coco-de-mer* —Indo-Fr *coco de mer*<sup>2</sup>

**Coelho** (rabbit) Mal *ko-vêlu*, *tarvêlu* —Jav *taivêla* —Tet , Gal *koêlhu* See *cavalo*<sup>3</sup>

**Cofre** (coffer, safe) Konk *kophr* —Tet , Gal *kófr*

**Coifa** (head-dress of women, skull-cap) Mal *kofiah*, | *kó-*

<sup>1</sup> "Wide forests there beneath  
Maldivia's tide

From with'ring air then wondrous  
fruitage hide

The green hair d Nereids tend the  
bow'ry dells,

Whose wondrous fruitage poison's  
rage expels "

Mickle's Tr of the *Lusiad*, Bk X,  
p 348 (Bohn Lib)

<sup>2</sup> "It is probable that G da Orta was the first European who described this shape of the coco nut, and that the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Europe" Dr D G Dalgado, *Classificação Botânica das Plantas e Drogas*, etc , p 9

<sup>3</sup> "And two dozen of coelhos male and female for the King, to be kept in enclosures, because they are not to be had in Cambay" Diogo do Couto Dec. VII, m, 1

*prah* | , *kúpra*, a birreta, the square cap worn by Roman Catholic priests<sup>1</sup>

**Coitado** (miserable, to be pitied) Konk *kutád*, vern. term *bābdó* —Mal *cortado* (Haex)

**Colaça** (the name of one variety of the mango) Konk , Mar *kulás* Cf *Afonso*, *Carreira*

**Colchão** (mattress) Konk *kulchámuv* —L —Hindust *kuñ-yāñ* —Sinh *kulach-chama* —Tet , Gal *kulchā*

**Colchete** (hook, clasp). Konk *kulchê*t, vern. terms *kadí*, *ānkdí* —Tet , Gal. *kul-chê*t

**Colégio** (college) Konk *koléy* vern terms *pāthśāl*, *maṭh* —Tet *koléju* —Jap *ko-reijo*

**Cólera** (*Cholera Morbus*) Guj *koleró* —\*Jap *koreia* (introd in modern times) See *morderim*

[It is said that references to the disease, known to-day as 'cholera', are to be met with in the writings of the

<sup>1</sup> "And on the head over a coifa of gold, a velvet cap" João de Barros, Dec II, x, 8.



fies 'mistress, concubine'<sup>1</sup>  
*Kumārī*, the relationship of  
 a 'comadrie' — Beng *komādi*  
 — Tam *kumādi*

**Comandante** (a com-  
 mander) Konk *komāndānt*  
 Punj *kumedan* — Tel *kumum-*  
*dān* —<sup>2</sup> Day *kamandan* — Tet  
*komandānti* — Ar *qumandān*<sup>2</sup>

**Comando** (command)  
 Tel *kómānu*

**Comedoria** (ration, meat  
 and drink allowed to one of  
 the king's officers) Konk.  
*komedorī* (I us), vern term  
*bhātēm* — Beng *komedorī* (us  
 among the Christians)

**Comenda** (commendam,  
 also a decoration) Konk  
*komend*, decoration, medal —  
 Mal *koménda*<sup>3</sup>

**Commendador** (com-  
 mander of orders of knight-  
 hood) Konk *komendādōi* —

<sup>1</sup> It appears that this word, in  
 this acceptance, is related to the  
 Sanskrit *kumārī*, 'young lady,  
 maiden'

<sup>2</sup> In Kambojan, *comandang*, general,  
 amiral, *compagn* ('association'), are  
 of French origin

<sup>3</sup> "Specially in the Moluccas the  
 word *kommenda* implies a contract  
 of civil law which is absolutely the  
 same as the *commodatum* of Roman  
 law" Heyligers

Mal, Jav *komendadór*,  
*komendúr*, a title of certain  
 civil officials Cf *mandador*  
 — Bug *kamándēē* (from the  
 Dutch *kommandeeren*, accord-  
 ing to Matthes)

**Compadre** (the godfather  
 in his relationship to the  
 parents of a child who is  
 christened) Konk *kumpár*,  
 also used in the sense of a  
 'clandestine lover' Cf  
*comadrie* — *Kumpārī*, the  
 relationship of a 'compadrie'  
 — Beng *kompādi*, godfather  
 — Tam *kompādi*, godfather  
 — Tel *kumbādi* — Tul *kum-*  
*pādi*, *kumpari*, godfather —  
 Tet *kompári*, *kombári*

**Compasso** (a compass,  
 also measure, time) Konk  
*kumpās* —<sup>2</sup> Guj, Hindust,  
 Beng, Ass *kampās* — Tet  
*kompásu* —<sup>2</sup> Jap *kompasu*

Yule and Burnell are of  
 the opinion that the Hindust  
*kampās* is a corruption of  
 the English- 'compass', the  
 same may be said of the  
 forms in the other languages,  
 excepting Konkani and Teto  
*Kumpas* in L-Hindust has  
 certainly its origin in English,  
 and the Malay *kampas*, in  
 Dutch



munion) Konk *komunhámv*  
—Beng, Tam, Kan *komu-nyāñ*

**Concêrto** (agreement, concert) Konk *konsért* (1 us) — Mal *concierto*, agreement, harmony (Haex)

**Conde** (knave in cards). Konk . *kond* — Mac, Bug *kóndr*

**Condenado** (damned). Konk *kondenád* (in use among the Christians) — Tet *kondenádu*.

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trust) Konk *komphyáms*, vern terms *visvás*, *laglí* — Tet *konfiansa*, vern term *fiér*.

**Confissão** (confession). Beng, Tam, Kan *komphi-sáñ* — Jap *kohisan*

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**Conselho** (advice) Konk *konselh* (1 us), the vern term is *budh* — Mal *conseillo* (Haex). — Tet, Gal. *consêlu*

**Consentir** (to consent). Mal. *consentir* (Haex) — Tet *konsénti*, vern term *téus*

**Consoada** (a light supper as upon a fast day) Konk *lunsvái* — Beng *konsuvádá*

**Cônsul** (a consul) Konk, Tet, Gal *lónsul* — \*Kamb, \*Siam *cõngsul* (from French) — \*Pid-Engl. *consu* (probably from English) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "One who was in service among them as *Xabandar*, an office which among us corresponds to the consules of nations" Barros, Dec II, vi, 3

[*Xabandar*, from Pers *Shāh bandar*, lit 'King of the Haven', Harbour Master. This was the title of an officer at the ports all over the Indian seas, who was the chief authority with whom foreign traders and ship-masters had to transact. In the big

France and The Middle East, and the route selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centre. As a commercial line the railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western zone of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Winkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than fishing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective Basra which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of rebuilding their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived as it must be.

**Turkey and the Frontier**—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which con-

cluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian debacle we found ourselves involved in a new front which stretched from the Luphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Tausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul Vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot, this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul Vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul Vilayet to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

**France and the Frontier**—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling



munion) Konk *komunhámv*  
—Beng., Tam, Kan *komu-*  
*nyāñ*

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Mal *concierto*, agreement, harmony (Haex)

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*karunk*, to copy, vern term  
*utunk* —Tul *kopp* —Tet.  
 Gal *lópi* (also 'to copy'),  
 vern term *bonáti*

**Copo** (a drinking cup)  
 Konk *lóp* —Sinh *lóppaya*,  
*koppe Loku lóppaya* (lit 'a  
 big cup'), a basin —Malayal  
*loppa* —Tel *lōpá* —Tul *lópu*  
 —Ann *cōc* —Tonk *cōc* —  
 Tet, Gal *lópu*, *lóbu* —Jap  
*lōppu*, it also signifies 'a tea-  
 cup', perhaps under the in-  
 fluence of the Dutch *lop* or  
 of the English 'cup', vern  
 term *ippai* —Ar *koba*

In Konkani *lóp* is used  
 solely of 'a wine glass' and,  
 figuratively, of 'wine' The  
 drinking glass is called *vidi*  
 from Port *vidio*, 'glass'  
*Kóp gheunk*, to drink a cup  
*Kopist*, a drunkard

**Copas** (hearts in cards)  
 Konk *lopám* —Bug *lópasā*

**Copra** (the dried kernel of  
 the coco-nut) Anglo-Ind  
*coprah* —Indo-Fi *copie*

The immediate source-word  
 of the Indo-Portuguese word  
 is the Malayal *loppaya*, from  
 the Hindust *lhopra* Sansk  
*lharpara*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "They also dry the cocos after  
 removing the rind and make them

**Côr** (colour). Konk *lói*,  
 vern term *iang* —Tet *lói*<sup>1</sup>

**Coração** (heart) Konk  
*luīāsāmv*, a heart-shaped  
 ornament Mal *loisang*, *liu-*  
*sang*, *kiungsang*, "a sort of  
 gold brooch which serves to  
 fasten in front the dress of  
 women" Favre —Jav *loi-*  
*sañ*

**Corda** (oord) Konk *lórd*  
 (of musical instruments) —  
 Malayal *larada*

**Cordame** (cordage) L -  
 Hindust *ludamí*

**Cordão** (silk rope, twist, or  
 braid) Konk *loirdāmv* —  
 Hindust *laidhaní* —L -Hin-  
 dust *ludam* —Tam *koidan*  
 —Malayal *kodudam*. — | Turk  
*qordéla* |

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into dried pieces which they call  
*copra* " Garcia da Orta Col vii  
 [ed Markham, p 142]

"The kernel of the coco after it  
 is dried and shrunken is called  
*copra* " Fr João dos Santos,  
*Ethiopia Oriental*, I, p 294

"Their food is coco nuts dried in  
 the sun, which in India they com-  
 monly call *copra* " Diogo do Couto,  
 Dec IV, iv, 8

<sup>1</sup> "They do not use the word *cor*  
 ('colour'), but only the quality of  
 the colour, as white colour they call  
*mutin*, and not *cor mutin* etc"  
 P Aparicio da Silva

words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of police. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the *Indian Year Book* for 1923 pp 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. At the time of writing the fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches all suitably armed, is being built in Italy. It is at the outset to be officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it.

### Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

### The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable

punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Shargah Ajman, Um-al-Gawail and Ras-el-Kheyma.

### Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory 's that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

*Political Agent* Captain C. G. Prior

### Koweit

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Granc—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

*Political Agent* Lt-Col H. R. P. C. I. L.

Port form. The Neo-Aryan languages have *kodī*, admitted also in Tamil, to designate the number twenty, it is very much in vogue among the people who reckon in *kodis* or 'scores'. But the difficulty is to show the process of phonetic evolution which could give *corga* from *kodī* or *lorī*, in view of the fact that the normal representation of this word, in Portuguese, would be *cori* or *core* as *areca* is from *adeka*. Longworth Dames who has taken special pains to collect expert opinions on the origin of this word comes to the conclusion that, if the Dravidian origin is admitted as possible, the Malayal form suggested by Dalgado seems more probable than the Kanarese *korj* put forward by Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson*, especially, as trade words are most likely to have come into use on the Malabar coast. He notes that Dr G P Badger (*The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema*, Hak Soc) says that *loraja* is in use in the same sense among the Arabs of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, but he did not

consider it of Arabic origin. It is no doubt purely Indian, and must have been introduced into the Red Sea and Persian Gulf by the Portuguese and by Indian traders. See Longworth Dames, *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*, Vols I and II, pp 162 and 234 respectively, Dalgado's *Glossario*, and *Hobson-Jobson*, s v ]

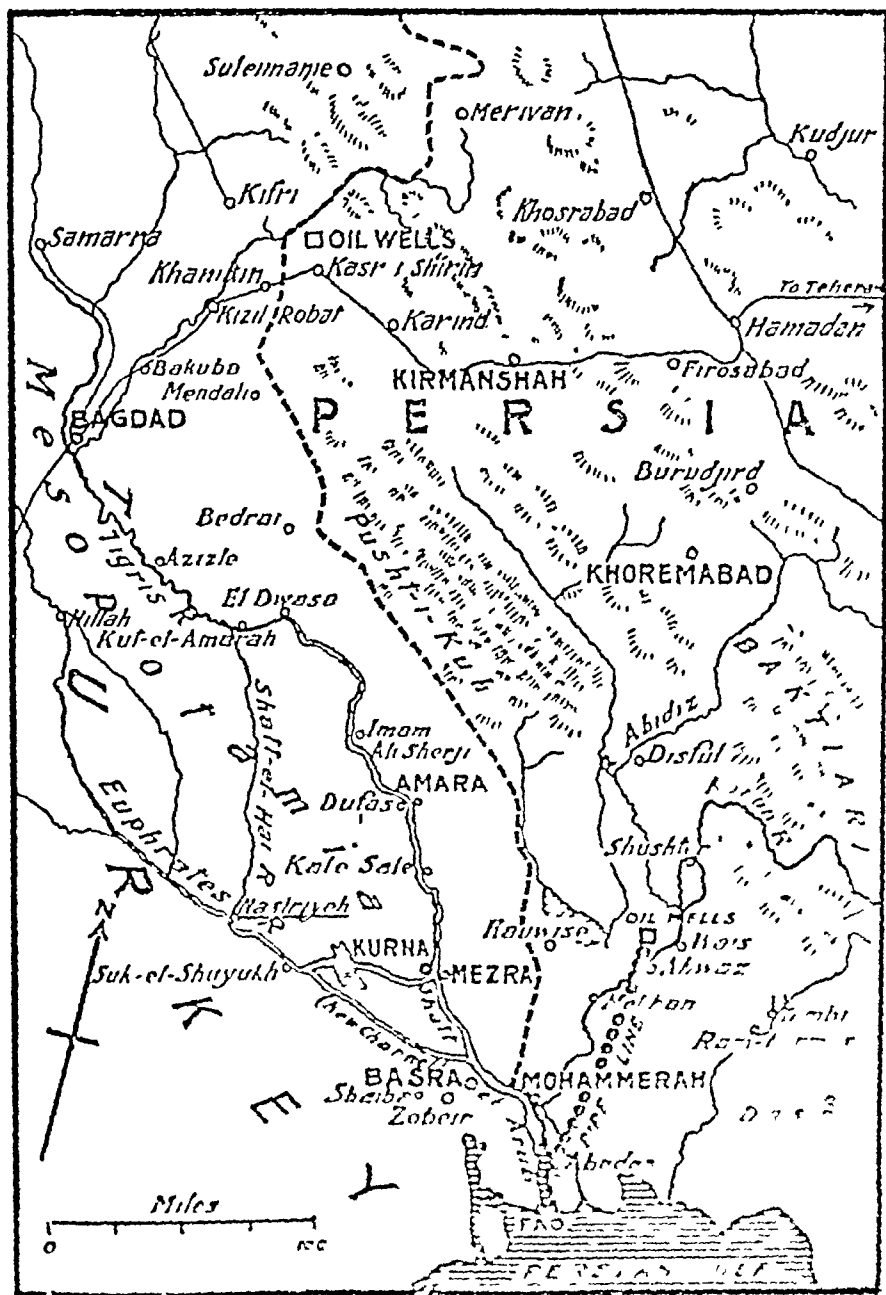
**Cornaca** (an elephant-driver) Anglo-Ind *cornac*

Probably from the Sinh *kūr-ava-náyaka*, 'chief of the elephant-stud' <sup>1</sup>

[The author, in his *Glossario*, says that the immediate source-word of the Portuguese *cornaca* is not the Sanskrit *karnakin*, but the Sinhalese *kuruneka*, from which were also evolved the

<sup>1</sup> "The wife of a Cornaca (Cornacas are those who look after elephants)" Diogo do Couto, Dec V, vii, 11

"The cornacas are those who tame elephants and ride on them" João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade Histórica da Ilha de Ceilão*, Bk 1, ch 10 "These animals go about in the forests in bands, and there is always among them one who is bigger and more feared than the others, who is called the *guarda bando* ('the leader of the band') *Id.*, I, ch 17



**Costa** (coast) Mal *kósta*, 'the Coromandel Coast' *Sagu sa-Costa*, the sagu of the Coast (Haex) *Saputangan kosta*, or *supo etangang losta*, a kerchief from the Coast (*lensu di costa* in the Portuguese dialect) Sund *lostá* *Kain kosta* or simply *lostá*, a variety of printed fabric *Chav kosta* (lit 'banana of the Coast'), a species of banana<sup>1</sup>

In Anglo-Indian speech 'The Coast' had likewise the same restricted meaning<sup>2</sup>

[“This term in books of the 18th century means the Madras or Coromandel Coast and often the Madras Presidency *Hobson-Jobson*, s v The Coast”]

<sup>1</sup> “Here (in Malacca), live all sorts of rich (*grosos*) merchants, both Mohammedans and Hindus, many of them from Choromandel” Duarte Barbosa, p 371 [Longworth Dames (Vol II, p 172) mistranslates *grosos mercadores* by “wholesale merchants” the confusion is between *grosso* adv., ‘rich’ and *per grosso*, ‘whole-sale’]

<sup>2</sup> “Great was the joy and gladness on all the Costa at the arrival of this great, and holy Father Francisco” *Iuceia* Bk V, ch 23 “Of the instructions and directions he gave on the Costa to the priests” *Iuceia* ch 25

**Costado** (*naut*, the side of a ship) L-Hindust *kustád*.

**Costume** (a custom) Konk *kustum* (l us), vern terms *samvay*, *vaz*, *chál* —Mal *costume* (Haex), vern terms *ádat*, *resam* —Tet *kostúm*

**Costura** (*naut*, the seams of a ship) L-Hindust *kasturá*.

**Cotão** (a sort of vest hanging to the knees) Konk *kutámv*, tunic, dressing gown, a bodice —Sinh *kottama*, jacket —Tam *kuttán*, chemise —<sup>2</sup> Mal, Mac, Bug *kútang*, bodice, chemise —<sup>2</sup> Sund *kutang*, *kutung* —<sup>2</sup> Jav *ko-tang*<sup>1</sup>

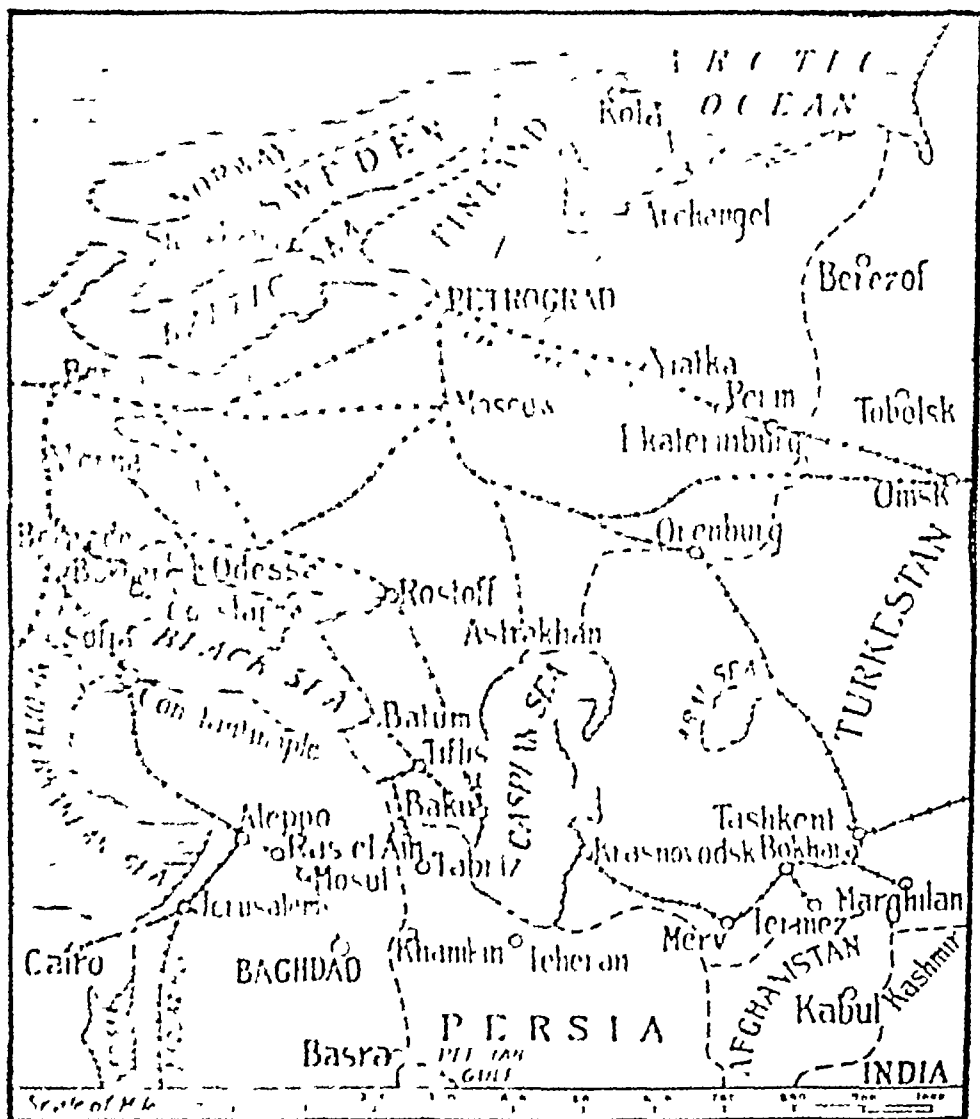
The question of the origin of this word, in the Asiatic languages, is not very clear. It may be the Port *colão* in the sense of ‘garment for

<sup>1</sup> “A species of under shirt or close fitting *cutão*” *O Gabinete Literario das Fontainhas*

“Francisco Barreto used to ride on a horse, one of those which had an escape from poison at Sena, always arrayed in a thick knitted *cottão*” P Monclao (1569), in *Jour Geo Sec Lisb*, 2nd ser, p 550

“Cutão or jacket of deep blue colour with scarlet cuffs” (part of the military uniform in Goa, 1828) *Bosquejo das Possesões Portuguezas* I p 81

Eastern Position in the Middle East





Malabar]" Moraes, who attributes to the word the same origin, says that it is "a garment which covers the body; it has short sleeves and a skirt up to the knees in Asia, both men and women wear it, in Brazil, only the women, and some of them there call it *bajó*". Vieira mentions both forms *bajó* and *bajú*, and defines either as "an Asiatic garment in the form of a jacket", in support he quotes Castanheda,<sup>1</sup> and observes that the term is "used in the popular songs of the Azores Islands" Bluteau has *baju* as a "word from India", and gives it the meaning of "a shirt covering half the body"

The author of *Chronica dos Reis de Bisnaga* gives the form *bajuris* and says that "they are like shirts with a skirt" The term is met with in the Port dialect of Goa specially in connection with the phrase

<sup>1</sup> "The king of Ceylon was wearing a silk *bijo*, which is a garment like a jacket made of cotton cloth" "The kings of the Moluccas dress in the Malay manner and the *bajus* are of rich silk with gold buttons"

*pano-baju*, which is used of a certain style of female dress, to distinguish it from the *pano paló*, a style which is purely indigenous<sup>1</sup>

Among the Indian languages Konkani alone recognises the word (*bāzú*), and employs it in the Malay acceptation The Sinhalese women use the *baju*, but they call it *bách-chiya*<sup>2</sup>

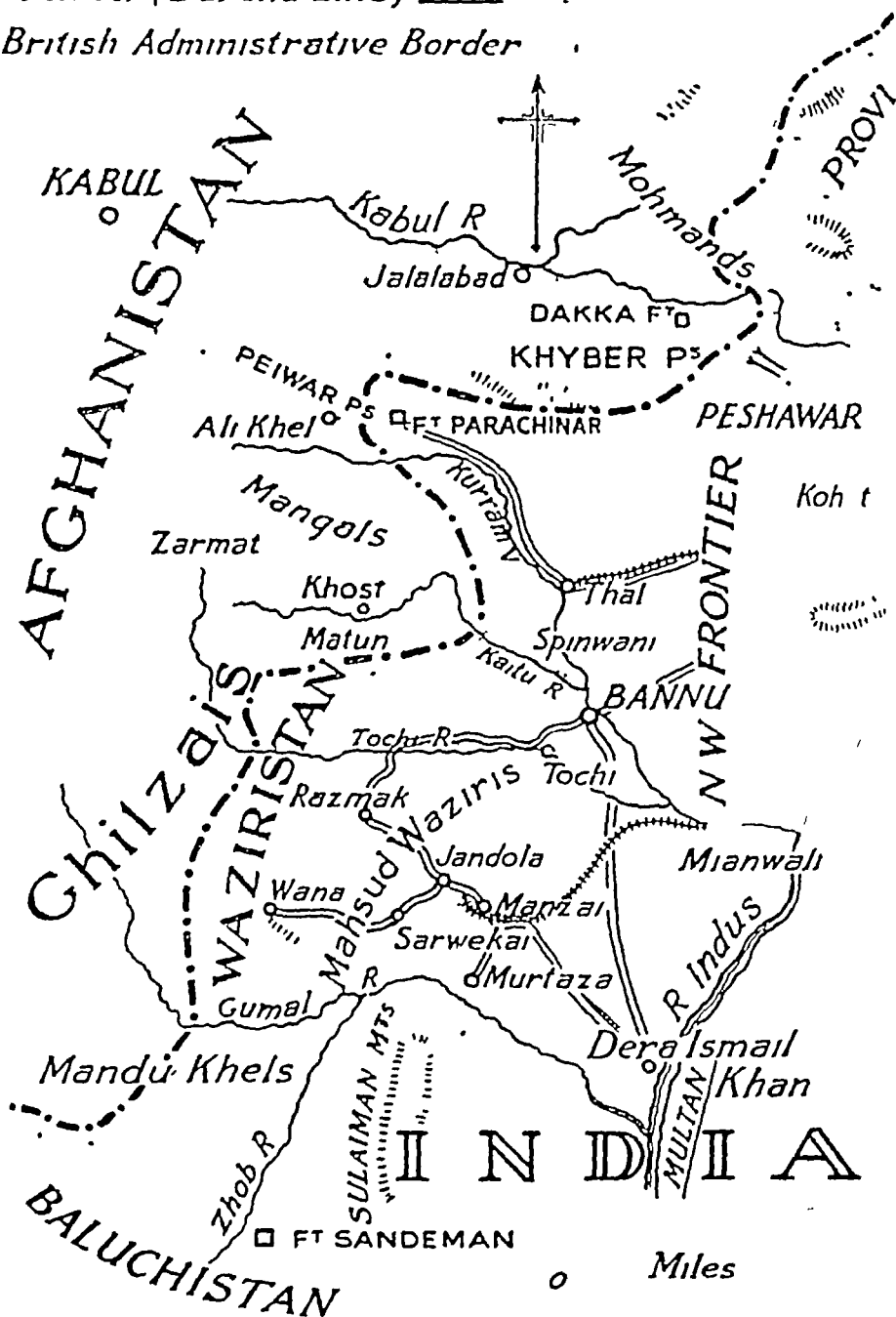
The Arabic and Persian dictionaries which I have consulted do not mention *badju* or *bazu* in the sense of 'a gown' or anything like it, nor could the Arabic scholars whose assistance I sought help me to clear the point But H N Van der Tuuk is of the opinion that the Persian *bāyū*, 'arm' (Sansk *bāhu*), is the source of the word, that orig-

<sup>1</sup> "The word is met with in connection with the dress of the Christian women of Damaun and Diu, and even in Goa, under the form *sarass*, signifying, unless I am mistaken, the *pano baju* of the Brahmin Christian women of Salsete (in Goa)" Alberto de Castro, p 172

<sup>2</sup> "They wear the *baju* and a cloth which reaches right down to the soles of the feet, a style very staid and decorous" João Ribeiro, Bk I, ch xvi

Frontier (Durand Line) ————

British Administrative Border - - - - -



**Couve** (cabbage) Konk *lób* —Mar *lób*, *lobí*, *loí*, vern term *lavam* —Guj *lobí*, *lobí* (=couves, the pl form) —Hindi *lobí*, *gobí*, *gobhí*, vern term *laramu-kallá* —Hindust *kobí* —Or *lobí* —Beng *lobí*, *lobíśák*, *kopíśák* (*śák*=vegetable) —Sinh *lóvi*, vern terms *sudumul*, *góva*, *gova-gedíya* (lit 'fruit from Goa') —Tam *lóvi* —Malayal *góvi*, *govinnu* Kan *kóbisu* —Tul *góbí* —Gar *kóbí*, vern term *mesumasa* —Tib *lo-pi*, vern term *pe-chhe* Ko-pi *metol*, cauliflower —Khas *lubi* —Mal *lóbis*, *kúbis* —Jav *lobis*, *kúbis* —Mad *lóbis* —Tet, Gal *lóbí*

The compound hybrid *phúl-lobí* or *phúl-gobí* is the name of the cauliflower in almost all the Indian languages. In Malasia *lól* is more in use, it is derived from the Dutch *lool*

**Cova** (pit, hole, grave) Mal *loba* (a term used in some game) —Mac *loia*

**Côvado** (a cubit or ell) Konk *lôbd* —Anglo-Ind *corid* (obs) —Tet, Gal, *lóiadu*

This term was at one time very much in use in trade

uncles in India Tavernier (1676) refers to it frequently and regards it as a vernacular term "*Bojetas* measure 21 *cobits* when they are unbleached, but when bleached they are only 20 *cobits*" (V p 200) [Ox Univ Press ed (1927), Vol II, p 6]

[Tavernier gives further information of the 'cubit' in Bk II, ch xii "The *cobit* is a measure for all goods which can be measured by the ell, of which there are different kinds, as we have different kinds of ells in Europe. It is divided into 24 *tassots*" *Tassot* ought to be *tasū*, which is properly the breadth of the second and third fingers. *Bojeta*, in the former quotation, is the Pers *bāfta* (past part), 'woven', and is the name of a very fine calico, made specially at Bioach.]

**Cozido** (*subst*, boiled meat) Konk *kuzid* —Tam *kuzid*

**Cozinha** (kitchen) Konk *kuzín* —Sinh *kússiya* —Tam *kusini* *Kusini-káian*, a cook —Tel *kusini-káia*, *kusini-iádu*, a cook —Kan *lusi-ni* —Tul *kusinu*, *kusini*,

#### IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keystone of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chitral truly said 'the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam'. It is impossible to understand the frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the *Khissadars*, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains.

##### Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought to permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secre-

tary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

##### New Province

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is burdened with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops as far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortresses in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1910. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushal Girth to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

##### A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break

Camoens, "clove-trees were bought with Portuguese blood" This is a way of saying that many Portuguese lost their lives in attempting to discover the islands in the Moluccas which grew clove-trees Conde de Ficalho (*Colloques de Garcia da Orta*, Vol I, p 368) thinks that the Gk *garyophyllon* or, as da Orta writes it, *garioflo* does not represent an original Greek word but the Hellenisation of some oriental name, he also believes that the Ar *qaranfal* or *karumpfel* are likewise derived from the same oriental name In the opinion of Dymock (*Mat Med*) all these names are derived from the Tam *knám-bu*, and the Malay *karámpu*, because it was through the medium of these people that this spice penetrated into India, and afterwards came to be known to the Arabs and the Greeks ]

<sup>2</sup> Cravo (*Dianthus caryophyllatus*, a pink, from which it came to mean 'a flower-shaped ear-ornament', in this latter meaning it has been adopted by the languages men-

tioned below) Konk *karáb*. —Sinh *krábuva*, *karábuva* —Malayal *krábuva* —Mal *krábu*, *kerábu* —Ach *kerábu* —Sund *karābu*, *kurābu* *Karābu-ros* (lit 'the ear-ornament-rose'), "very ornate ear-rings" (Rigg) —Mac., Bug, Tet, *karábu* <sup>1</sup>

Crescer (to grow) Mal. *crescer* (Haex).

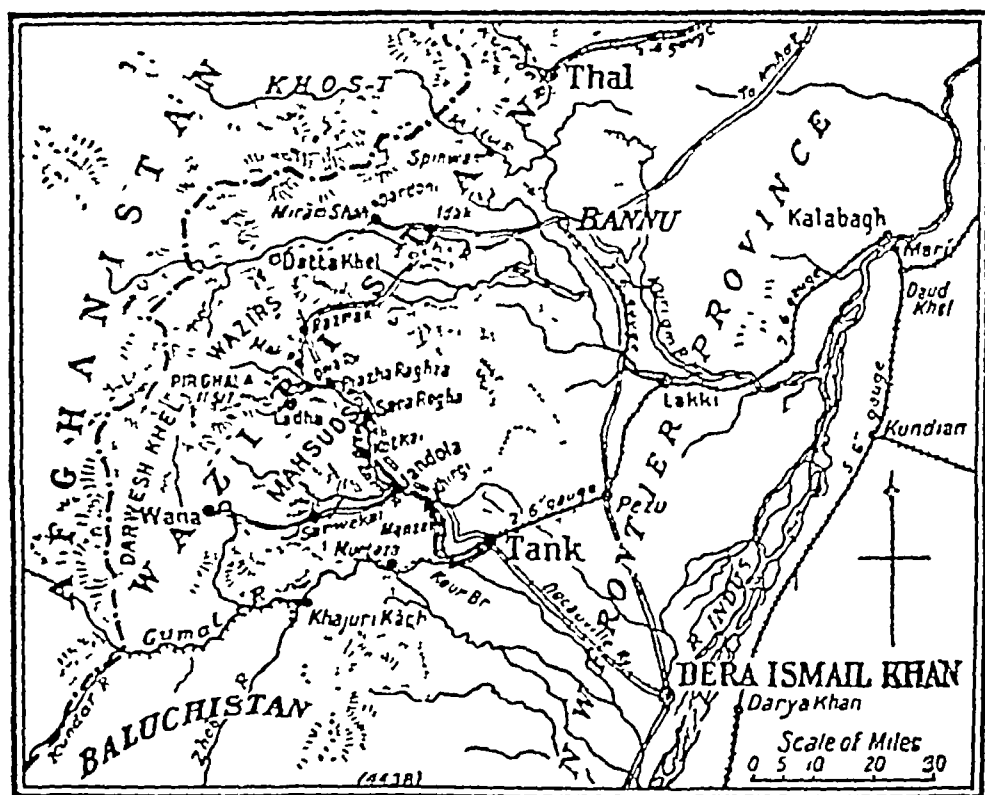
Criado (servant) Konk *kryád* (us both of a male and a female servant) vern terms *chākar*, *rāvaylalo* (mas), *rāvaylalem*, woman servant —Tet, Gal *kriádu*, vern terms *áta máne*, *klósan*

Criar (to bring up) Mal. *crear* (Haex) —Gal *kriar*

Crisma (chrism, the sacrament of confirmation) Konk *krízm* —Beng *krisma* —Tam *krismer* —Tel *krismu* —Tet, Gal *krisma* —Jap *krismo*

Cristão (a Christian) Konk. *kristámv* —Beng *kristáñ* —Tam *kristavan* —Malayal *kristānmár* —Tel. *kristannú*, *krastuvánu* —Kan. *kristánu* —Kamb

<sup>1</sup> "The ears are adorned with three pairs of cravos" *O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas*



WAZIRISTAN

*Krúsil tarekka, kruśikka*, to crucify *Kruśāróhananí*, crucifixion

Kan *krúji* —Tul *kruśsu*, *kursu*, *krúji* —Kamb *crus*, *chhú crus* *Chhu* is 'wood' —Tet, Gal *kruz* —Jap *kurusu*, *lurosú*.

**Cuidado** (care) Konk *kuidád* (us in Goa among the Christians) —Mal *cuidado*, *cudado* (Haex) —Tet *kuidádu*, vern term *aládi-dia*

**Cuidar** (to take care) Mal *cudir* ('to take to heart, to have a care for' Haex), perhaps from the Port *acudir* ('to help, to succour') —Tet *kúida*, vern term *hanóin*

**Cunha** (wedge) Konk *kunh*, *kunj*, vern terms *pāchārim*, *loyādm* —Hindust *kuñya*, *kuñyāñ*, *koniyá* See *bolina* —Sinh *kúññaya*, *kúññeya* *kúññē* —Gal *kunha* —Pers *luhnah*, cork

**Cunhada** (sister-in-law) Beng. *loindó* —Mal *cunhada* (Haex), vern term *ipar pa-rampuan*

**Cunhado** (brother-in-law) Konk *kunhád* ('sister's husband') —Beng *loindú* —Mal *cunhado* (Haex), vern term *ipar lali*

**Curar** (to cure) Konk *kuiái-larunk* —Malayal *kura*, to cure leather —Mal *curar* (Haex)

**Curral** (a cattle pen, a paddock) Anglo-Ind *corral* (us in Ceylon), 'an enclosure for the capture of wild elephants' —<sup>2</sup> Kamb *ciol*, this may be a vern term

The word *curral* does not appear in the dictionaries of the Sinhalese or Tamil languages, nor is it in use at present, according to my information, nor do I know whether it is current in the Indo-Portuguese dialects in this sense. It must have become current in Ceylon during the sway of that island by the Dutch, who carried the word to Africa, in the form *kral*, 'a native village or settlement' See Webster *s v kraal*

Conde de Ficalho (Colloquy XXI) says "It appears that this method of hunting elephants was introduced or brought into general use in Ceylon by the Portuguese, the enclosure, which in India is called *keddah*, receives there the name of *korahl* or *corral*,

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Dera Iskan and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhoi and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi from Murree to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Poyent Khajuri Kach via Tanni and Bogla Kot to Wana, some 23 miles, offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retaliative expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak via Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable a motor road through Razmak, Makin and Dera Iskan to link up with that now surveyed to Ladhia sounds possible to the looter on. Eventually such communications road, rail or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta via Hindu Ragh a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good encouragement tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier.

**A Compromise**—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India. "It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan Independent territory, and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the International point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily

so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism. A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more. We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Dera Iskan and the maintenance of some 4,000 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who have, in the main, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it in various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by, a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen have



*lhrūt* from Sansk *garūḍa*  
 | But Chinese has also *tau-tiz* ' |

**Dama** (in the sense of 'game of draughts') Konk *dám* — Mal *dam*

**Damasco** (damask) Konk *damásk* — Mar *dhumás* — Guj *dhumás*, *dumás* — Beng *damás* — Tam, Kan *damásu* — Tul *damása* <sup>1</sup>

**Dança** (dance) Konk *dáms* (more in use *nách*) — Mal *dánsa*, *dánsu* *Dánsah* to dance

**Decreto** (decree) Konk *del rét*, vern term *śāsan hukum*, *phai man* — Tet *dekietu*

**Dedal** (thimble) Konk *didál* — Sinh *didálaya*, *didále* — Malayal *tital*. Also *thimbala*, *tumbala*, from the English, 'thimble' — Mal *dídal* *lidal*, *bídal*, *deidál* — Sund *bídal* — Tet, Gal *dedal*

**Degrau** (a step) Konk *degray* (l us), vern term

*pāundó*, *sopan* — Tet *degrau*, vern term *hén*

**Desconfiar** (to distrust). Konk *diskomphyái-závunk* (l us), vern term *dubhāvunk* — Tet *deskonfia*, vern term *téan*

**Descontar** (to discount) Konk *diskontái-karunk*, vern term *bád divunk* — Tet *deskón-ta*, vern term *ha sái*

**Desgraça** (disgrace, misfortune) Konk *dizgrás*, vern terms *nubhág*, *hál* — Tet *desgrasa*, vern term *óti*

**Desmorecer** (us for *esmorecer*, in the sense of 'to be discouraged') Mal *desmorecer*, "to be down hearted" (Haex)

[**Despachador** (in the sense of 'some sort of official, probably a customs-official') The ordinary meaning of the word is 'one who is quick in the execution of any work, also a judge or an official of the Court') Anglo-Ind *dispatchadore* <sup>1</sup> "This curious

<sup>1</sup> "Very good silk is produced here (in China) from which they make great store of damasquo cloths in colours. Duarte Barbosa, p. 382 [Hal Soc ed Dames, Vol II, p. 214]

"With six saddle clothes of colour d Damisco." Diogo do Couto, Dec VII m 1

<sup>1</sup> ["The 23 I was sent to the Under Dispatchadore, who I found with my *Scrutore* before him. I having the *ley*, he desired me to open it." *Bouyeat's Journal at Cochín China*, in Dalrymple, *Oriental Repository* (1791-97) I, 77, cit in Hobson Jobson

*Scrutore* is, no doubt, the same as

All other kind of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts in the Pothohar plain, immediate office in the main valleys leading out of Tirah and the construction of roads for their

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1979 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was especially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afriids upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the Policy is not extended over their highlands.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

A knowledge of the trans frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Sistan. It was the purpose of British policy to

close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samar-kand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinkash Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her. European magazines Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chappar Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route thro Sistan.

faith, they in their turn, adopted the name 'Deus' (Haex)<sup>1</sup>

**Devoção** (devotion) Konk *deiosámv*, *deiaspan*, vern terms *bhakti bhakti-bháv* — Tet Gal *deiosã*

In Konkani *devót* (*adj*) means 'a devout man,' *devót* (*subst neut*), 'a religious serenade during Lent,' this is spoken of as *devota* in the Portuguese dialect of Goa

**Diabo** (devil) Konk *dyáb* (I us and only among the Christians) — Malayál *diyab* —<sup>2</sup> Gar *diabol*, perhaps from the Italian *diavolo*, introduced by the missionaries — Tet *diabu*

**Diamante** (diamond) Konk *dyamánt*, vern term *ɽɽɽ* (Sansk) — Sinh *diya-mantiya* vern terms *ɽɽɽɽɽ ɽɽɽɽɽ* (the Elu form) — Tet Gal *diamánti*, vern terms *phátul lala*

**Dicionário** (a dictionary) Konk *disyonári*, vern terms *los sablalós* — Tet *disionári*

**Dinheiro** (money) Mal. Tet, Gal, *diné*<sup>1</sup>

"Afonso de Albuquerque coined two kinds one he called **dinheiro**, and the other which was equivalent to ten **dinheiros**, he called *soldo*, and

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<sup>1</sup> *Dinar* (Achinese), *dinārā* or *jingara* (Macassar), *dinara*, *jimara*, *jingara* (Bugi), 'gold coin', are from the Arabic-Pers *dīnār*, which is affiliated to the Lat *denarius*. *Amarakośa*, a Sanskrit dictionary of the fifth century, mentions *dīnāra* as a synonym of *nīla*, 'a gold coin'. But there are *dīnares* of smaller value. "Two *fules* are worth one *dynare*, and twelve *dynares* one *tanqa*" (*Tanqa* is here used for the *larim*, a coin in use in the Persian Gulf). *Lembranças das Cousas da Índia*. "The *dīnār* in modern Persia is a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a *tomaum*" *Hobson-Jobson*

[*Fule* is evidently the same as the Ar *jalas*, the name of a copper coin of very small value. "The names of the Arabic pieces of money are all taken from the coins of the Lower Roman Empire. Thus the copper piece was called *fals* from *folles*, the silver *dirham* from *drachma*, and the gold *dīnār* from *denarius*, which, though properly a silver coin, was used generally to denote coins of other metals, as the *denarius acri* ('copper or bronze denarius'), and the *denarius auri* or *aureus* ('gold denarius'). James Prinsep, in *Essays*, etc. cit in *Hobson-Jobson*, s. v. *dīnār*. See also Dalgado *Glossário*, s. v. *faluz*]

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<sup>1</sup> The word *la* or *deva*, used in Konkani and other Indian languages, is derived directly from the Sanskrit

revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah, and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, fanned Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

**Speedy Defeat**—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 198-199.

**Post-War Relations**—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199.

**Afghanistan after the War**—Since the war the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory on the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

**Bolshevik Penetration**—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country, roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking

*Dom* — Sinh *Don* — Tet, Gal *Dom*<sup>1</sup>

**Domingo** (Sunday, literally 'the Lord's day') Mal *domingo*, *dumingo* (Haeλ), *domingo* (Castro), *míngo*, *míngu* Hári *míngo* (lit 'the day Sunday') is 'Sunday,' vern terms *ahad* (Ar), *hári-ahad* *Sátu míngo* (lit 'one Sunday') is 'a week,' vern terms *sátu jema'at* (A1), *tújoh hari* (lit 'seven days') — Sund, Mad *míngo*, a week — Jav *míngu* (more us *ahad*) *Míngon* (*ad1*) relating to Sunday — Day *míngo*, *mengo*<sup>2</sup> — Jap *domingo*, *domingo*

**Dona** (a title given to ladies of quality lady mistress of

<sup>1</sup> "The chiefs of the south and west perpetuate with pride the honorific title of *Don*, accorded to them by their first European conquerors" Tennent, *Ceylon* [ed 1859, Vol II, p 70]

<sup>2</sup> "At the present time many of the indigenous people have the title of *Dom*, though it is certain that in the beginning when government was first established this title was given only to the chiefs for services rendered and as an honorific title, for which they even used to pay a tax" José dos Santos Vaqueiros *Junior*, in *Jour Geo Soc Ind*, 5th ser., p 63

- The first syllable is dropped, in order that it may become a disyllabic word: this is in keeping with the genus of the Malayan language family

the house) Sinh *nónā*, a lady, a European woman — Mal *dónia*, *nona*, *nónya*, *nyonya*, *noña* (= *nonha*), *ñónia* (= *nhonha*), a woman of European or Chinese descent, or a woman married to a European or Chinaman — Ach *nona*, the daughter of a European by a Chinese woman a young lady *Ñoña*, the wife of a European or a Chinaman, a married woman — Sund *nóna*, a young lady, *núnya*, a European or Chinese married woman — Jav *ñoña* — Day *ñoña*, a married woman, specially a European — Mac, Bug *nóna*, a young lady, *nhonha*, a married woman — Batav *ñoña* or *nyónya* — Tet, Gal *dona*

Favre distinguishes between *nóna* and *nóna*, in respect of orthography and etymology, and gives as the meaning of *nóna*, without making mention of its derivation, "an unmarried woman, a damsel, daughter of a person of quality," and indicates the Portuguese *dona* or the Spanish *dueña* as the probable original of *noña*

Dr Heiligers likewise suggests *dueña*

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

**A change of Kings.**—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant

flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohistan, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah has ruled without challenge. He has devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He has given evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes have been re-opened and the new King has again taken up Amanullah's power of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carries the Mullah's along with him.

*British Representative—Sir R. R. Maconochie,*  
K. B. E., C. I. E.

## VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over

Tibet was recognised, and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

the influence of another word having the same sound, *nona* = *anona* (*q v*), not only with respect to phonetics, but equally so with regard to the diminutive sense that the word has acquired, is not impossible

It is pertinent to note that the Malay variants are not in fact successive but synchronous, with difference in meaning, and that *dona* was employed formerly to signify 'a lady, a woman of quality,' and was used by itself without being prefixed to a name<sup>1</sup> In this sense the word is still in vogue in East Africa where it is used of ladies of Portuguese descent<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 'The virtuous *Dona* beating her breast in sign of great surprise' Fer-  
não Pinto, ch. xxxv

"With the letters which His Majesty addressed to you, there goes a list of despatches, which are by his Majesty's command this year to be delivered to some *donas*, wives of *hidalgos*, and other persons who have served this State' (1597) *Arquivo Port Or.*, Fasc 5th p 1491

<sup>2</sup> 'This *Dona* was as yet young in age but a very gentle woman" Diogo do Couto Dec V x 7

<sup>3</sup> *Dona* Title given in East Africa to women of mixed (Portuguese and Negro) origin A C de Paiva

The palatalized forms *nonha* and *nhonha* do not necessarily imply their derivation from, or the influence of, *senhora*, they could have been the result of the evolution of *nona*, as can be seen in the Portuguese *vizinha* from Latin *vicina*, *ponha* from *ponat*, *nenhum* from *nem hum*, *ninho* from *nidum*, with the previous assimilation of *d*

*Cf pipínhu* (from *pepino*, a cucumber) in the Portuguese dialect of Malacca Moreover, *nonha* (l us) in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, and *nhonha* in that of Macau have a diminutive meaning, and are probably diminutive forms

On this account, I do not regard as improbable the derivation from *dona* and the contact of *dona* and *senhora* and then

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Raposo, *Dic da lingua landina*, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb* 8th ser, p 59

The title of one of Ismail Gracias's publications is *Uma Dona Portuguesa na Corte do Grão Moqol* [The *Dona Portuguesa* is *Dona Juliana da Costa* who played an important rôle in the reign of Aurangzebe's successor, *Bahadur Shah*. She died about 1733. There are references to her, and there is also a portrait of her, in François Valentijn's *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* (1724-26)]

was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

### Later Stages

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Govern-

ment of India, Mr Ivan Chen, representing China, and Mr Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion these external forces have disappeared, and Tibet no longer looms on the Indian political horizon. The veil has been drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursue an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama is now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr Bell, C. M. G., I. C. S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established.

*British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatun — Captain A. A. Russell*

## VIII—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States

(q v), it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of Infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British Resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing



It is quite possible that the original of the Nicobarese word is, as Man suggests, the English 'elephant'

[In Anglo-Indian speech and writings one meets with the term 'Elephanta' in connection with showers of rain elephantas or elephanta showers. Elephanta is, according to Yule, a name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe them as at the setting-in of the Monsoon<sup>1</sup>. Crooke is of the opinion that "the Portuguese took the name from the Hindi *hathiyā*, Sansk *hastā*, the 13th lunar Asterism, connected with *hastin*, an elephant, and hence sometimes called 'the sign of the elephant'". But the Sansk *hasta* means 'a hand,' and this is the name of the Nakshatra because of its supposed resemblance to a hand. In Marathi, too, *hasta* means

'a hand,' and the plural form of the word, *hastin*, is used to signify "the thirteenth lunar asterism, designated by a hand" (Molesworth). The thirteenth asterism has nothing to do with an elephant, and yet in popular speech and proverbial sayings, whether in the Deccan or Gujarat, this asterism is associated with the elephant. *Padel hathi tai padel bhinti* (Mar), lit 'if the elephant falls, then walls will begin to tumble', which is a way of saying that, if the 'Elephant Nakshatra' should send rain, there will be heavy downpours and houses will collapse, *Hāthiyānim sundh farī kharī* (Guj), the trunk of the elephant has verily turned' by which it is intended to convey that torrents of rain have descended from the constellation *Hasta*. Etymologically it is not possible to connect the Sansk *hasta*, directly, with *hāthiyō* (Guj) or *hathī* (Mar). These two forms could have come from *hastin*, an animal that uses one of its limbs as a hand, i.e., the elephant. But the difficulty is to show how the 'Hand Nakshatra' came to be trans-

<sup>1</sup> [The Monsoons are rude and boisterous in their departure, as well as in their coming in which two seasons are called Elephant in India, and just before their breaking up, take their farewell for the most part in a tremendous huffing weather. Ovington's "Lectures on Sura" O.U.P. p. 83]

## Railways to India.

The project of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Kowet, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samarra.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra etc Naearieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches

off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Fehija, on the Euphrates. With the Turkish Nationalists in control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad line is indefinitely delayed.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the terminus of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line has been carried thence southward into the region east and south east of Lake Urumi. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles. But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibullah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia where the valuable West Persian oil wells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there.

attempt to explain the term 'elephanta' by connecting it with the Elephanta Island is new *A Ilha do Elephante*<sup>1</sup> (The Island of the Elephant'), and not 'Elephanta' (an Anglo-Indian transformation, feminine in form) was the name given by the Portuguese, in the early part of the sixteenth century, to the island which was then known, as it is even to this day, to its inhabitants and those of the surrounding country, as Ghārāpurī or, shortly, Purī. This name was given because of the life-size figure of an elephant, hewn from one single mass of trap-rock, which formerly stood in the south of the island, not far from the usual landing-place, and which, to save it from destruction, was removed in 1864-5 to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where it can still be seen. Dr. Banerjee's

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Elephanta" *Life in Bombay* (1852), p 191, in *O E D* ]

<sup>1</sup> ["This is called *Ilha do Allfante* because in a forest there is found a large allfante of stone, very similar to living specimens, in colour, size, and appearance." D João de Castro, who visited the island in 1538, in *Po. do d. e. f. de a. Dio* ]

explanation appears to us untenable, first of all, because it is not to be presumed that the indigenous people, who to this day cling tenaciously to their own name for the island, viz, Ghārāpurī, and will not make use of the foreign name 'Elephanta,' could have introduced the latter term into their folklore and proverbial sayings. Again, the term 'elephanta' was used of the storms that were usual about the termination of the Monsoon in places far away from Bombay or the Island of Elephanta. Sir Thomas Roe when at the Moghul Emperor's Court at Ajmere experienced on the 20th August, 1616, "a storme of rayne called the Oliphant, vsuall at goeing out of the raynes" (*The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe*, Hak Soc p 247). And Fryer when sailing near Ceylon (1673) refers to these thunderstorms and definitely connects them with the 'Elephant Constellation'<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ["Not to deviate any longer, we are now winding about the South West part of Ceylon, where we have the Tail of the Elephant full in our



the term "St. Francisco," alluding, I suppose, to the Saint's Day, either of St Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscans, 4th October, or of St Francis Borgia, the third General of the Jesuits, 10th October " I am inclined to think that the odds are in favour of 'St Francisco' being the Assisian, rather than the Jesuit General, for the earliest religious to come out to India were the Franciscans who were spread all over the East, they were very influential, and then convent in Goa was described by Pvrard (Hak Soc, Vol II p 53) as "the handsomest and richest in the world," and they were indefatigable in promoting everywhere the cult of their great founder. They must have helped to create the general belief in the minds of the Portuguese and the Indian Christians that after the feast-day of St Francis of Assisi there were no more 'elephantias' to be feared and the fair season might safely be assumed to have begun. Even up to the present day there survives an analogous belief in Goa. It

is, that the sand-bar, which blocks the mouth of the harbour of Goa from the beginning of the rains, disappears on the feast-day of St Lawrence, the 10th of August, from which date it becomes possible for vessels to enter the port. Compare with this the Hindu belief associated with the festival of the *Nāvelī Punimā*, which takes place on the 15th day of *Shravan*, usually sometime early in August, viz, that after this date it is safe for ships and boats to put out to sea. This popular belief is connected with the appearance in the sky at this time of the star *Agastya* ('Canopus'), named after the great Rishi of this name, one of whose feats was to drink up the ocean because it had offended him. I feel perfectly convinced that the Christian legends associating St Francis and St Lawrence with certain weather conditions in Western India are instances of the way in which the Roman Catholic Church has in all ages been ever ready to accept habits, customs, dress, and legends of the people to whom she preached

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\* Honorary

*Glossario*, says that he has met with only one reference to this word, and that, dated 1662<sup>1</sup>]

**Empatar** (to make equal). Konk *empátár-karunk* (1 us), vern term *bád karunk* or *divunk* — Tet *empáta*, vern term *hatáu*

**Emplastro** (a plaster) Konk *emprás*, vern term *lêp* — <sup>2</sup>Tel *palástaru* — <sup>2</sup>Kan *palástar*, probably from the English 'plaster' — Malag *empelastra*

**Emprêgo** (employment) Konk *emprêg*, vern term *chākrí* — Tet *emprêgu*, vern term *lākon*

**Emprestar** (to lend). Konk *emprestár-karunk* (1 us), vern term *uśnó divunk* — Mal *impústa* — Tet *emprésta*

**Enganar** (to cheat) Mal *enganar* (Haex), vern term *tipu*

**Engenho** (skill, art, also an engine or machine) Mal *inginio*, "a contrivance to raise up something, a pulley"

(Haex).—Mol *ingenio*<sup>1</sup>

Achinese has *énjin*, from the English 'engine'

**Então** (*adv*, then) Mal *entaon* (Haex) — Tet *antā*, vern terms *aló*, *bá-sá*

**Entendimento** (understanding) Mal *entendimento* (Haex)

**Entregar** (to deliver) Konk *entregár-karunk* (1 us), vern terms *divunk*, *samar-punk* — Mal *entregar* (Haex) — Tet *entriéga*, vern terms *sára*, *lóló*

**Entrudo** (Shrovetide, carnival) Konk *intriúd* — Beng *entrudú* — Tet *entriúdu*

<sup>2</sup> **Enxerto** (used in the sense of 'a grafted mango-tree') Konk *isád*, *ised* — Mar *isád*, *isādá*

Molesworth derives the Marathi word from the

<sup>1</sup> "There were (in Muscat) orchards, gardens, and palm groves with wells for irrigation from which water was drawn by an *engenhio* (contrivance) which made use of bullocks" *Commentarios de Afonso de Albuquerque*, I, ch 24 [In the Hak Soc's edition Vol I, p 83 "*con engenhio de bois*" is rendered 'by means of wooden engines' The translator has confounded the Portuguese *bois* which is the pl of *boi*, 'an ox', with the French *bois*, 'timber or wood']

<sup>1</sup> [1662 — "And because a big shower was threatening (towards the end of September) which they call an *ellefante*, they begin to moor and secure both the ships. *Ipui* Julio Baker, *Coleção de Tra'a los*, III, p 11]

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**Escritorio** (a writing-desk)  
Guj *iskotaró*, [*iscotri*, *iscutri*]  
—Anglo-Ind *screestore*, *scrit-  
toire*, *screwtoire* ]<sup>1</sup>

[“The word (*iscotri* or *iscu-  
tri*), though of rare occurrence  
in good literary Marâthî, may  
occasionally be heard of used  
by old-world men and women  
of the middle classes as a col-  
loquialism” Balcrushna V  
Wassoodew, in *Indian Anti-  
quary*, Vol XXIX, p 307  
Sir Richard Temple (*op cit*  
p 116) connects the Anglo-  
Indian names for the desk  
“with the English auctioneers’  
word *escritoir* for a fancy

<sup>1</sup> [1669 —“(Goods imported into  
Achin) from Siam Tinne, Copper,  
China Wares, Rice and *Screestores*  
both plaine and lackared, etc”—MS  
Account of India, by T B, p 158,  
cit by R C Temple, in *Indian Anti-  
quary*, Vol XXIX, p 116]

[“The Seamen, handing a small  
*Scritoire* into v<sup>o</sup> boat, in which were  
Gold Mohurs and Rupees to v<sup>t</sup> value  
of R 2036 11 for account of ,  
the said *Scritoire* dropt into the  
Sea, striking on v<sup>t</sup> Shipp’s Side,  
brole v<sup>t</sup> *Scritoire*, and the money  
dropt out into v<sup>t</sup> Sea” Hedges,  
*Diary*, Hal Soc, Vol I, p 182]

[1700 —“I have sent a Small  
Sandal *Screwtoire* for a Pallakeen”  
*Letter of Cath. Nicks* in Hedges,  
*Diary* Vol II, p cclix]

writing table (*bureau*), which  
is perhaps old French for  
*écritoire*, a horn or other  
receptacle for ink’ The *O E  
D* mentions several instances  
of the use of ‘*scrutoire*’ in the  
17th and 18th centuries, and  
these not necessarily con-  
nected with India *Iskotaró*,  
*iscotri*, etc, in Guj and Mar,  
however, are undoubtedly of  
Portuguese origin, and the  
entry of the words in these  
languages can be accounted  
for by the Portuguese influ-  
ence in Bombay, Bassein, and  
Damaun, it being scarcely  
credible that they could have  
derived them from English in  
which ‘*escritoire*’ has never  
been in ordinary use Has  
the Port *escritório*, in the  
archaic sense of ‘writing-desk’  
(its present-day acceptation  
being ‘an office-room’), in any  
way been responsible for the  
Anglo-Indian terms? Very  
old writing-desks believed to  
be of Chinese workmanship are  
still to be seen in many fam-  
ilies in Goa preserved as heir-  
looms The Portuguese must  
have had many of these pieces  
of furniture turned out in  
their settlements in India and

The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control. The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control. The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control.

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The Indian Mutiny - The Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 was a major rebellion against British rule in India. It was the first time that Indian soldiers, known as Sepoys, rebelled against their British officers. The mutiny was a result of a number of factors, including the introduction of a new cartridge, the Sepoys' religious beliefs, and the British Government's policy of annexation. The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control.

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On the 27th September 1857, the British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control. The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control. The British Government, in 1817, sent a large expedition to the North-West Frontier, under the command of General Deringford. The expedition was successful in bringing the tribes of the North-West Frontier under British control.

Minor Campaigns - During the period 1817-1857, when the Second Afghan War began, there were several minor campaigns including the First War of 1800, the Ambala Campaign, and the Anglo-Afghan War. These followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Feroz Khan Campaign of 1857. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny - In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist

**Esperança** (hope) Konk. *esperáms* (1 us), vein term *bharivāmsó* — Jap *superansa* (obs)

**Esperto** (wide awake, smart) Konk *éspert*, vein terms *huśár*, *śidúkh*, *chatu* — Tet *espéitu*, vein terms *matének*, *badain*

**Espingarda** (a gun, a rifle) Mal *espingarda* (Haex), *istingarda*, | *istingar* |, vein term *téikul* *Bedil-espingarda* (Haex), a sort of big gun, a mortar

**Espirito** (spirit) Sinh *spirituva*, vein terms *átmaya*, *pánaya* — Tet *ispnítu*, vein term *klaman* — Gal *ispnítu*, vein term *mánan*

**Espirito Santo** (the Holy Ghost) Konk *Sprít Sánt* — Beng *Spiritú Sántú* — Tam, Tel, Kan *Spiritu Sántu* — Ann *Chúa śi-phiritó*

**Espoleta** (a percussion cap) Konk *ispilét* — Tet, Gal *espoleta*

**Espanja** (a sponge) Konk *esponj* — Hindi *ispanj* — Hindust *ispanj*, *isfanj* — Beng *spanj* — Malayal *spoñu* — Tel *spanji* — Kan *spanju* — Ar *espankh*, *esfinh*, *isfonkh*, *isfanh*, *satanh*, *sifanh*, *su-*

*fankh*

The original word is Greek

**Essa** (a cenotaph, an empty tomb set up in honour of the dead) Konk *es*, vein term *gar* (not in use among the Christians) — Tet, Gal *esa*

**Estado** (state, condition) Konk *estád*, vein terms *gat*, *bhes*, *dabāzó* — Mal *istád*, household furniture — Tel *istuva*, *istuvu*, property — Tet *estádu*, government

Molesworth and Wilson derive *istád* from the Ar *istri'dád* 'capacity, aptitude', but they do not explain why only Marathi should have adopted it

? **Estala** (stable, stall) Sinh *stálaya*, *istálaya*, *istále* — Sund *istal*

Also in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *stella*, *stal*. Probably from the Dutch *stal*.

**Estante** (book-case, a desk) Konk *estánt* — Beng *stántí* — Tam *stánter*

**Esticar** (to stretch, to extend) Sinh *istrikana*, *istui-laya*, *striikaya* (*subst*), flat-iron for smoothing clothes *Istui-layen madinavā*, to run the flat-iron — Mal *istríla*, flat-iron,

The Army Department deals with all army service papers, and also the administrative of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of officers and officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is operated in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of State, and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members: namely, The Chief of the General Staff as Vice President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser Military Finance representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is mainly an advisory body constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

### Military Territorial Areas

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organization are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 14 districts, 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 31 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces, the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent Brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His

Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army,
- (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilization can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 Infantry Brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

### Army Headquarters

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander in Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch,
- (b) The Adjutant-General's Branch,
- (c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch
- (d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India, the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organization and administration of the general staff in India, the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General Branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

The Master-General of Ordnance Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the designs

used in Europe, and which is only employed by tailors and washermen, was not formerly known in India. I am of the opinion that the true originals of *istrika* and *istri* are the Portuguese words *estican* and *estirar*, which would have been used in the sense of 'running or passing the iron over' <sup>1</sup>

**Estivador** (one employed in loading and unloading ships) Anglo-Ind *stevedore*

**Estopa** (oakum) L-Hindust *istap*, *istūb* — [Anglo-Ind *istoop* oakum "A marine term from Port *estopa* (Roebuck)] — Ar *usthubba*

**Estribo** (stirrup) Konk *estrib* vern term *rikābī* — Tet, Gal, *estribu*

**Estudar** (to study) Konk *estudar-karunk* (I us), vern terms *śikunk* *paṭhunk* — Tet *estūda*, vern terms *hanōin*, *lota*

**Estudo** (study) Konk *istūd*, vern term *śikap* — Tet *estūdu*, vern term *hanōnun*

**Evangelho** (gospel, evangel) Konk *iāṇel* — Kan *eanjelu* — Tet, Gal *eanjēlu*

Hindustani Oriya, Bengali Malay and other languages of

<sup>1</sup> C. Alwis (*The Sinhalese Hand Book*) admits the Portuguese origin but does not mention the source word

the Malay Archipelago have *inṣīl*, from Arabic-Persian <sup>1</sup>

**Exame** (an examination) Konk *ezām*, vern terms *parīkṣā* or *parīkhyā*, *zhadtī* — Tet, Gal *ezāmī*

**Excomunhão** (excommunication) Konk *eskomunhām̃v*, *eskomunyām̃v* — Tet, Gal *eslomunhā*

**Exemplo** (example) Konk *ezempl*, vern term *dekh* — Tet, Gal *ezémplu*

**Explicar** (to explain) Konk *esplikār-karunk*, vern terms *samzāvunk*, *duālunk*, *arhunk* — Tet *esplika*, vern terms *haklaken*, *kátak* — Gal *splika*

## F

**Fadiga** (used in the sense of 'gonorrhoea') Mal *fadiga* (Schuchardt) [The usual meaning of the Port word is 'toil, anguish of mind']

**Falca** (side-boards of a ship which are removed to take in the cargo) L-Hindust *fālkā* — Mal *fālka* (Marre)

<sup>1</sup> ["He then turned to me and said that he had nothing to say in reply to me, as those were all truths in our sacred Anzīr (for so they name our blessed Gospel)"] *Travels of Fray Sebastian Manrique* (1629-1643), Hak Soc., Vol. II, 112. See also *idem*, Vol. I, pp. 37 and 101.]

inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tools, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are

(1) The Military Secretary, usually a Major-General, who deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) The Engineer-in-Chief, also a Major-General and head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, viz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, the Brigadier, Royal Engineers, the Signal Officer in Chief, the Adviser and Secretary Board of Examiners and the Inspector of Physical Training.

## Regular British Forces in India

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

**British Cavalry**—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 571 other ranks.

**British Infantry**—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 882 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were

included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 230 Indian other ranks. The Indian platoon, as it is called, is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

**Royal Artillery**—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

**Royal Horse Artillery**—Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

**Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades**—Six brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Three brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. All brigades (excepting the mechanised one) consist of two batteries, each armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two batteries each with six 4.5" howitzers or three batteries, each armed with six 18-pounder guns, and one battery with six 4.5" howitzers. The mechanised brigade consists of two batteries armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with six 4.5" howitzers.

**Field (Reinforcement) Brigade**—The reinforcement brigade consists of two double batteries, each armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two 4.5" howitzers.

The 1st Field Brigade and 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Artillery are mechanised. Other Royal Artillery units will be mechanised in due course.

**Ammunition Columns**—Two Divisional ammunition columns are maintained for the artillery of the first and second divisions, and one field ammunition column for the covering force brigade on the frontier. These are all mechanised.

**Indian Mountain Brigades**—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, also one unbrigaded mountain battery and one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral. All batteries are armed, with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat, Fort Lockhart, Idak, Wana, Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Malakand, Landi Kotal, Shagai, Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades R. A.

**Medium Brigades**—Two brigades, each consisting of one horsedrawn and three tractor drawn batteries. Three batteries in each brigade, are armed with 6" howitzers, and one battery with 60-pounder guns.

**Heavy Brigade**—Headquarters and one battery at Bombay, and one battery at Karachi. **Anti-Aircraft**—One battery, located at Bombay. This is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt guns.

is a superior landholder under the Portuguese government. He paid a small quit-rent, and levied from the cultivators a fixed proportion of the produce" ]

Fé (faith) Konk *phē-bhāvárīth* (us among the Christians) *Bhāvārīth* is the vernacular synonym for 'faith'—Gal *fé*

Fechar (in the sense of 'to solder') Mal *ṣṛai*—Batt *ṣṛ*—Mac *ṣṛarā*, *ṣṛā*—Bug *ṣṛja*

Fecho (the bolt of a rifle) Mal *ṣichu*—Batt *ṣechu*

Feira (a fair) Konk *phêi*, vern terms *sánt*, *penṭh*—Tet, Gal *fena*, vern term *bázar*

[Feitiço (sorcery, charm) Konk *phitís*, vern terms *jādū*, *mantar*, also *phitser* from the Port *feiticeiro*, a sorcerer, a wizard, vern terms *ghāḍi* *jādūkār*—Anglo-Ind *fetish*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [1553—"And as all the nation of this Ethiopia is much given to *feiticos* (sorceries) in which stands all their trust and faith and to satisfy him- If the more surely of the truth about his son the King ordered a *feitico* which was used among them (in C. 200). This *feitico* being told in a cloth was sent by a slave to one of

"The word is not Anglo-Indian, but it was at an early date applied by the Portuguese to the magical figures, etc, used by natives in Africa and India, and has thence been adopted into French and English" (*Hobson-Jobson*) ]

Feitor (a factor) Konk *phēytōr*—<sup>2</sup> Anglo-Ind *factor*—Mal *feitōi*, *fetor*, *pētōr*, | *petūr* |—Sund, Jav *pétor*—Mac *pétorō*

Feitoria (factory) Konk *phēytorí*—<sup>2</sup> Anglo-Ind *factory* Yule and Burnell say "Possibly the expressions *Factor Factory*, may have been adopted from the Portuguese *Feitor, Feitoria*", | perhaps through the intervention of the Spanish *fator, fatoria* |

Feriado (holiday) Konk *pheryād*, vern term *suṭi*—Tet *feriādu*, vern term *kasala*

Ferreiro (smith) Konk *pherrêi*, vern terms *lohār*,

his women, of whom he had a suspicion" Barros, Dec I, iii, 10 ]

[ "As we rowed by the Powder Mills we saw several the Holy Office had branded with the names of *Fetis-ceroes*, or Charmers, or in *English*, Wizards released thence to work here ' *Travels, East India*, Hak. Soc., Vol II p 24 ]

**The Aircraft Depot**—The Aircraft Depot is a central depot for the whole of the Royal Air Force. It is a department of the Royal Air Force, and in the first instance, it is the main workshop of the Royal Air Force, where all the mechanical transport repairs, and the repairs of aircraft are carried out. The Depot is at Drish Road, near Delhi.

**The Aircraft Park**—The Aircraft Park is a depot for the Royal Air Force. It is a depot for the Royal Air Force, and in the first instance, it is the main workshop of the Royal Air Force, where all the mechanical transport repairs, and the repairs of aircraft are carried out. The Depot is at Drish Road, near Delhi.

**Composition of Establishments**—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the ranks of the R.A.F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, mechanical transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, R.A.F. in India. The others are employed on a technical flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilot for a period of five years, after which period they revert to their technical trades. Apart from the airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows—

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (a) Technical Section  | Aircraft Depot |
| (b) M.T. Drivers Section   | Aircraft Park  |
| (c) Followers Section  | All Units      |
| The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows— |                |
| Officers   | 260            |
| Airmen   | 1,953          |
| Indian Officers, other ranks and followers                             | 902            |
| Civilians  | 378            |

**The Royal Air Force Medical Services**—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying must still be regarded as

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**Fivela** (shoe-buckle) Konk  
*phivel* —Tet *fivela, fiela*

[**Flamengo**, flamenco, or  
**framengo** (*Phoenixopterus*,  
the long-necked, long-legged  
scarlet-feathered bird) Eng-  
lish and Anglo-Ind *flamingo*]<sup>1</sup>

**Flanela** (flannel) Konk  
*phlānel* —Tet, Gal *flane-  
la* —<sup>2</sup> Chin *fāh-lān-jin* |

**Fogaça** (a cake baked in  
embers) Anglo-Ind *fogass*  
(us in S India)

[Yule describes it as being  
composed of minced radish with  
chillies, etc, used as a sort of  
curry, and eaten with rice]

? **Foguete** (in the sense of  
'Chinese cracker') Konk  
*phugaṭi* —Mar *phaṭkadi* —Hin-  
dust *phaṭakhā* —Ass *phatakā*  
—Sindhī *phaṭakō* —Tam,  
Malayal *paṭṭake* —Tel, Kan,  
Tul *phaṭoki* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [ 'In this place (Bharoch) in the  
moist ground we beheld at a distance  
many fowls, as big or bigger than  
Turkies go up and down rather run-  
ning than flying They told us they  
were the same which the Portugals  
call *Pazaros Flamencos*, from their  
bright colour" Pietro Della Valle,  
*Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I p 119  
*Pazaro* = Port *piçaro*, birds ]

<sup>2</sup> "What threw most of them into  
confusion were the *foguettes* and fire  
bombs which the Turks used at the  
first onrush" João de Barros, Dec  
IV vii 12

It is used in the same sense  
in the Portuguese dialects  
of the East which distinguish  
it from the *foquete do ar*, 'a  
rocket', which in Portuguese is  
simply *foquete*

It appears that the names  
of the cracker in the Indian  
languages, with the exception  
of the one in Konkani, are  
onomatopoeic (of *phaṭ*, 'a crack-  
ing explosive noise'), the cere-  
bralisation of the Konkani  
name ought not to offer diffi-  
culty with regard to its Portu-  
guese derivation Cf *tumor*

**Fôlha** (in the sense of 'a  
sheet of paper') Konk, Mar  
(in Savantvadi) *phôl* —Tul  
*pulli*

[*Fôlha*, in Port also means  
'leaf of a tree or of a book.']

**Fonte** (in the sense of 'a  
seton, a sore or ulcer which  
is the result of cauterisation')  
Konk *phônt* *Phontyó*, one  
who has a discharging sore.  
*Phontló*, the pus which is dis-  
charged, (us fig in the sense  
of 'filth, impurity') —<sup>2</sup> Mar  
*pot*, *pont*, *pont*

"Discharging some shots and many  
*foguetes*" Gaspar Correia, I, p 163

"He ordered the governor to make  
a signal to the armada by discharging  
three *foguetes*" Diogo do Couto,  
Dec VI, iv, 1



[Whitworth very briefly describes *Foras* as the name of the tenure on which the lands reclaimed from the sea, or inter-insular channels about the island of Bombay, used to be held before the settlement made by Act No VI of 1851. These lands were reclaimed chiefly by the erection of *vellads* (see *valado*), and being originally very salt, they were let out at very low rents to induce people to cultivate them. In process of time they improved and became valuable, and it was a question much discussed in 1844 whether the *foras* quit-rent could be raised or not. For the way this question was decided, see *Hobson-Jobson* s v *Foras-Lands*.

That philology and the correct derivation of words are not without their influence on legislation is seen in the man-

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charge may not light on the Comp<sup>a</sup> only, it seems reasonable that a Gen<sup>l</sup> tax or assessment be enordered on the respective Inhabitants over and above the present *foro*, w<sup>ch</sup> is only a kind of quit rent and very inconsiderable. *Forrest's Selections*, Home Series Vol I, p 51.]

ner in which this Port term *fôro* was derived and interpreted by an eminent jurist like Sir Michael Westropp, a Chief Justice of Bombay, — an interpretation vitiated by the learned judge's ignorance of the Portuguese language: "*Foias* is derived from the Portuguese word *foia*, (Latin *foias*, from *foris*, a door) signifying *outside*. It here indicates the rent or revenue derived from outlying lands. The whole island of Bombay fell under that denomination when under Portuguese rule, being then a mere outlying dependency of Bassein. Subsequently the term *foras* was, for the most part, though perhaps not quite exclusively, limited to the new salt batty ground claimed from the sea, or other waste ground lying outside the fort, native town, and other the more ancient settled and cultivated grounds in the island, or to the quit-rent arising from that new salt batty ground and outlying ground. The quit-rent in Governor Aungier's convention called *foras* also bore the still older name of *pensio* (*pensão*, pen-

in 1921 as a model for expansion into three squadrons on the Western Fronting operations of a direct character.

The department is organized on lines corresponding to the training system in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and a Deputy Director; 4 Remount officers are attached to each Command Headquarters; 3 Superintendents of Remount Depots; 6 District Remount officers of 1st and 2nd class; and the Ahmednagar and 10 Assistant Remount officers and 5 Veterinary officers.

**Veterinary Services in India**—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops in India cavalry and artillery. J. A. S. C. unite the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations) etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The Indian Army Veterinary Corps is organized in 12 sections, attached in peace time to Class I veterinary hospitals at certain important stations.

**Military Farms Department**—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:

- (i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.
- (ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

**Educational Services**—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers, borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

| British officers | Indian officers | B O | I O | Civilians |
|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| 55               | 62              | 187 | 67  | 287       |

**Terms of service in the Indian army** are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse), drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve, and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry and Pioneers (except Gurkhas, the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas, Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of Infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British Infantry 6 years in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps 6 years' service in army and 6 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, bugler, fliers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, fitters, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

**Frontier Militia and Levy Corps**—

These forces are Civil troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurrum Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Melran Levy Corps.

## The Auxiliary Force

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency, and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway bat-

Bombay, as a mere outlying dependency of Bassein. But the fact generally known that *fôro* was imposed both on the inlying as well as on the outlying ground, and that it was not limited to Bombay but was indifferently applied to Bassein, to Sálsette and to all other parts of that province, ought to have convinced him of the feebleness of his hypothesis." A male tenant who paid the quit-rent was spoken of as the *foireiro*, a female tenant as the *foieira* of the estate, thus, in 1727, D Senhorinba de Souza e Tavora was the *foreira* of the village of Mazagon, and, in 1731 upon her demise, her grandson Martinho da Silveira de Menezes was entered in the records as the *foreiro* of the said village.

Another term intimately connected with *fôro* and frequently met with in a study of the old land tenures of Bombay is *aforamento*, which originally denoted the contract by which the grantor made a grant of a holding or estate to be held in possession and enjoyed by the grantee, either in perpetuity or for a specified

period upon his paying a certain annual *fôro* or quit-rent. In course of time the term came to denote the holding itself rather than the contract of the lease.

**Forrar** (to line, to cover) Konk *phoriar-larunk* —L-Hindust *pharal* (*karná*), to cover the cable —Tet *fôra*

**Fôrro** (*subst*, lining) Konk *phorr* —Guj *phôr* —Sinh *pôru* *Pôru redda*, cloth used for lining

**Forte** (*adj*, strong) Konk. *phórt*, vern terms *balí*, *ghatt*, *nibar* —Tet, Gal *fórti*, vern. term *rósak*

**Fortuna** (fortune) Konk *phurtún*, vern terms *naśib*, *lakśó* —Tet, Gal *furtuna*

**Fraco** (*adj*, weak) Konk *phrák*, *pharák*, vern terms *aśakt* or *askat* —Tet *fráku*, vern term *mámal* —Gal *fraku*

In Konkani, from *phrák* are derived *pharkatáy* or *pharkajáy*, 'weakness' *Fraquez* (from Port *fraqueza*, 'weakness') is also used in the same sense.

**Frade** (a friar) Konk *phrád*, *pharád* —Tet *frádi*

In Konkani, *pharád*, as a substantive feminine, denotes

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st July 1931 amounted to—

|                            | Authorized strength | Actual strength |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Artillery                  | 1,432               | 1,426           |
| Cavalry                    | 9,262               | 8,493           |
| Infantry                   | 28,882              | 24,589          |
| Camel Corps                | 466                 | 464             |
| Motor Machine Gun Sections | 75                  | 61              |
| Sappers                    | 1,307               | 1,162           |
| Transport Corps            | 1,660               | 1,486           |
| Grand total                | 43,084              | 37,081          |

### Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army, those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Until recent years Indians were not eligible for King's Commissions, but a limited number can now obtain such commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service, promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

**Indian Officers**—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich are reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q V O L I), 1/14th Punjab Regiment, 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

### Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units—

Staff College, Quetta  
 Senior Officers' School, Belgaum  
 School of Artillery, Kakul  
 Equestrian School, Sangor  
 Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar  
 Army School of Physical Training, Ambala  
 Army Signal School, Poona  
 Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar  
 Army School of Education, Belgaum  
 Army School of Cookery, Poona  
 Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona  
 Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi  
 Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee

**Funil** (a funnel) Konk *phunel*, vern term *turbānī* (l us) —L-Hindust *phannel*, *fannel* —Beng. *phunnel* —Sinh *punīlaya*, vern term *kemiya* —Kan *phannāle*, vern term *lālīke* —Tet, Gal *funil*, vern term *lakūn mātān*

**Fusta** (a foist, a pinnace) Mal *fusta*<sup>1</sup>

[The English 'foist' is not derived, as one might have supposed, from the Port word which one meets with so frequently in the Portuguese chronicles, but, according to the *O E D*, from O Fr *fuste* adapted from the It *fusta*, fem, originally a log, piece of timber, from Lat *fustis*, 'a cudgel' The earliest mention of the word is by Caxton in *Paris and Venus* (1485) ]

? **Fuzil** (a steel with which to strike fire) Mal, Ach, Batt, Sund, Low-Jav, Mad, Bal *bedil* —Day *badil* —Mac *bādīlī* —Bug *bālīlī*

Dr Heyligers says that the interchange of *e* and *u* is frequent, and that *f* changing into *p*, the latter would easily be transformed into *b*, resulting in the form *bezil* or *besil*, the corruption of which would be *bedil*

## G

**Gage** (*arch*, gift over and above wages, bye-profits, pledges) Mal *gade*, pledge, *gāṇi*, stipend *Gādei*, *gādei-lan*, to pawn —Ach, Sund, Jav, Mac, Bug *gāṇi*, stipend<sup>1</sup>

? **Gago** (*adj*, stammering, us also as a substantive) Konk *gag* (*subst*), stammer,

<sup>1</sup> "They build other small boats for rowing, like *bargantins* or *fustas*" "Duarte Barbosa *Livro*, p 353 [Hak Soc, Vol II, p 105 "The *atalayas* (*q t*) were shore boats often used for patrolling the *fustas* made longer voyages, and were employed in the attack from Gujarāt on Lourenco D Almeida's ships at Chaul" Longworth Dames, *Barbosa*, Vol II, p 236 *Bargantins* were light rowing boats, drawing little water and suitable for coast work, they had no resemblance to the modern brigantine]

<sup>1</sup> "Two thousand cruzados on account of their salaries and *gagens* (perquisites)" Bocarro, p 490 [Cruzado was a Portuguese piece of money so called because of the cross (*cruz*) on it, and worth about two shillings and a half]

["The salaries, *gages*, and other interests of these as well as of the Fortresses were not only sufficient but even superfluous" Faria y Sousa *Asia Portuguesa*, III, p 578 ]

Pioneer regiments and Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

**Summary of India's Effort in the War** — In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are review

ed His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.

### Effectives, 1930

|  | Officers with King's Commissions | British other ranks | Indian Officers with Victoria Commissions | Indian other ranks | Clerks and other civilians | Followers | Indian reservists |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1  | 2                                | 3                   | 4   | 5                  | 6                          | 7         | 8                 |
| I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) | 4,119                            | 56,199              | 3,342                                     | 1,27,846           | (a)                        | 19,790    | 35,245            |
| II Staff (Inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services)   | 576                              | 461                 | 13  | 130                | 1,399                      | 544       |                   |
| III Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps)                                       | 116                              | 161                 | 14  | 111                | 67                         | 378       |                   |
| IV Educational Establishments  | 60                               | 159                 | 615                                       | 7                  | 301                        | 330       |                   |
| V Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in items I, II, and III)         | 425                              | 860                 | 292                                       | 14,249             | 1,326                      | 6,021     | 5,462             |
| VI Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)                    | 70                               | 594                 | 6   | 1,629              | 591                        | 194       |                   |
| VII Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)                             | 922                              | 870                 | 760                                       | 4,250              |                            | 4,592     | 4,760             |
| VIII Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)                         | 40                               | 4                   | 82  | 568                | 46                         | 90        | 122               |
| IX Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)                              | 34                               | 23                  | 28  | 195                | 47                         | 2,157     |                   |
| X Miscellaneous Establishments (Inclusive of Military Accounts Department)                                       | 309                              | 188                 | 135                                       | 620                | 5,770                      | 2,502     | 169               |
| XI Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments)   | 160                              | 409                 |   |                    | 12                         | 5         |                   |
| Total  | 6,541                            | 59,928              | 4,723                                     | 1,49,655           | 9,859                      | 37,913    | 41,546            |

(a) Included in column 7

\* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920 p 152, et seq



have *gág* ('stammer'), with some derivatives of the word, all in common use, and even more current than the vernacular terms. Onomatopoeia is improbable in the case, because onomatopoeic words of this kind are, as a rule, common to Konkani and Marathi. Might it have been imported from Portuguese or, rather, from Malay through the intervention of Portuguese?

It is useful to note that in the Portuguese spoken in Goa the word *cacoethe* is used in the sense of 'stammering'. This term does not appear in the *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, nor in the dictionary of Cândido de Figueiredo, but it is mentioned by old lexicographers, like Moraes, who says "*Cacoe-the* (from Lat *cacoethes*, from Gk *kalos* 'bad' and *êthos* 'custom') V *Cacheria* Bad bodily habit, like twisting the body, or similar movements or ugly gesticulations. An evil habit"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "*Cacoe-the*—Although this term may appear more scientific than common place, yet we have many times heard it, in the province of Minho (Portugal), used by persons who are illiterate." Cardinal Saravia, IX, p. 21

**Galão** (gold-lace) Konk *gālām*, vern term *zar pāṭī* — Tel, *galan* — Tet, Gal *galā*

**Galé** (galley) Mal *galey*, *galay* — Bug *gále*<sup>1</sup>

Can they have come from the Dutch *galer*?

**Galeão** (galleon) Mal *gal-yún*, | *gahong* | — Ar *galion*<sup>2</sup>

**Galeota** ("a small galley with one mast and with 15 or 20 benches a side, and one oar to each bench") Anglo-Ind *gallevat* — Ar *galitha*<sup>3</sup>

Fr José de Moura says that *galun* and *galuta* are Turkish words

[Sir J Campbell (*Bombay Gazetteer*, XIII, 417) states that *galbat*, a form of *gallevat*, was in use in Bombay to denote large foreign vessels, such as

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According to Marsden, *gagu*, in Malay, is the name of a small fish

<sup>1</sup> "An armada of three hundred sail, in which there were *galés*, *tancharas* (q v), *bantins*" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 1

*Bantim* (pl *bantins*) is a brigantine or a brig, the word is derived from the Malay *banting*, a two masted trading vessel. See *Glossario*

<sup>2</sup> "He gave a *Galeão* with plenty of munitions" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 5

<sup>3</sup> "He chartered a beautiful *Galeota*" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iii, 9



goose —Malag *gisa*, vern term, *vorombe*<sup>1</sup>

“*Angsa* and *gangsa* are the usual words, in the whole of the Archipelago, for goose, and they are evidently from the Sanskrit *hansa*” Rigg

Garça (heion) Kamb *cārsa*, *crāsa* —Siam *kra-sá*, *ka-sá*

Kambojan and Siamese have no *g* Cf Kambojan *casêt* = Fr *gazette*, Siam *lhru* = Sansk *guru* *khru* = Sansk *gri*

It appears that *cārsa*, *krasá* are corruptions of *gansa*, which is met with in the Malayo-Polynesian languages Moura gives ‘crane’ as the meaning of *carsa*

Garfo (a fork) Konk *gárph* (more us *kāntó*, lit ‘a thorn’) —Sinh *gárpua*, *gáip-pua*, *geipua*, *gáuppuva* —Malayal *lárpu* (us in Cochín) —Mal *gárfu*, *gárfu*, *lárpu* —Sund *gárfu*

[**Garopo** (a kind of sailing vessel from Malasia) Anglo-Ind *grab*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> “Peacocks, *ganços*, ducks, and all domestic fowls” Lucena, Bk X, ch 18

<sup>2</sup> [1552 “The fleet consisted of

The Portuguese word is from the Malay *gorap*, which, in its turn, is the Ar *ghurāb*, ‘a crow’, ‘a raven’ The Maiathi *guiāb*, a sailing vessel, also owes its origin to the very same Ar *ghurāb* ]

**Gasto** (expense) Konk *gást* (l us), vern terms *kharch*, *vech* More in use is *gāstár-karunk*, ‘to spend’, concurrently with the vern *kharchunk*, *sārunk*, ‘to spend’ —Sinh *gāstua*, honorarium, gratuity

**Gávea** (top sail) Guj, L-Hindust *gāví* —Mal *gávei* —Ar *qabia*<sup>1</sup>

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twenty four *lancharas* And six of these were very big, these we call in their language *garopos*” Castanheda, *História*, III, ch 151, cit in *Glossário* ]

[“It was found to be the fleet of Achem, of a hundred and more three masted galleys and fifty *gurabos*” Antonio Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 412 ]

[“On appearance of the *Desy* & **Grob** they (Seva Gi’s men) retreated again” Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, II, p 6 ]

[“An old *English* Master of a **Grab**, or small Vessel, *George Toach*, has frequently reported this Story to me” Ovington, *A Voyage to Surat* (O U P), 1929, p 158 ]

<sup>1</sup> “They used to take many fire spears and powder pots which they used to place on the *gaveas*” Gaspar Correia I, p 512

## THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time, and of late years in particular there have been several changes in its composition, the most recent being in the direction of strengthening it, owing to the disappearance of strength in the other squadrons of the Eastern Fleet. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, when the policy of withdrawal from Eastern waters was inaugurated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted and three cruisers were lent from

the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved. The battleship *Swiftsure* had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship, and a modern second class cruiser replaced the *Perseus*.

**The Squadron in 1931**—The composition of the Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows—

"*Effingham*" (Flag), Cruiser 9,770 tons, "*Emerald*," Cruiser, 7,550 tons, "*Enterprise*," Cruiser 7,550 Sloops "*Folkestone*," "*Hastings*," "*Fowey*," "*Shoreham*" and "*Bideford*," Special Service vessel "*Triad*" (Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf) Survey Ship "*Ormonde*"

The proportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is shown in the following table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details—

| Received from                              | Nature of Service   | Total   |
|--|---|---------|
|  |   | £       |
| India                                      | Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters .   | 100,000 |
|  | Indian Troop Service (on account of work performed by the Admiralty)  | 3,400   |
|  | Repayment on account of services rendered by His Majesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Persian Gulf | 61,000  |
| Australian Commonwealth Dominion of Canada | Contributions on account of liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Pensions of Men lent from the Royal Navy                      | 10,800  |
| Australian Commonwealth Do                 | Survey of the N W Coast of Australia  | 7,500   |
| Dominion of New Zealand                    | Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve   | 41,000  |
|  | Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of the Imperial Navy generally, also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve             | 100,000 |
| Union of South Africa                      | General maintenance of the Navy   | 85,000  |
| Newfoundland                               | Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve  | 3,000   |
|  | Total   | 415,800 |

## India's Marine Expenditure

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1896-7, the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid for the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. The expenditure amounts to nearly £400,000 annually.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Marine has been reorganised so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy. The R I M Ship "*Dalhousie*" has been reconditioned for use as a Depot Ship. Three of the R I M Ships have been reconditioned for use as sloops of war in the P I M. A fourth sloop for the reorganised service is under construction in England.

—Tet *gentru* —Gal. *gentru*,  
*sentru*

The word 'gentoo' is used at the present time only in Madras of the Telugu-speaking Hindus, and of their language. But formerly it had a very wide meaning, the first digest of Indian legislation, which was compiled under the orders of Warren Hastings and published in 1773, has the title *A Code of Gentoo Law*

[According to Yule, the reason why the term became thus specifically applied to the Telugu people is probably because, when the Portuguese arrived, the Telugu monarchy of Vijayanagara was dominant over a great part of the Peninsula. The officials were chiefly of Telugu race, and thus the people of this race, as the most important section of the Hindus, were *par excellence* the 'Gentiles' and their language the 'Gentile language'. This appears to be a very plausible view, because of the intimate political and commercial relations that existed between the Portuguese in Goa and the Vijayanagar sovereigns.]

Yule is led to believe that

the English form 'Gentoo' did not come into general use till late in the 17th century, whilst Longworth Dames (Intro *Duarte Barbosa*, p lxi) is of the opinion that in the 18th century 'Gentoo' was limited in its meaning to some of the lower castes in South India.

From *gentio*, the Portuguese formed *gentílico*<sup>1</sup> (*subst masc*) with the meaning 'language of the Hindus'. The word is used in the phrase *em gentílico* ('in the Hindu or vernacular language')]

**Geração** (generation) Konk *gerasámv*, vern terms *pīndkā*, *pilgī* —Tet, Gal *gerasā*.

**Gergelim** (the seed of *Sesamum indicum*) Mar, Hindust *gīnjālī* (trade name, according to *Hobson-Jobson*), vern terms *tīl*, *tīl* —Anglo-Ind *gingelr*, *gingelly*<sup>2</sup>

The word is of Arabic origin

<sup>1</sup> ["I had some notices published in *Gentílico* " *Apud* Julio Biker, *Collecção de Tratados*, viii, p 174, in *Glossario*]

<sup>2</sup> "They make much use of *gergelin* oil" Duarte Barbosa [Hak Soc, ed L Dames, Vol 1 p 13]

"Full of rice, oil, and *jerzillim*" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 478



they introduced it into India, and just as subsequently the word *banana* made its way into India, so likewise did *goraba* or *gorara*. But have *banana* and *goraba*, as a matter of fact, been introduced from Portuguese into Anglo-India and Indo-French? It appears that the Tamil *goyá* and the Telugu *gōvā* are for 'Goa' [An exact parallel of the Tam and Tel names is found in one of the Bengali names of the fruit *gōāchīphal*, which obviously means 'fruit from Goa'] See *pera* and *banana*<sup>1</sup>

[The guava tree is a native of South America now naturalised and largely cultivated throughout India. It was, in all probability, introduced into

this country by the Portuguese]

**Gola** (collar of a coat). Konk *gól*, vern term *galó* — Tam *golla*

**Goma** (gum) Konk *góm*, vern terms *ból*, *chik* — Tet *goma* — Jap *gomu* (perhaps from English) *Arabíya gomū*, gum Arabic

**Gorgoleta** ("an earthen and narrow-mouthed vessel, out of which the water runs and gurgles") Konk *guigu-lét*, vern term *kuzó* — Sinh *gurulétuva* — Anglo-Ind *goglet*, *guglet* — Mal *garalét* *bar-galét* — Mac Bug *guléta* — Tet *gorgoleta*,<sup>2</sup> *gargó*, vern term *dardón* — Gal *gorgoleta*<sup>1</sup>

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from *gorja*, an archaic term, meaning 'throat' and the pitcher perhaps gets its name from the gurgling sound made in the throat when the water poured out of it into the mouth is drunk, as Indians do, without touching the spout with their lips. Linschoten (Hak Soc, Vol I, p 207) and

<sup>1</sup> Some of the Indian languages give the guava the name 'jambo'

[The Port form *goraba* is derived from *quayaba* by which name the fruit was known in Brazil and from where it was introduced into India. The name *pera* ('pear'), which the Portuguese first gave it because of its resemblance to that fruit, has its counterpart in the Hindustani name for the guava *āmṛūd* (Pers), which means a pear'. In Gujarat the fruit is also called *jam*, and *jāmṛūd*, the latter, perhaps, a combination of *jam* and *āmṛūd*]

<sup>2</sup> "Because we threw among them many pots and *gorgoletas* containing powder" João Ribeiro *Fatalidade historica*, Bk II, ch 25

## Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country. The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till October. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* or Monsoon and the *Rabi* or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive crops. Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N.E. monsoon, here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, viz., mid-summer, and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period, though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot countries.

**Soils**—Four main soil types can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burmah.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring, broadly speaking there

are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

**Agricultural Capital and Equipment**—India is a country of small holdings and the commonest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions. Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing buildings, or implements. Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high. Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years. There are now 73,000 Agricultural Credit Societies in British India with some 2,400,000 members and a working capital exceeding 26½ crores of rupees. Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable if applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift.

**Equipment**—Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe. In those tracts where irrigation is from wells, bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest. His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property.

**Implements** are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. The introduction of iron ploughs has made much progress in the last few years and many hundred thousands are now in use. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller, and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator.

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the *balhar*, a simple form of broad shape plough. Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *lodal* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his feet in digging, and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe. Of harvesting machinery there is none, grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind. Simple reapers and winnowers are slowly coming into use in the wheat tracts. The larger iron ploughs are now a familiar sight in certain black soil areas and the use of other improved implements is growing.



**Granada** ('grenade, bomb')  
Konk *garnál*, *garnêl* — Mar ,  
Hindust *garnál* — Tul *gar-*  
*nalū*<sup>1</sup>

? **Granadeiro** (grenadier)  
Hindust *garandíl* — Tel *gar-*  
*andílu*<sup>2</sup>

? **Grande** (big) Pid-Engl  
*galanti*, *ka-lan-ti*

It appears more probable that the source is Portuguese rather than English (from 'grand') The change from *r* to *l* and from *d* to *t* is normal

**Grão** (grain) Konk *grámv* (weight) — Anglo-Ind *gram*, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, Linn<sup>3</sup>

[ "This word (gram) is properly the Portuguese *grão*,

<sup>1</sup> "For only in this (company of grenadiers) consists our defence, and in the awe they inspire in them, the dread these barbarians have of the new granadas being something extraordinary" (1728) *O Chronistade Tisuary*, I, p 52

<sup>2</sup> "But, more than in any other part, in this province (of Bassein and Damaun) there is the need of a company of granadeiros, which ought never to withdraw from here except in case of necessity" *Ibid*

<sup>3</sup> ["These serais are generally noble monuments of individual bounty, and were in ancient times liberally endowed and furnished supplies of gram, mill to the traveller" Hobert, *Narrative*, (1828), p 303]

re 'grain', but it has been specially appropriated to that kind of vetch (*Cicer arietinum*, L) which is the most general grain- (rather pulse-) food of horses all over India, called in Hindustani *chanā* "Hobson-Jobson The Portuguese formerly called the above vetch *grão de cavalo* ('vetch for horses') and not merely *grão*, it is smaller than the kind grown in the Iberic Peninsula At the time when the Portuguese took Goa they found that *mungo*, the Hindust *mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*), was used there as horse-feed]

**Graxa** (blackening for boots)  
Konk *gras* — Tet *gracha*

**Grosso** (big, thick) Mal  
*grosso*, dense, thick (Haex)

**Grude** (glue) Konk *gurvíd*, vern terms *pánk*, *chikaṭvan*, *lhal* — Tet *grúdi*, vern terms *reten*, *dámei*

**Guarda** (guard) Konk *gurvád* — Mar *gārdi*, *gāddi* *Gārdār*, "insurrectionary tumult amongst foot-soldiers, and hence tumult, confusion, uproar, more generally" (Molesworth) — Guj *gārdi*, *gaddi* — Hindust *qā-rad* — Khas *garod*, *larod* —

...the ... of the ... available ... quality are ... Northern India ... the mark of the Agricultural ... wheat ... over 2 ... of the annual production of ... always consumed in the ... exports has been ... of a new ... The crop is generally grown ... except in the conservation of ... after a summer fallow and, largely on the conservation of ... are from the previous monsoon ... and February are generally ... rainfall in these ... with a diminution ... 2 to 4 waterings ... On irrigated land the crop is generally ... given. The crop is generally ... in March and April and the threshing ... on up till the end of May ... the surplus crop is bought up ... no time is lost in ... as other ... is sufficiently ... The total area under im-

Rice is the most important crop in the country, especially in the Ganges valley. It is grown in two main seasons, the Kharif and the Rabi. The Kharif season is from June to September, and the Rabi season is from October to March. Rice is generally grown in small plots, and the yield is high. The quality of the rice is good, and it is a staple food for the people. The area under rice is about 1,000,000 acres. The yield is about 1,000,000 tons. The value is about 1,000,000,000 rupees. The rice is exported to other countries, and it is a major source of income for the country.

Let us now consider the other crops. The most important of these are the millets, the pulses, and the oilseeds. The millets are grown in the dry areas of the country, and they are a staple food for the people. The pulses are grown in the wet areas, and they are a source of protein. The oilseeds are grown in the dry areas, and they are a source of oil. The area under these crops is about 1,000,000 acres. The yield is about 1,000,000 tons. The value is about 1,000,000,000 rupees. These crops are also exported to other countries, and they are a major source of income for the country.

Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two thirds of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total output in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain extraneous quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Macaroni wheats amongst them.

The millets constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the great millet, and Bajra the small millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*). Generally speaking the Jowar requires better land than the Bajra and the quality of the soil. Neither for Jowar nor Bajra is manure usually applied though Jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and to it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *Arhar* is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*. Reference should be made to Groundnuts which though of modern introduction now forms an important leguminous oil seed crop in Madras and Bombay, and to a less extent in other provinces and an important article of export.

Wilkinson, | disseminated by the Portuguese Yule and Burnell, however, say that the word appears to have come primarily from the South of India, where in Telugu *gudangi*, in Tamil *kudangu*, signify 'a place where goods lie,' from *kidu*, 'to lie' It appears in Sinhalese also as *gudāma* It is a fact that many common Malay and Javanese words are Tamil, or only to be explained by Tamil Free intercourse between the Coromandel Coast and the Archipelago is very ancient, and when the Portuguese first appeared at Malacca they found there numerous settlers from S India

**Guisado** (*subst*, ragout, stew) Konk *gizád*, vern terms *pakvan* —Tet *gizádu*

**Guitarra** (guitar) Konk *qitán*, vern term *vīnó* —Sinh *kittárama* —Mal *getéra* Also found in the same form in the Port dialect of Malacca —Ar *qitán*

The original of the Arabic word is by some referred to Greek

**Guloso** (gourmand) Mal *gulójo*

## H

**Hábita.** See *ábita*

**Hábito** (in the meaning of 'habit of a monk, soutane') Beng *ābdú* (us among the Christians) —Jap *abito* (obs)

**Harpa** (harp) Konk *árp* —Bug *arapa*, which Matthes derives from the Dutch *harp*

**Harmónio** (harmonium) Konk, Tet *ārmónyu*

**Herdar** (to inherit) Konk *erđár-karunk* —Tet *érda*, vern term *hétan*

**Hissope** (hyssop) Konk *isóp* —Beng *isopa* —<sup>2</sup> Sinh *hisop* (perhaps from English) —Tam *isopei*

**História**, (history) Konk *istóri*, vern terms *kathá* or *kanthá*, *charitr*, *itihās* —Mal, Jav, Mad *setóri* (also used in the sense of 'a cabal, machination') —High-Jav *setanton* —Sund *stóri* —Tet, Gal *istóri*, "anarchy, contention, controversy, debate, misunderstanding, disorder, discord, dispute, dissension, disturbance, rising, litigation, riot, scuffle, law-suit, wrangling, quarrel" (Raphael das Doies)<sup>1</sup> —<sup>2</sup> Malag *historia* —Ar *usthúra*

<sup>1</sup> "Forbes claims that in the island



lark, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, Temm, and also *Pyrhalauda grisea*, Scopoli) Anglo-Ind, Indo-Fr *ortolan*

Litré derives *ortolan* from "old Fr *hortelan*, a gardener" But the application of the term to Indian birds must be due to the Portuguese [The name of the bird in Hindi is *bangel* or *bageri*]

**Hospital** (hospital) Konk *ospítal*, *ispatál* (influenced by English) —Sinh *ispiritale* —Malayal, Tel, Kan, Tul *āspatiri* —Tet, Gal *ispiritál* —| Turk *isspitálıya* |

*Espental* and *espetel* are used in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon In Alentejo (Portugal) are found the forms *espital*, *espetel*, *espiritel*<sup>1</sup>

**Hóstia** (host, consecrated wafer) Konk *óst* —Beng *ostí* —Tam, Kan *óstu* —Tet, Gal *óstia* —Jap *óstiya*

## I

**Igreja** (church) Konk *ıgraz*, *ıgarz* —Hindi *gırjá* *Badá gırja* (lit 'a big church'),

<sup>1</sup> "For the expenses of the *espiritall* (hospital)" Simão Botelho, p 23

a cathedral —Hindust *gırjá* (us only in the north of India)<sup>1</sup> —Or *gırjá* —Beng *gırjá*, *gırjá* *Vadgırjá*, a cathedral *Gırjāvishaya*, ecclesiastical —Ass *gırjá*, Catholic worship *Gırjághar* (lit 'house of the church'), a church —Punj *gırjá* The Neo-Aryan terms are *devúl*, *devasthan*, *devmandiri* —Tul *ıgreje* —Anglo-Ind *gırja* —Garo *gırja* —Khas *lırja* —Mal *ıgresia* (Haex), *gréja*, *gırja* *Búrung* *gréja*, a sparrow —Sund *gréja*, *gırja* *Manúk* *gréja*, a sparrow —Jav *gréjô*, *gırjô*, *garınjô* —Mad *gréjô*, *gırjô* —Mac, Bug *garéja* —Mol *gréja* —Tet, Gal

<sup>1</sup> [The following incident, quoted in *Hobson-Jobson* (s v *gırja*), has an interest of its own, apart from the philological —"It is related that a certain Maulvi, celebrated for the power of his curses, was called upon by his fellow religionists to curse a certain church built by the English in close proximity to a *Masjid*. Anxious to stand well with them, and at the same time not to offend his English rulers, he got out of the difficulty by cursing the building thus

'Gırjâ ghar ! Gırjâ ghar ! Gırjâl' (ı e) 'Fall down, house ! Fall down, house ! Fall down !' or simply

'Church house' Church-house' Church !'" W J D'Gruyter, in *Panjab Notes and Queries*, II, 125]

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

over by  
Institute

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the universal representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 10 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, the Government had decided to substitute an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs had been paid in 1920-21, and Rs. 15 lakhs were to be paid in 1921-22.

from Guinea, and this is also the view of Skeat (*Etymological Dictionary*, and *Notes on English Etymology*) who definitely mentions that the name of the tuber originally came from Benin, on the West African coast. This, he thinks, is settled by a passage in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, in which a voyage made by Master James Welsh in 1588 is described<sup>1</sup>. The *O. E. D.*, however, says that the ultimate origin is uncertain. For other derivations of the word, see Watt (*The Comm Prod of India* (1908), p. 496, s. *Dioscorea*].

**Injustiça** (injustice) Konk *injustis*, vern terms *anít*, *anyáy*—Tet *injustisa*, vern term *aáti*.

**Inocência** (innocence) Konk *inosems* (I us), vern terms *anaparádh*, *nimalpan*,

<sup>1</sup> ["Their (of the people of Benin) bread is a kind of roots they call it *inamli*, and when it is well sodden I would leave our bread to eat of it, it is pleasant in eating, and light of digestion the roote thereof is as bigge as a man's arme. Our men upon fish dayes had rather eate the rootes with oyle and vinegar, then to eate good stockfish." Hakluyt, *Voyages* (1904), Vol VI, p. 457.]

*nentēpan*—Tet *inosénsi*, vern term *la sála*.

**Instrumento** (tool, musical instrument). Konk *instru-ment*, vern terms *āspáv*, *yantí*, *vāzantr*—Tet *instru-méntu*.

**Inteiro** (entire, whole) Mal *intero* (Haex), *intéru*, *enteiro*, *entéro*, *antéro*, vern terms *sagolla*, *samuványa*—Sund *antéro*—Jav *antéro* *Sa-antéro*, *soantéioné*, wholly entire.

**Intenção** (intention) Konk *intemsámv*, vern terms *man*, *yogan*, *bháv*—Gal *intensā*.

**Irmão** (brother) Konk *irmámv*, elder brother, vern terms *dādá*, *báb* (not used by the Christians of Goa), also used as an honorific suffix to names of persons older than the speaker, as for instance *Anton-irmámv*, *Pedru irmamv* (lit. 'Anthony brother, Peter brother')—Beng *irmāñ* (us among the Christians)—Jap *iruman*, a friar. See *mana*.

## J

**Jaca** (the tree called by botanists *Artocarpus integrifolia*, and its fruit) Anglo-

[illegible]

for the Government in agriculture and animal husbandry. It is also the only body for the award of degrees and diplomas conferred by animal husbandry and veterinary power ever accepted by the Government. At a price of Rs. 2,00,000 the Government has to buy any individual or firm for the establishment of satisfactory small power plant or machine mill which had been existing in the Government. Post at its first thing was considered and dropped. On the 16th of February, the Government Policy and the Government of the Government of a professional and a professional of the Government of India and John's office among animals of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, University of Agriculture and the Government of India. The Government Policy decided that the Sugar Bureau of India should be transferred to the control of the Imperial Council of Agriculture and it is to be taken over with effect from April 1st, 1931 when it will be transferred to Cawnpore and placed in charge of the Council of Sugar Technology. The Council of the Advisory Board that a Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence in India should be established under the Council was accepted by one of the Extraction Summaries and publication of material on the research and experimental work carried out by the Imperial and the Council of Agricultural Research in India.



The immediate source-word is the Malavalam *chakkarā* (cf *jaca* = *chakka*), which is connected with the Sanskrit *śaṅkarā* through the intervention of the Neo-Aryan forms *śākaṇ*, *sākaṇ*, *sākhar*. Refined sugar goes by the name of *pan-chasāra* in Malayalam.

[The quotations above from Fitch and Terry will show what confused notions they had about 'jagri' and the way it was prepared.]

**Jalapa** (jalap root) Konk *zulab* — Kan *Tul julāb* — Jap *jarapa*. Perhaps imported directly from English in the last mentioned language.

The word *jalap* comes from *Xalapa* a Mexican city.

In the sense of evacuation of the bowels in general and of a purgative Mar, Guj, Beng *julab* — Hindust, Ar *julab* or *jullāb* (Port *julepo*, *julep*) — Khas *julap*. This is derived from the Pers *gul* 'rose' and *ab*, 'water'.

In Konkani, Kanarese, and Tulu there has probably been a shifting of meaning in consequence of the phonetic similarities of the two words.

**Janela** (window) Konk

*zanél*, vern term *khidki* (l us in Goa) —? Hindust *ghilmil* — Beng *jānālā*, *janālā* — Ass *jalangan* —? Sindh *ghimiri* — Sinh *janélaya janéle*, vern terms *kavaluva*, *sīme-dura*. *Janēlatiraya*, a window-curtain, a window-blind. Tam *jānālā*, *jannal* *Jannal-pinnal*, window-blind, (fig) confused, intricate — Malayal *janel*, *chenel*, *chenārel*, *janavātil*, vern terms *chālakam* — Tel *janalu* —? Anglo-Ind *jillmill*, Venetian shutters — Mal *janēla*, *janalā*, *jinelā*, *jandēla*, *jindēla*, vern term *tingkap* — Sund *jandēla* — Jav *jendélō*, *jindélō* — Mad *jindélō* — Bal *jendēla*, *gendēla* — Mac, Bug *jandēla* — Tet *janela*, *janela* — Gal *janela*.

[With regard to the Anglo-Ind *jill-mill*, Yule also makes an alternative suggestion that it might be the Hindi *ghilmilā* which seems to mean 'sparkling', and to have been applied to some kind of gauze. Possibly this may have been used for blinds, and thence transferred to shutters. This is also, according to Crooke, the view of Platts (*A Dict of Urdū, Classical Hindī, and English*)]

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1929-30 IN EACH PROVINCE.

| Provinces                           | Total Area<br>Sown | AREA IRRIGATED |           |             |              |                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
|                                     |                    | By Canals      |           | By<br>Tanks | By<br>Wells, | Other<br>Sources |
|                                     |                    | Government     | Private   |             |              |                  |
|                                     | Acres              | Acres          | Acres     | Acres       | Acres        | Acres            |
| Madras                              | 39,200,571         | 3,777,795      | 274,059   | 3,368,735   | 1,415,737    | 494,217          |
| Bombay                              | 14,212,957         | 3,371,045      | 79,781    | 125,868     | 639,482      | 248,145          |
| Bengal ..                           | 27,822,500         | 59,375         | 176,577   | 869,048     | 37,620       | 276,173          |
| United Provinces                    | 42,279,491         | 3,325,138      | 24,165    | 63,871      | 5,610,554    | 1,983,308        |
| Punjab ..                           | 10,954,237         | 10,648,454     | 797,244   | 35,212      | 4,018,882    | 143,837          |
| Burma                               | 18,620,944         | 610,516        | 268,006   | 197,619     | 21,974       | 338,931          |
| Bihar and Orissa                    | 30,357,900         | 857,902        | 914,819   | 1,595,523   | 567,679      | 1,383,881        |
| Central Provinces &<br>Berar        | 27,297,317         | *              | 887,765   | *           | 113,564      | 40,858           |
| Assam                               | 6,135,359          | 10,727         | 263,596   | 1,429       | 33           | 279,144          |
| North-West Frontier<br>Province ..  | 2,895,266          | 388,064        | 408,613   | ..          | 81,078       | 94,791           |
| Ajmer-Merwara and<br>Munpur Pargana | 456,100            | .              | .         | 36,343      | 110,519      | .                |
| Cooch .. ..                         | 138,828            | 2,295          | .         | 1,308       | ..           | ..               |
| Delhi ..                            | 210,532            | 40,541         | ..        | 3,199       | 35,028       | ..               |
| Total                               | 260,690,942        | 23,072,885     | 3,654,655 | 6,298,155   | 12,702,146   | 5,282,285        |

\* Included under private canals

There is another word *jan-jada* [in Anglo-Ind *jançada*], of Malabar origin, which denotes a guide in the Nair country who escorted and guarded travellers from one place to another <sup>1</sup> See under *Naire*

[This word too is from *shangādam* and its application to the Nair guides is derived from the ideal of the moral bond, close and indissoluble, between the guide and his employer]

**Jantar** (archaic form *gentar*, to dine) Mal *sentar* (Haex) — Tet *jantar*

**Jaqueta** (jacket) Konk *jākēt* — L-Hindust *jāket* — Jap *jaketsu* Hepburn mentions *chokki* as derived from the English 'jacket' <sup>2</sup>

**Jarra** (a jar) Konk *jár*,

<sup>1</sup> "A stranger requiring help in going from one part to another against robbers or highway men, when he comes across a Nair asks him to be his *jangadā*, and for this service he gives him some money and, taking him as his *jangada*, goes perfectly secure without anybody troubling him" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, vii, 14

<sup>2</sup> "Men with gilt halberds wearing *jaquetas* of black velvet" Gaspar Corrêa, I, p 533

vern terms *barní*, *kundí* — Tet *jara*, vern term *tóos* — Gal *jara*

**Jaspe** (jasper) Mal *jaspe*, *jasbe*

Dutch has *jaspis*

**Jejuar** (to fast) Konk *jinvár* (*subst m*), a fast Cf *jogar*, *casar*, *pintar*, *pagar* The vern terms are *upás* (starvation), *ekbhakt* (ecclesiastical fast) *Jinvár dhanuk*, to fast

The nasal of *jinvár* is due to the Goa-Portuguese word *jenjuar* The *e* after *j* becomes sometimes softened into *i* Cf *gentio* The second *j* was absorbed by the nasal and was the cause of the *u* being changed into the consonant *v*

**Jejum** (a fast) Tet *jɨɨɨm*, *dindum* — Gal *jɨɨɨm*, *jɨɨm*, to fast — Jap *jejun* (arch)

**Jibão** (doublet, a kind of waistcoat) Konk *zubámv*, vern terms *jhubó*, *dagló* —

<sup>2</sup> Bug *júmba* — Jap *jiban*, | *juban*, 'shirt' | <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "They wear a *jibão* of coloured satin" Castanheda, I, 91

"A *jubão* of rose coloured satin, very short, and lined with blue taffeta" Gaspar Correia, II, p. 371

## CROPS IRRIGATED \*

| Provinces                         | Wheat            | Other cereals and pulses | Sugar cane.      | Other food crops | Cotton           | Other Non-food crops | Total             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                                   | Acres            | Acres                    | Acres            | Acres            | Acres            | Acres                | Acres.            |
| Madra . . .                       | 4 00             | 1,191,757                | 94,140           | 278,446          | 208,009          | 482,807              | 11,059,609        |
| Bombay .. .                       | 21,740           | 270,700                  | 60,317           | 196,362          | 355,528          | 515,576              | 4,894,940         |
| Central . . .                     | 1,394            | 60,728                   | 1,584            | 135,091          | 2,300            | 41,468               | 1,598,980         |
| United Provinces . .              | 11 22            | 2 410,007                | 1 034 021        | 429,607          | 503,707          | 372,074              | 12 140,139†       |
| Punjab . . .                      | 5 12 2           | 1 391,478                | 256,256          | 276,417          | 2 058,691        | 3,383,811            | 15,507,954        |
| Burma .. .                        | 250              | 2,728                    | 1,700            | 67,630           | 75               | 18,341               | 1,505,628         |
| Bihar and Orissa                  | 62 37            | 1,058 262                | 131,908          | 135,533          | 2 041            | 130,674              | 5,400,898         |
| Central Provinces and Berar . .   | 212              | 2,184                    | 20 366           | 71,331           | 100              | 6 924                | 1,042,177         |
| Assam .. .                        |                  | 80                       |                  | 1,800            |                  | 100                  | 554,920           |
| North-West Frontier Province      | 267,881          | 28,884                   | 50,710           | 29,376           | 16,277           | 116,052              | 974,500           |
| Ajmer-Merwara and Maunpur Pargana | 29 968           | 17,852                   | 162              | 10,463           | 26 824           | 9,174                | 152,456           |
| Coorg .. .                        | .                | ..                       | ..               |                  |                  | .                    | 3,663             |
| Delhi .. .                        | 1,683            | 7,012                    | 2,556            | 6,353            | 2,485            | 13,162               | 78,768            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>1,250,072</b> | <b>6,462,917</b>         | <b>1,691,465</b> | <b>1,638,749</b> | <b>3,206,049</b> | <b>5,000,163</b>     | <b>54,923,531</b> |

\* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

† Includes 35,900 acres for which details are not available

'game in general,' like *khel* in Neo-Aryan languages), game of chance *Jūdādi*, *jūdādikōn* *juddan*, gambler *Jūdādu*, *jūā-vīlayādu*, to gamble

Malayal *chūdu-kali* (*kali*, 'game in general'), *chūdādum*, game of chance *Chūdāduka*, *chūdu-kalike*, to gamble *Chūdālī*, *chūdūkāian*, gambler<sup>1</sup>

Tel *jūādamu*, game *Jūādamādu*, to gamble *Jūādari*, gambler

Kan *jugāru*, *jūru*, game of chance *Jugāru ādu*, *jūjādu* (*ādu*, 'game in general'), to gamble *Jūjugāra*, *jugāru ādurava*, *jūjāduvava*, *jūjunega*, gambler *Jūjuna pade*, set of players or gamblers *Jūjuna lōli* fighting-cock

Tul *jugāry*, *jugārī*, *jugārīgobbunāya* gambler *Jugārīgobbun* to gamble

Gar *joa* game of chance, *Joā lala* to gamble

Khas *jurari*, game of chance, gambler

Mal *jogar* game of draughts *Ber-jogar*, to play with draughts what is played with

draughts *Juvāra*, expert in the game, especially, of cock-fighting *Jūdi*, game of dice, game of chance *Ber-jūdi*, to gamble, gambler — Ach, Jav *jūdi* — Batt *jūdi*, game of chance *Eijūdi*, to play for money, to play with dice, to bet 'Njudiken, to lose in a game of chance *Perjūdin*, gaming-house Day *judo*, lot, destiny Mac, Bug *jugarā*, to gamble<sup>1</sup>

Tet *jūga*, *dūka*, *dōka*, *yōka* to gamble, game of chance vern term *halimar* — Gal *jūga*, to gamble, also game

Molesworth derives the Marathi *juva* from the Hindustani *jūā*, which Shakespear derives from the Sansk *yuga* (Lat

<sup>1</sup> The game of *tabulas* ('backgammon') was introduced into India by the Portuguese. In Konkani *tab* is 'dice' *Tablancho khēl* is 'game of dice' *Tablār* is 'backgammon board'

"He found Ruy Dias, seated in the forepart of the ship, playing tauolas with the Captain Jorge Fogaça" Gaspar Correia, II, p 116 "He was playing tauolas for heavy stake which all of them used to win from him" Id p 284 "Manoel Falcão ordered that they should go to him and play a game of tauolas, which they often used to do" (in the Moluccas) Diogo do Couto, Dec IV 113

<sup>1</sup> Malayalam does not retain, as a rule the soft initial sounds of foreign vocables and changes *g*, *j*, *d*, into *l*, *ch*, *t* *p*

AREA UNDER COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Oil-seeds

|                                   | Groundnut | Cotton    | Castor    | Other Oil-seeds | Total Oil-seeds |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Madras                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Bombay                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Bengal                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| United Provinces                  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Punjab                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Bihar and Orissa                  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Central Provinces and Berar       | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Assam                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| North West Frontier Province      | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Coorg                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| Delhi                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |
| TOTAL                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000       | 4,000,000       |

Fibre

|                                   | Cotton    | Jute      | Other fibres | Total Fibres |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Madras                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Bombay                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Bengal                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| United Provinces                  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Punjab                            | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Bihar and Orissa                  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Central Provinces and Berar       | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Assam                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| North West Frontier Province      | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Ajmer Merwara and Manipur Pargana | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Coorg                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| Delhi                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |
| TOTAL                             | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000    | 3,000,000    |

\* Area under sugarcane-growing plants other than  
 † Revised to 238,000 Acres by the Director

Nala, one of the oldest and most beautiful in the *Mahābhārata*. The *Yajurveda* ironically calls confirmed gamblers 'pillars of the gaming-house', *sabhāsthānu*. Sir Arthur Macdonell observes that the principal social recreation of men in Vedic times, when they came together, was the game of dice which were made from the nuts of [the Vibhīdaka tree] *Terminalia bellerica*. The moralists of that age held dice, wine, and wrath as the principal causes of sin. And *Manu* prohibits gaming, even as a pastime, and desires that the king should mete out to the gambler corporal punishment.

It is probable that the Portuguese introduced new games, and that either they or their descendants popularised the game of dice which had fallen into disuse, thanks to civil and religious legislation. The word *dado* ('dice') has been adopted in Konkani, Sinhalese, Malay, Javanese, and Sundanese.<sup>1</sup>

The Sansk *dyuta* could also

have been corrupted into *jūda* or *jūdi*. Cf Konk *uzó* 'fire', from Prakrit *viṣṇu*, Sansk *vidyut*, which also gave *viz*, 'lightning-bolt', in Marathi and Konkani. And *Bisnāgar* or *Bisnaga*, of the old Portuguese chroniclers, is a corruption of *Vijayanagara* ('City of Victory') or of *Vidyānagara* ('City of Wisdom'), both names being applied to the capital of Narsinga.

It appears that the Sinhalese *sūdu* is in place of *jūdu* in the other languages and is derived from the Portuguese word. The Malayal *chūdu* does not present great difficulty. Cf *chenel chenarel* from Port *janela* ('a window'), side by side with *janel*. Cf also the Port *jaca* from the Malayal *chakka jagra*, from the Malayal *chakkara*, Sansk *śaṅkarā*.

| Joia (jewel) Anglo-Ind *joy* "This seems from the quotation to have been used on the west coast for 'jewel'."<sup>1</sup> *Hobson-Jobson* |

<sup>1</sup> [1810—"The vanity of parents sometimes leads them to dress their children, even while infants, in this manner, which affords a temptation

<sup>1</sup> See Lucena Bk. III, ch. 12

**IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, FURNACEMENT & DRAINAGE  
PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN IRRIGATION WORKS, 1920-30**

| Provinces  | MILEAGE IN OPERATION |                | Area Irrigated | Total Capital Outlay | Gross Receipts | Working Expenses | NET REVENUE |                              | Interest on Capital | Net Profit  |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
|  | Main Canals          | Distributaries |                |                      |                |                  | Amount      | Percentage on Capital Outlay |                     |             |
| Productive Irrigation Works                            | Miles                | Miles          | Acres          | Rs                   | Rs             | Rs               | Rs          | Rs                           | Rs                  | Rs          |
|  | Madras               | 1,731          | 9,009          | 2,335,822            | 11,05,00,988   | 1,42,10,840      | 52,43,794   | 89,67,046                    | 7 70                | 43,94,247   |
|  | Bombay               | 5,008          | 154            | 2,398,160            | 18,05,11,569   | 55,93,054        | 25,27,702   | 20,65,352                    | 1 29                | 28,94,221   |
|  | United Provinces     | 2,372          | 12,133         | 1,098,136            | 21,23,98,740   | 1,94,49,171      | 60,12,409   | 1,25,36,762                  | 5 00                | 16,890      |
|  | Punjab               | 1,258          | 16,317         | 12,577,860           | 32,34,31,592   | 6,83,20,613      | 2,44,93,455 | 4,40,27,158                  | 13 61               | 1,24,02,047 |
|  | Burma                | 302            | 800            | 105,322              | 7,05,85,897    | 22,62,727        | 20,13,190   | 2,49,528                     | 1 21                | 7,08,874    |
| N.W.F. Province  | 47                   | 186            | 209,425        | 7,17,9,653           | 10,75,333      | 4,30,090         | 6,45,333    | 8 74                         | 2,50,283            | 1,50,516    |
|  | Total                | 11,511         | 18,519         | 22,081,790           | 84,53,01,710   | 11,11,11,738     | 4,20,20,759 | 6,84,90,979                  | 8 10                | 2,92,58,887 |
| Unproductive Irrigation Works                          | Miles                |                |                |                      |                |                  |             |                              |                     | Net loss    |
|  | Madras               | 717            | 661            | 171,005              | 1,01,87,025    | 8,07,085         | 4 35,619    | 3,71,466                     | 0 92                | 13,37,195   |
|  | Bombay               | 2,910          | 1,831          | 1,084,137            | 12,78,41,057   | 42,00,801        | 33 41,074   | 8 59,727                     | 0 07                | 41,11,411   |
|  | United Provinces     | 70             | 275            | 64,830               | 84,92,053      | 2 10,927         | 2 35,740    | -4 813                       |                     | 2 79,156    |
|  | Punjab               | 1,017          | 1,030          | 584,235              | 3,11,35,509    | 10,55,817        | 10,12,949   | 42,868                       | 0 14                | 10,98,899   |
|  | Burma                | 110            | 531            | 221,715              | 50,82,420      | 11,51,152        | 19,16,981   | 7,96,820                     | 2 05                | 6,12,037    |
|  | Central Provinces    | 705            | 2 733          | 883,125              | 1,66,31,139    | 8,09,107         | 5 77,408    | 3 41,899                     | 2 05                | 20,47,897   |
|  | N.W.F. Province      | 117            | 2 696          | 32,661               | 6 27,74,125    | 18,00,315        | 21 93,423   | 10 66,892                    | 2 05                | 20 40,488   |
|  | Orissa               | 1 8            | 403            | 209,000              | 4 27,8 207     | 8 80,482         | 11 95,737   | -3 09 2 5                    | 1 33                | 7 44,152    |
|  | Total                | 10             | 71             | 21,720               | 21,08,594      | 0 21,487         | 6 28,201    | 23 306                       | 0 66                | 1 11,148    |
|  |                      |                |                |                      | 13,31,823      | 1 18,291         | 91 988      | 29 960                       | 0 62                | 1 23,143    |
| Total  | 6,052                | 11,180         | 1,986,782      | 38 62,72,108         | 1,41,86,777    | 1,16 76,250      | 2 51,07,507 | 0 05                         | 1,41 5 383          |             |
| Navigation, Drainage, Furnacement and Irrigation Works |                      |                |                |                      |                |                  |             |                              |                     | Profit      |
|  |                      |                |                |                      |                |                  |             |                              |                     | Loss        |
| Navigation, Drainage, Furnacement and Irrigation Works |                      |                |                |                      |                |                  |             |                              |                     | Profit      |
|  |                      |                |                |                      |                |                  |             |                              |                     | Loss        |

Note: The above figures are only for works for which capital accounts are maintained on the basis of receipts relating to the works. (Commercial concerns)



[The Port *lacre* and its other variants *laca*, and *alacre* is the Sansk *lāksā* or *īāksā* which became in Prakrit *lakḥa* and in Hindi *lākh* from which the Anglo-Ind 'lac' is apparently derived. No form with the *l*, as there is in Portuguese, can be traced in any Indian language, and we must therefore conclude that the Portuguese form is directly responsible for the above English and Anglo-Indian words]

Garcia da Orta (Col XXIX) was perhaps the first European who critically examined and described lac in India, and Watt (*The Comm Prod of India*, p 1054) says that he gives the properties and uses of both the dye and the resin in such detail that the passage may be quoted as from the pen of a 20th instead of 16th century writer]

Ladainha (litany) Konk  
*ladin* —Tet, Gal *ladainha*

Lagarto (alligator) Anglo-  
Ind *alligator* —Mal *laqartu* <sup>1</sup>

div to a Moorman that cuts all sorts of Stones, except Diamonds, with a certain Wheel made of Lacre "Ir er Fa India, Hak Soc, Vol I p 84]

<sup>1</sup> There are also in this kingdom

[The Port word, which is the same as the Spanish, is itself a corruption of the Lat *lacerta*, 'a lizard'. The prefix *al* or, *el* bespeaks Spanish influence. The early European writers, both Portuguese and English, used the terms 'alligator' and 'crocodile' promiscuously often, when they describe the alligator, they refer to it as being very much like the crocodile of the Nile]

(of Cananor) in some of the big rivers, very large lagartos which devour men" Duarte Barbosa, p 344 [Hak. Soc, Vol II, p 83 Longworth Dames translates *lagartos* as lizards (which is etymologically correct) but notes that the word refers to crocodiles. For the various forms which this word took in the writings of the old chroniclers, see *Hobson Jobson*]

"All along this River there were a great many lagartos, which might more properly be called Serpents" Fernão Pinto, *Peregrinação*, ch xiv [in Cogan's tr 17]

"Very big largartos which in form and nature are just the crocodiles of the Nile" João de Barros, Dec I, iii, 8

"In which there are so many lagartos that, at times, they overturn little boats and get hold of the passengers" Gaspar Correia, II

["In this place I have seen very great alligartos (which we call in English crocodiles), seven yards long" Master Antonio Knivet, in *Purchas*, iv 1228, cit in *Hobson Jobson*]

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

|   | 1923-24     | 1924-25     | 1925-26     | 1926-27                      | 1927-28                      | 1928-29                      | 1929-30                      |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | Acres       | Acres       | Acres       | Acres<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Acres<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Acres<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Acres<br>(in thou-<br>sands) |
| Not Aron by professional survey   | 407,710,077 | 407,010,202 | 407,010,031 | 407,740                      | 470,019                      | 470,017                      | 669,916                      |
| Area under forest ..  | 86,070,312  | 80,511,012  | 80,037,008  | 87,020                       | 80,085                       | 87,221                       | 87,277                       |
| Area Not available for cultivation  | 151,810,017 | 150,071,010 | 150,101,111 | 149,011                      | 149,011                      | 149,011                      | 146,971                      |
| Cultivable waste other than fallow  | 110,002,207 | 152,801,111 | 151,871,022 | 152,511                      | 155,177                      | 151,080                      | 155,101                      |
| Fallow land   | 49,010,703  | 47,178,001  | 49,305,819  | 49,008                       | 51,020                       | 48,112                       | 49,714                       |
| Not aron sown   | 224,185,277 | 226,080,219 | 226,840,051 | 226,012                      | 221,802                      | 228,100                      | 228,101                      |
| Area irrigated ..   | 11,021,020  | 15,208,801  | 17,605,781  | 17,785                       | 15,121                       | 19,562                       | 51,010                       |
| Area under Food-crops—  |             |             |             |                              |                              |                              |                              |
| Rice  | 77,200,711  | 79,100,200  | 80,171,559  | 78,502                       | 70,007                       | 81,112                       | 70,121                       |
| Wheat   | 21,201,047  | 21,818,007  | 21,070,057  | 21,181                       | 21,509                       | 21,026                       | 21,741                       |
| Barley  | 7,181,141   | 6,000,702   | 6,010,072   | 6,187                        | 6,825                        | 7,111                        | 7,027                        |
| Jowar   | 21,198,172  | 22,170,373  | 20,016,751  | 21,121                       | 21,248                       | 20,531                       | 21,211                       |
| Bajra   | 11,071,070  | 11,005,120  | 12,200,381  | 11,801                       | 11,002                       | 12,052                       | 11,501                       |
| Ragi  | 1,220,412   | 1,990,003   | 1,881,197   | 1,811                        | 1,852                        | 1,901                        | 1,900                        |
| Mulze   | 5,811,601   | 5,917,001   | 5,601,007   | 5,555                        | 6,011                        | 6,012                        | 6,552                        |
| Gram  | 11,117,012  | 10,651,817  | 11,125,101  | 11,001                       | 11,071                       | 11,025                       | 11,148                       |
| Other food-grains and pulses  | 20,010,771  | 28,887,701  | 28,711,501  | 29,151                       | 29,000                       | 29,051                       | 30,201                       |
| Total Food-grains   | 107,000,102 | 200,327,019 | 190,000,071 | 197,210                      | 190,070                      | 200,200                      | 200,019                      |
| Area under other food crops including fruits<br>vegetables, condiments, spices & misc-<br>ellaneous food crops) | 7,051,190   | 7,071,190   | 7,751,101   | 7,517                        | 7,911                        | 7,952                        | 7,800                        |
| Sugar   | 3,011,711   | 2,051,070   | 2,805,302   | 3,011                        | 3,010                        | 2,075                        | 2,581                        |
| Coffee  | 05,005      | 01,208      | 06,106      | 01                           | 02                           | 27                           | 01                           |
| Tea   | 71,101      | 715,510     | 729,857     | 738                          | 711                          | 700                          | 700                          |

Spanish dictionaries trace *lancha* to Lat *planca*. Wilkinson (*Malay Eng Dict.*) derives the Malay *lancha* from Portuguese. On the other hand, the Portuguese dictionaries of Lacerda, Moraes, and of Eduardo Faria, are inclined to connect the Port word with the East. The *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, at present regarded as most authoritative, however, says that the derivation of the word is uncertain. The early Portuguese writers speak of *lanchara* (the correct Malay form is *lancharan*, 'a swift ship of war, a kind of Malay cruiser'), *lanchuem* ('a light and small Chinese vessel'), and also *lantea* ('a large oared barge or cargo boat'), and it is not surprising if the Portuguese lexicographers were led to assume that *lancha* was either a contraction or transformation of one of these terms. Yule says that he cannot identify *lantea*, but Dalgado (*Glossario*) seems to think it is the Malay *lantey* 'a storey or raised place,' which the *lantea* would be sure to have. Malay owes her names for several kinds of

ships, not to speak of many naval and sea-faring terms, to Portuguese. See *fragata fusta, galé, galeão*]

[**Lanchara** (a small swift oar-boat mentioned by Portuguese chroniclers of the 16th and 17th centuries) Anglo-Ind *lanchara*

The original of the Port word is the Malay *lancharan* 'rapid, swift' Wilkinson has *përahu lancharan*, 'swift vessel' See *O E D*]

**Lanchão** (a lighter, barge) Mal *lanchong*, [*lanchang*]

**Lañcol** (a bed-sheet) Sinh *lansólava* —Tet, Gal *lensol*

[The form *lañcol* is not to be found in the Port dictionary *Contemporaneo*, the more usual form is *lençol*]

[**Lanha** (coco-nut when it is not quite ripe and, therefore, tender and soft) Anglo-Ind *lanho lagne, lanha* (obs)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [“When this Coquo is green it is called Elevi in Malayalam, and here in Goa *lanha*” Orta, Col XVI ed Markham, p 140]

[“As I was taking leave of the King, he caused to be presented to me, and delivered to my Servants to carry home, four Lagné, (so they in India, especially the *Portugals*, call the Indian Nuts before they be ripe, when,

The following is a summary of the various crop forecasts relating to the season 1920-21 prepared by the Department of Agricultural Intelligence and Statistics India —

| Crop  | Area in the Provinces and Chiefly in the Provinces of India | Estimated Area | Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year) | Estimated outturn | Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year) |
|-------|---|----------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Final | 1. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 180,000        | 102  | 11,211,000        | 201  |
| Final | 2. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,040,000      | 91   | 1,820,000         | 94   |
| Final | 3. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,210,000      | 100  | 2,985,000         | 112  |
| Final | 4. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,777,000      | 110  | 1,178,000         | 115  |
| Final | 5. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,100,000      | 101  | 52,000            | 115  |
| Final | 6. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,170          | 90   | 1,500             | 94   |
| Final | 7. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 1,080,000      | 102  | 1,594,000         | 101  |
| Final | 8. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 6,513,000      | 110  | 1,77,000          | 89   |
| Final | 9. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)     | 3,000,000      | 105  | 178,000           | 99.5   |
| Final | 10. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)    | 32,181,000     | 102  | 9,702,000         | 89   |
| Final | 11. All India (100 per cent. of the total area of India)    | 1,457,000      | 113  | 120,000           | 103  |

\* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal † Including Indian States ‡ Rajputana  
(a) Includes figures for Nepal (b) Including Cochin Bihar and Tripura States

Persian *lashkarī* from *lashkar*, 'an army

[Yule remarks 'The word *lascāi* or *lāscār* (both these pronunciations are in vogue) appears to have been corrupted, through the Portuguese use of *lashkarī* in the forms *lasquarin*, *lascari*, etc either by the Portuguese themselves, or by the Dutch and English who took up the word from them and from these *lashār* has passed back again into native use in this corrupt shape' The early Portuguese writers distinguished between *lascāi* and *lascarim* The former they used in the sense of 'an Indian seaman or marine' perhaps, because in the Indian languages *laškar* was used as a collective noun to denote 'the entire crew'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ["With the exception of some who go out in their own vessels or in those of His Majesty as masters and pilots, the entire crew of the ships consists of Mohammedans who are called *Laschires*" Lucena, *Life of St Francis*, Bk IV, ch 1]

["Where the Portuguese are well received, they associate with the natives and join in their voyages, yet all the mariners and pilots are Indians, either Gentiles or Mahometans. All these seamen are called

The later they used in the sense of 'a land soldier', now designated by the term 'sepoy' There is one other meaning given by them to *lascar* when the term is used with reference to Bengal, viz, that of 'a governor of a city'<sup>1</sup> In this meaning there appears to be a latent suggestion that *lascāi* or *lascari* is employed to denote 'the commander of an army', much in the same way as the Sansk *senapati*, which literally means 'lord of the army,' is used See *Glossario*

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Lascar, and the soldiers Lascarits " Pyrard de Laval, *Hak Soc*, Vol I p 438]

<sup>1</sup> ["Within the gates he (the King of Bengal) employs eunuchs who in course of time come to occupy important positions and become governors of cities who in the language of the country are called *lascars*" Castanheda, IV, 37, cit in *Glossario*]

["When the governor (of Chatigão), who is called Lascar, heard of this " Damião de Góis, *Chronica de D Manuel*, IV, ch 27, cit in *Glossario*]

["On its (a parley) being granted they told us, on behalf of their *Lascōr*, or Captain General, to have no misgivings as their King had no wish to break or violate the treaties made with the Portuguese of the City of Ugulim" Manrique, *Travels*, *Hak Soc*, Vol I, p 15]

Nearly one eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept

**Growth of Irrigation**—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century, and to 28 million acres in 1919-20, the record year up to that date. This record was, however, again surpassed in the year 1929-30 when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 31½ million acres.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1929-30. During the year 1929-30 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 23,05,675 acres and 4,491,677 acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1929-30 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 11,687,622 acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 1,212,000 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with nearly 4½ million and Sind with 3½ million acres.

**Capital and Revenue**—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs 42,36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs 130 crores in 1929-30. As regards revenue, the Government irrigation works of India, taken as a whole, yield a return of nearly 5½ per cent on the capital invested in them, this is a satisfactory result as Rs 44 crores of the total have been spent on unproductive works, most of which return less than 1 per cent. The capital outlay also includes expenditure on a number of large works under construction, which have not yet begun to earn revenue.

**Charges for Water**—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may

however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs 4 to Rs 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs 3-4-0 to Rs 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

**Triennial Comparisons**—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1924-27 was nearly 28 million acres and this figure increased to very nearly 30 million acres during the triennium 1927-30.

*nīlam-vālā* (Hindi, Hindust), *nīlangar* (Hindi), *nīlām-karī-vālā* (Beng), *yālamgāra*, *yālam-hākuvāra* (Kan), an auctioneer *Vālā* (Hindi-Hindust) means 'agent, man of', and is equivalent to the Portuguese suffix *-dor* and *-eiro*

*Lalāmi*, bought at an auction sale (Punj) *Yalam-chīṭu*, a lottery ticket *Yalam-iṅuṭa*, to sell by auction (Telugu) *Nglélong*, *ngleng-lang*, to place in an auction *Ngligan gakhé*, *neglē langaken*, to put up for sale, to sell (Jav)

With regard to the change of *l* into *n*, cf *nimbū* and *limbū* ('lemon'), *nāngar* and *lāngar* ('anchor'), *nāchār* and *lāchar* ('indigent, wretched'), and the Portuguese *laranja* from the Ar *nāianj*, Spanish *naranja* <sup>1</sup>

Cândido de Figueiredo says that the origin of *leilão* is uncertain Brown gives as its probable derivation the

<sup>1</sup> This was also the case in the following *lembrar* < *nembrar*, < Latin *memorare*

[*lembrar* in Port., and *memorare* in Latin = 'to remember']

Arabic *al-i'lam*, "proclamation, advertisement, notice, placard", which, according to Belot, signifies "to stamp, to distinguish with a sign"

Auction-sales took place very largely among the Portuguese, when one of them died or was transferred from one place to another The Dutch traveller Linschoten (1598) is a witness to the fact that even the effects of a Viceroy were disposed of by auction There were in the city of Goa signboards with the following inscription "The auction-sale which is held every morning in the *Rua Direita* ('The Straight Street') of Goa" <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Gil Fernandes de Carvalho received them and soon had them set up in the market place (of Cochim) where they hold *leilões*" ('auctions') Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, x, 9

[The following is the passage in Linschoten (Hak Soc., I, 184) referred to above, "In Goa there is holden a daylie assemblie, as wel of the Citizens and Inhabitants, as of all nations throughout India, and of the countries bordering on the same, which is like the méeting upon the burse in Andwarpe, yet differeth much from that, for that hether in Goa there come as well Gentlemen, as marchants, and there are all kindes of Indian commodities to sell, so that in a

**Unproductive Works**—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

| Province                     | Average area irrigated<br>in previous triennium<br>1924-27 | Average area irrigated<br>in triennium<br>1927-30 |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Madras                       | 271,455  | 266,849   |
| Bombay-Deccan                | 277,709  | 239,278   |
| Sind                         | 527,737  | 831,722   |
| Bengal                       | 72,381   | 67,802  |
| United Provinces             | 207,312  | 252,643   |
| Punjab                       | 213,613  | 424,756   |
| Burma                        | 268,110  | 539,253   |
| Bihar and Orissa             | 889,733  | 904,303   |
| Central Provinces            | 230,280  | 323,482   |
| North-West Frontier Province | 156,911  | 195,314   |
| Rajputana                    | 23,272   | 31,984  |
| Baluchistan                  | 22,070   | 22,407  |
| Total                        | 3,191,588  | 4,109,793   |

**Non-capital Works**—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

| Provinces         | Average area<br>irrigated in pre-<br>vious triennium<br>1924-27 | Average area irri-<br>gated in triennium<br>1927-30 |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Madras            | 3,174,731   | 3,189,303   |
| Bombay-Deccan     | 157,025   | 164,833   |
| Sind              | 87,279  | 86,351  |
| Bengal            | 22,135  | 22,252  |
| United Provinces  | 8,006   | 14,717  |
| Punjab            | 349,768   | Nil   |
| Burma             | 72,870  | 76,676  |
| Bihar and Orissa  | 2,246   | 2,764   |
| Central Provinces | 45,689  | 45,067  |
| Total             | 3,919,749   | 3,601,963   |

**Capital Outlay**—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of 1929-30 to Rs 130 crores. The gross revenue for the year was Rs 12,94 lakhs, and the working expenses Rs 5,86 lakhs, the net return on capital was therefore 5.44 per cent. Of the several provinces, the return on the capital outlay invested in productive works was highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 13.61 per cent

In Madras the percentage of return was 7.70 while in the United Provinces a return of 5.90 per cent was realised. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure upon three projects of the first magnitude viz, the Sarda Oudh canals, the Lloyd Barrage project and the Cauvery (Mettur) project which were under construction and contributed little or nothing in the way of revenue.



*lisámv*, vern terms *páth*, *dhadá* — Tet, Gal *lisā*; vern term *hanánun*

**Licença** (permission)  
Konk *liseṃs*, vern term *rajá* — Mal *licensa* (Haex) — Tet, Gal *lisensa*

**Lima** (*bot*, the fruit of the small *Citrus medica*) Anglo-Ind *lime*

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from the Ar *līma* Yule believes that 'lime' probably came into English from the Portuguese in India, but the *OED* says that the English word is an adaptation of Fr *lime* = modern Port *limo*. This is evidently a mistake, for *limo* in Port is a plant of the *algae* family which has no connection with that of the *citrus*]

**Limão** (*bot*, *Citrus medica*, var *Limonum*, Hooker, lemon) Konk *limbó*, *nimbó*, *nimbú* — Mar *limbú*, *nimbú* — Guj *limbu*, *limbu* — Hindi *nībú* — Hindust *limú*, *lemú*, *nīmbú* — Or *lemu*, *nemu*, *nīmu* — Beng *lebu* — Ass *nemú* — Sindh *līmó* — *Līmāí*, *limāō* (*adj*), that which has the colour of lemon — Punj *nimbú* — Tel *nīmma* — Kan

*limbe*, *nimbe* — Tul *limbe* — <sup>2</sup> Siam *mānao* — Mal *limon* (Haex), *liman*, *limán*, *limún* — Sund *limó* — Day *liman* — Mac, Bug *lémo* — | Turk *līmón* <sup>1</sup> |

*Limbí*, *nimbí* (Konk), *limbún*, *nimbún*, *limbuní*, *nimbuní*, *limboní*, *nimboní* (Mar); *limbudí* (Guj), the lemon-tree

The Portuguese word comes from the Arabic *leimún*, or *limún* (Pers *līmú*), which, in its turn, comes from India, Sansk *nimbūka*. It appears that from this last are derived almost all the Indian forms, the *n* being changed into *l*.

[Mr Skeat writes "The Malay form is *liman*, 'a lime, lemon, or orange' The Port *limão* may possibly come from this Malay form. I feel sure that *limau*, which in some dialects is *limar*, is an indigenous word which was transferred to Europe." The *Ency Brit* (14th ed) says that the lemon which seems to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans was introduced by the Arabs into Spain

<sup>1</sup> "Figs, oranges, limões, cucumbers" Gaspar Correia, I, p 505

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*list* —Tul *listu*, *lístu* — | Mal *lis* | —Tet, Gal *lista*

Gundert refers the Malayalam word to the English 'list'

Livrar (to deliver, to set free). Konk *livrár-karunk* (l us), vern term *vāṭāvunk* — Tet *livia*, vern term *sōri*

Livre (free) Konk *livr* (l us), vern terms *svādhin*, *sūt*, *súd* —Tet *livi*, vern term *isin-leeti*

Livro (a book) Konk *livr*, vern terms *pustak*, *granth* —Mal *libro* (Haex), vern term *kitāb* (Ar), *buku* also is used from the Dutch *boek* or the English 'book'. — Nic *lébare*, book, letter, paper —*Anét-lébare*, pen, pencil *Penšina-anet-lébare*, ink *Karra-lébare*, to read *Et-et-lébare*, to write<sup>1</sup> —Tet, Gal *livru*

Loba (soutane) Konk *lób* —Tam *lobi*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In Nicobarese, the compound consonant is done away with either as the result of extension or *suvarabac*i (cf *liare* from Port *lebre*, 'hare') and the final *o* is replaced by *e* (cf *lené*, from Port *lenço*, 'handkerchief')

<sup>2</sup> "The priest was carrying with him one loba of black camlet" L. M. Pinto, ch cccv

Loiça (plates, dishes) Konk *loys* —Tet, Gal *loisa*

Loja (ground-room, shop) Konk *loz*, vern terms *koṭhí*, *koṭhár*, *mánd*, *pasró*, *āngad* — Indo-Fr *loje* —Mal, Jav, Mac, Bug *lōji*, warehouses, big shops, fortresses

Matthes derives *lōgi* from the Dutch *loge*, 'a hut, room, cabin', but the meanings of *lōgi* are more like those of the Portuguese than of the Dutch word<sup>1</sup>

[? Lorcha (a small kind of trading vessel used in China) Anglo-Ind *lorcha*<sup>2</sup>

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"To spread over the bed of Nuno da Cunha, a coverlet of velvet crimson satin, and he to wear an open loba of camlet" João de Barros, Dec iv, viii, 5

<sup>1</sup> "He (D Fernando) was ordered to be placed in the logea of the tower of Banastarim in a very small house" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas*, II, p 319 "All the people used to retire to the logias of the towers, in which they found themselves very crowded." *Id*, p 899

<sup>2</sup> ["In this ill-fated storm two junks were lost, and one lorcha, or lanted, in which more than hundred persons perished" F M Pinto, *Peregrinação*, ch 62, cit in *Glossario*]

["The lorcha 'Arrow' employed in the river trade between Canton and the mouth of the river, commanded by an English captain and flying



*Anglo-Indian Dictionary* which assigns it to Marathi. Besides giving it the meaning of 'an arbiter' and 'an umpire,' the author says it is the name of some arbitration courts lately established in Poona and some other districts to decide civil claims without the expense of resorting to the courts established by government. As arbitration courts are, at the present time, claiming an unusual amount of interest, it is, we trust, not irrelevant to describe the constitution of the 'Lawad Courts.' "A set of rules has been framed defining the constitution and function of the courts. The members are drawn for the most part from the class of pleaders, traders, and retired government officials. They agree to serve as arbiters in turn for a week at a time. They receive no remuneration. The arrangements of the court are in the hands of a secretary, who, in each week, chooses two members to act as umpires. Each court has a staff of clerks and messengers. To meet this expense fees are charged. But these are very

moderate, amounting to not more than one-third of the cost in the ordinary subordinate civil courts" (*Bombay Administration Report for 1876-77*, in Whitworth)

**Luminárias** (illumination on occasions of public rejoicing) Konk *luminád*, vern terms *dīpāvalī*, *dīpochav* — Tet, Gal *luminári*

**Luto** (mourning) Konk. *lút* (l us), vern terms *duhkh*, *kālēm* — Tet *lútu*

**Luva** (glove) Konk *lív* — Tet, Gal *lúva*

## M

**Maçã** (apple) Sinh *masan*.

[**Macaréu** (the name given to dangerous tides and to the phenomenon of the bore or tidal wave in certain seas and rivers) Anglo-Ind *macareo* <sup>1</sup>—? French *macrée*,

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<sup>1</sup> ["Sailing from these ports is very dangerous for keeled ships, because being at the top of the tide the water here runs so far in the gulf that, in a very short space of time, four or five leagues are left bare, more in some places and less in others, and when there is a flowing tide it flows so strongly that they say a man running at full speed cannot escape it"]

(3) The issue of weather reports and warnings to air craft

(4) Special investigations at the Airship Base Karachi. In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department\* was from time to time made responsible for various other important duties, such as—

(1) Determination of time in India and the issue of time signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Navy

(2) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay

(3) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodakanal

(4) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

**Organisation prior to the demands of aviation.**—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the organised co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 250 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 200 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to centres, where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes, but do not telegraph them.

As aviation has been and still is making rapidly increasing demands on meteorologists in India, it is easier to understand the constitution and needs of the department if we first consider the organisation prior to the demands of aviation. In order to carry out the functions imposed upon it, the department had a central office, five principal sub-offices and 26 pilot balloon observatories and supervised 270\* weather observatories, principally of the third class distributed over a region stretching from Persia, Aden and Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. A brief summary is given below of the work at each of the principal observatories and offices—

**Headquarters Office, Poona.**—The general administration of the department is carried on by the headquarters office in Poona. It receives the telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th class observatories and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next twenty-four hours. It serves as the main forecasting centre for

the Indian area and prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and an Annual volume entitled the "India Weather Review." It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings for practically the whole country excepting north-east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for practically all climatological work in India and for the design, specification, test and supply of special meteorological instruments. On its transfer from Simla to Poona the headquarters office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory and has also been designed to provide facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology.

**Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta.**—The Alipore office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal and heavy rainfall warning in north-east India. It has complete charge of all 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th class observatories in north-east India (from Assam to Orissa), while its other duties consist in supplying all weather observatories with ordinary instruments and stores, keeping a stock of such instruments, and supplying time signals by time ball to the Port of Calcutta and by wireless to shipping at sea. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.

**Upper Air Observatory, Agra.**—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of upper air work in India. It is responsible for maintaining all the pilot balloon observatories in India and neighbouring countries and supplying them with necessary equipment for carrying on daily pilot balloon observations and supervising their work. All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also the principal centre of upper air research work in India. There is a seismological station attached to this observatory.

**Colaba and Alibag Observatories.**—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory. They take star or sun observations for the determination of time and are responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Navy.

**Kodakanal.**—The Observatory at Kodakanal specialises in the study of the physics of the sun, and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station.

\* The actual numbers were 10 first class, 2 second class, 200 third class, 29 each fourth and fifth class. A first class weather observatory continuously recording pressure, temperature, rainfall, in addition to instruments read by eye, is taken two or three times daily and centres. A third class observatory takes by telegram to one or more forecasting centres does not telegraph. A fourth class observatory and rainfall or (b) of temperature and rainfall and telegraphs only rainfall amounts. A second class weather observatory observations (a) daily at 8 hours and sends the data or (b) twice daily at 10 hours and 16 hours, but records observations (a) only, while a fifth class observatory records

of the Portuguese chroniclers, the phenomenon and its name were unknown in Portugal

"Gonçalves Viana (in *Palestras Filológicas*) has pointed out most clearly that, phonetically or morphologically, neither *macrée* nor *mascaret* could be converted into *macaréu*, and he came to the conclusion that "the three vocables, *mascaret*, *macrée*, and *macaréu* are independent of each other, and that their formal and phonic coincidences are merely fortuitous "

"I am almost convinced, however, that the French changed the Port *macaréu*, first, into the form *macrée*, and, afterwards, into the more cultured *mascaret*, in the same way as they changed the Portuguese *pateca* (*q v*) into *pastèque*, *morderim* (*q v*) into *mort-de-chien*, *bicho do mar* (*q v*) into *biche-de-mer*, *pau de águila* (see *águila*) into *bois d'aigle* Jancigny<sup>1</sup> would

<sup>1</sup> ["The mouth (of the Setang, in Burma) is obstructed by banks of sand and the *maquerie* (bore) is so terrible that the navigation of this river is wholly impossible for large ships and difficult for smaller ones "

not have used in 1854 *maquerie*, if the other forms had been well-known in his time

" The explanation that I would offer with regard to this term is that the people of Cambay might have told the Portuguese, eager to know the cause of this strange happening, that it was due to the *makaró* (the vulgar form in Gujarat) who came to devour ships and men, for in popular tales similar performances are ascribed to the monster "

Though the name, in the vernacular form *maqar*, is given to the crocodile, the *Makara*, the fabulous sea-serpent, the vehicle of Varuna, the god of the ocean, is represented in sculpture with the head and forelegs of an antelope, and the body and tail of a fish. If the forelegs of the antelope are intended to connote speed, and the tail of the fish the marine character of the monster, might not the bore, the special feature of which is the rapidity of its approach, have appropriately

Jancigny. *Indo Chine*, p 297, in *Glossario* ]





*andor* (qv) and 'palanquin, which terms are also to be found in the same language in addition to another viz, *dayaman*

"If Portuguese colonial history were to be examined it will be found that *machira*, as the name of a textile and of a species of litter, is very old in West Africa, where it is still in vogue in the vernacular languages in both these senses. It is, therefore, logical to conclude from this that the term was brought into India from Africa where it was applied to a litter different from the *andor*".

*Machira* in West Africa is used in the sense of (1) 'a litter,' and (2) 'of a thick cotton-sheet woven in the country' <sup>1</sup>. The latter, which

<sup>1</sup> [1569 — "All of them generally go about clothed in cloths of cotton, not closely woven which I have seen made near Sena and which are called *machiras* — P. Monclaio, in *Jour Geo Soc Lib*, 2nd ser, p 543, cit in *Contribuções* etc, p 71]

[1600 — "The dress of the King (Quiteve) and of the other men is a 'thin piece of cotton or silk cloth and another much larger of cotton which the Kaffirs weave and which they call *machira*' — Fr. João dos Santo-

is the earlier acceptation, gradually developed into the former, as the earliest means of transport was a piece of canvas, the two ends of which were tied to a pole. In course of time, this crude kind of hammock-litter developed into the more comfortable *machilla* or Anglo-Indian 'muncheel'. Vieyra mentions *machira* and gives it the meaning of 'a sort of cloke or upper garment worn by the Caffres,' presumably the same as the hand-spun textile mentioned above.

Whitworth says that 'manchial' is a Portuguese corruption of Hindust *manzil*, which he describes thus "A stage, a station, thence the Goanese word *manchial*, a litter. Also a house, a palace". This is an instance of the perils attendant on discovering etymologies by paying more regard to the sound or form of words rather than to what is known to-day as 'semantics,' the study of the meanings of words.]

Madeira (wood, timber)  
Konk *madér*, vern terms

*Ethiopia Oriental*, I, p 82, in *Contribuções*]

Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India

| Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India |                   |   |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |
|---|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Stations  | Elevation in feet | Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |
|   |                   | Jan   | Feb  | Mar  | Apr  | May  | June | July  | Aug   | Sept  | Oct   | Nov.  | Dec.  | Annual Mean |
| STATIONS ON THE PLAINS  |                   |   |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |
| Tungoo  | 183               | 70 0  | 74 7 | 81 0 | 86 0 | 88 7 | 85 3 | 81 3  | 80 2  | 85 6  | 81 3  | 81 5  | 77 4  | 79 3        |
| Mindalay  | 280               | 68 8  | 73 8 | 82 0 | 87 0 | 89 0 | 85 5 | 82 1  | 81 7  | 83 6  | 81 3  | 82 5  | 77 9  | 80 8        |
| Aligarh   | 104               | 65 2  | 70 3 | 77 3 | 83 0 | 85 0 | 81 4 | 80 1  | 82 4  | 82 4  | 80 0  | 79 7  | 69 1  | 75 0        |
| Calcutta  | 21                | 65 2  | 70 3 | 77 3 | 83 0 | 85 0 | 81 4 | 80 1  | 82 4  | 82 4  | 80 0  | 79 7  | 69 1  | 75 0        |
| Burdwan   | 99                | 65 7  | 70 3 | 77 3 | 83 0 | 85 0 | 81 4 | 80 1  | 82 4  | 82 4  | 80 0  | 79 7  | 69 1  | 75 0        |
| Patna   | 183               | 60 8  | 65 3 | 70 6 | 76 0 | 80 2 | 86 5 | 80 4  | 81 5  | 83 0  | 81 3  | 82 5  | 77 4  | 79 3        |
| Benares   | 207               | 60 0  | 65 3 | 70 6 | 76 0 | 80 2 | 86 5 | 80 4  | 81 5  | 83 0  | 81 3  | 82 5  | 77 4  | 79 3        |
| Allahabad   | 309               | 59 5  | 64 3 | 70 8 | 76 0 | 80 2 | 86 5 | 80 4  | 81 5  | 83 0  | 81 3  | 82 5  | 77 4  | 79 3        |
| Lucknow   | 718               | 53 0  | 57 3 | 63 7 | 69 0 | 75 2 | 80 0 | 84 0  | 88 0  | 88 0  | 87 3  | 80 8  | 71 1  | 72 9        |
| Aggra   | 702               | 55 6  | 59 8 | 65 3 | 71 0 | 76 7 | 82 1 | 87 0  | 91 7  | 92 2  | 93 0  | 92 7  | 82 4  | 83 3        |
| Meerut  | 420               | 57 3  | 62 4 | 67 1 | 72 0 | 77 0 | 82 5 | 87 0  | 91 7  | 92 2  | 93 0  | 92 7  | 82 4  | 83 3        |
| Delhi   | 186               | 53 0  | 57 3 | 63 7 | 69 0 | 75 2 | 80 0 | 84 0  | 88 0  | 88 0  | 87 3  | 80 8  | 71 1  | 72 9        |
| Lahore  | 90                | 53 0  | 57 3 | 63 7 | 69 0 | 75 2 | 80 0 | 84 0  | 88 0  | 88 0  | 87 3  | 80 8  | 71 1  | 72 9        |
| Multan  | 771               | 50 2  | 54 8 | 60 3 | 66 0 | 71 0 | 76 0 | 81 0  | 86 0  | 86 0  | 85 3  | 78 8  | 69 1  | 70 0        |
| Jacobabad (Sind)  | 429               | 50 2  | 54 8 | 60 3 | 66 0 | 71 0 | 76 0 | 81 0  | 86 0  | 86 0  | 85 3  | 78 8  | 69 1  | 70 0        |
| Hyderabad   | 103               | 70 3  | 74 0 | 77 0 | 82 7 | 85 1 | 89 2 | 92 9  | 94 1  | 94 7  | 90 4  | 87 3  | 80 8  | 81 3        |
| Bikaner   | 930               | 61 8  | 66 8 | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0  | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0       |
| Rajkote   | 1,327             | 68 8  | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0 | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Amhednabad  | 1,025             | 67 7  | 71 3 | 77 0 | 83 0 | 89 0 | 95 0 | 101 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| PLATEAU STATIONS  |                   |   |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |
| Akola   | 930               | 61 8  | 66 8 | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0  | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0       |
| Jubbulpore  | 1,227             | 68 8  | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0 | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Nagpore   | 1,025             | 67 7  | 71 3 | 77 0 | 83 0 | 89 0 | 95 0 | 101 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Rajpoot   | 970               | 61 8  | 66 8 | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0  | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0       |
| Amhednagar  | 2,152             | 69 8  | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0 | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Poona   | 1,840             | 67 1  | 71 3 | 77 0 | 83 0 | 89 0 | 95 0 | 101 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Amhednagar  | 1,590             | 69 8  | 73 0 | 79 0 | 85 0 | 91 0 | 97 0 | 102 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Poona   | 2,539             | 70 3  | 74 0 | 79 0 | 84 0 | 89 0 | 94 0 | 99 0  | 104 0 | 109 0 | 114 0 | 119 0 | 124 0 | 129 0       |
| Sholapur  | 1,690             | 67 7  | 71 3 | 77 0 | 83 0 | 89 0 | 95 0 | 101 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |
| Sholapur  | 3,021             | 70 3  | 74 0 | 79 0 | 84 0 | 89 0 | 94 0 | 99 0  | 104 0 | 109 0 | 114 0 | 119 0 | 124 0 | 129 0       |
| Sholapur  | 1,475             | 67 7  | 71 3 | 77 0 | 83 0 | 89 0 | 95 0 | 101 0 | 107 0 | 112 0 | 117 0 | 122 0 | 127 0 | 132 0       |

The word is derived from the Malayal *mannattān*, fem *mannattī*. It is used in Asio-Portuguese. There is a place in Macau which is called *Tanque dos Mainatos* ('The Washermen's Tank')

[The Portuguese carried the name *mainato* to Ceylon and applied it to the washermen there, so that Pieris (*Ceylon*, I, p 513) says "The word *mainato* is used among the Washer caste even in remote villages of the seven Korales, as a proper name"

**Mainel** (hand rail of stairs) Konk *māynel* —<sup>2</sup> Sund *panel*

Rigg believes that *panel* is the Dutch *paneel*, 'panel,' but the meaning of the word is very different

**Major** (major, an army officer) Konk *mājor*, *mān-jor* —Tel *mayōru*. Brown derives it from French

**Mala** (in the sense of 'a bag') Konk *māl* (l us),

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[“The Menates will bring you your shirt and a pair of drawers, very white and cleaned with soap for two bousu ruques” *Id* p 72. Gray derives *menates* from the Malayal *maināttu*, a washerman]

Gundert mentions the form *mānatti* with the meaning 'foreign washerman'

vern terms *potém*, *bolsém* —<sup>2</sup> Sinh *malla*, vern terms *pas-umbriya*, *kurapasiya*, *madis-salaya* —Tet *mala*

**Malcriado** (uncivil, badly educated) Konk *mālkryād*, vern term *amaryādi*, *váy-toló* —Tet, Gal *malkriádu*, vern term *óin kabóbil*

**Maldição** (curse, malediction) Konk *māldisāinv*, vern terms *śap*, *śiráp* —Beng *māldisán* —Mal *maldiçaon* (Haex) —Tet Gal *maldisā*, *malisā*

**Mal-ensinado** (rude, badly brought up) Mal *mal ensinado* (Haex) <sup>1</sup>

| **Malhado** or **Molhado** ('an article in the Anglo-Indian menu') Anglo-Ind *maladoo* or *manadoo*, "cold meat such as chicken or mutton, cut into slices or pounded up and re-cooked in batter" See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v *maladoo* |

[Prof S H Hodiwalla (*Notes on Hobson-Jobson*) suggests that it is not necessary to go

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<sup>1</sup> "He became so everbearing, mal-ensinado, and free, that there were few persons with whom he had no quarrels" Francisco Vaz de Almada, in *Hist tragico marit*, 1x, p 14

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

| Stations.              | Eleven<br>months in<br>feet | Jan  | Feb  | Mar  | Apr   | May   | June  | July  | Aug   | Sept  | Oct  | Nov  | Dec  | Annual<br>Total. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------------------|
| STATIONS OF THE PLAINS |                             |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |                  |
| Tongoo                 | 183                         | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 1.00  | 6.13  | 11.61 | 17.18 | 18.31 | 11.46 | 6.91 | 1.25 | 0.16 | 78.05            |
| Mandlay                | 250                         | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.21 | 1.10  | 5.71  | 11.10 | 1.20  | 1.10  | 6.21  | 1.51 | 1.11 | 0.24 | 12.63            |
| Shehar                 | 101                         | 0.61 | 2.32 | 7.03 | 13.36 | 15.72 | 20.30 | 19.08 | 18.69 | 13.91 | 6.40 | 1.67 | 0.51 | 121.11           |
| Calcutta               | 21                          | 0.20 | 1.02 | 1.14 | 1.51  | 5.00  | 11.01 | 12.11 | 12.09 | 10.10 | 1.87 | 0.62 | 0.31 | 60.83            |
| Burdwan                | 90                          | 0.18 | 0.80 | 1.21 | 2.20  | 5.50  | 10.17 | 12.12 | 11.19 | 8.70  | 1.91 | 0.61 | 0.13 | 57.51            |
| Patna                  | 183                         | 0.72 | 0.61 | 0.15 | 0.70  | 1.70  | 7.76  | 11.11 | 10.72 | 7.42  | 2.89 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 11.51            |
| Renares                | 267                         | 0.74 | 0.51 | 0.31 | 0.16  | 0.56  | 5.15  | 12.11 | 11.19 | 6.51  | 2.21 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 10.50            |
| Allahabad              | 700                         | 0.82 | 0.48 | 0.78 | 0.14  | 0.20  | 5.09  | 12.21 | 10.83 | 6.22  | 2.40 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 39.52            |
| Lucknow                | 308                         | 0.90 | 0.45 | 0.72 | 0.11  | 0.01  | 5.11  | 11.30 | 11.32 | 6.01  | 1.13 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 39.20            |
| Agra                   | 655                         | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.16  | 0.61  | 2.81  | 9.07  | 7.11  | 4.11  | 0.30 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 20.70            |
| Meerut                 | 728                         | 1.05 | 0.83 | 0.69 | 0.34  | 0.70  | 3.60  | 9.47  | 7.61  | 4.57  | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.40 | 29.62            |
| Delhi                  | 718                         | 1.02 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 0.35  | 0.71  | 3.18  | 8.38  | 7.14  | 1.12  | 0.39 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 27.76            |
| Lahore                 | 702                         | 0.87 | 1.13 | 0.80 | 0.51  | 0.80  | 1.30  | 0.65  | 1.88  | 2.10  | 0.43 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 20.70            |
| Multan                 | 120                         | 0.10 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.27  | 0.39  | 0.43  | 2.19  | 1.00  | 0.00  | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 7.11             |
| Jacobabad              | 180                         | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.17  | 0.15  | 0.10  | 1.18  | 1.25  | 0.19  | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 4.10             |
| Hydrabad (Shut)        | 90                          | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.07  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 2.61  | 2.77  | 0.51  | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 7.22             |
| Bikaner                | 771                         | 0.38 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.14  | 0.81  | 1.65  | 5.20  | 3.11  | 1.08  | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 11.27            |
| Rajkote                | 420                         | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01  | 0.31  | 5.21  | 10.80 | 6.11  | 3.75  | 0.67 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 27.80            |
| Ahmedabad              | 103                         | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.07  | 0.40  | 3.04  | 11.49 | 8.26  | 4.12  | 0.55 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 29.52            |
| PLATEAU STATIONS       |                             |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |                  |
| Akola                  | 970                         | 0.45 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.10  | 0.31  | 5.12  | 8.74  | 6.48  | 6.21  | 2.14 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 31.27            |
| Jubbulpore             | 1,327                       | 0.72 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.22  | 0.47  | 8.53  | 18.82 | 15.13 | 8.38  | 1.55 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 56.15            |
| Nagpore                | 1,025                       | 0.58 | 0.12 | 0.57 | 0.68  | 0.68  | 8.41  | 13.19 | 9.79  | 8.11  | 2.14 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 45.02            |
| Rajpur                 | 970                         | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.59 | 0.50  | 0.79  | 9.38  | 11.91 | 12.72 | 7.75  | 2.09 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 50.27            |
| Ahmednagar             | 2,152                       | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.40  | 1.10  | 4.73  | 3.03  | 3.00  | 6.75  | 3.12 | 0.89 | 0.41 | 21.60            |
| Poona                  | 1,840                       | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.58  | 1.45  | 5.35  | 6.90  | 4.03  | 1.18  | 4.11 | 0.45 | 0.20 | 28.20            |
| Sholapur               | 1,500                       | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.63  | 1.09  | 4.41  | 1.10  | 5.42  | 7.77  | 3.63 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 28.74            |
| Belgaum                | 2,530                       | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 2.05  | 2.73  | 9.32  | 15.37 | 9.15  | 1.05  | 5.09 | 1.33 | 0.21 | 19.91            |
| Hydrabad (Deccan)      | 1,000                       | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.67 | 0.73  | 0.78  | 4.41  | 6.22  | 6.76  | 7.10  | 2.09 | 1.63 | 0.17 | 31.55            |
| Panglolo               | 3,021                       | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0.72 | 1.19  | 4.63  | 3.13  | 4.13  | 6.00  | 7.11  | 0.71 | 2.61 | 0.30 | 36.83            |
| Bellary                | 1,476                       | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.83  | 1.93  | 1.84  | 1.41  | 2.18  | 4.12  | 4.01 | 1.20 | 0.20 | 18.30            |

The original of the Port word is the Tam-Malayal

number of *manchoues* of lords On board of these is excellent music of cornets a-bouquin, hautbois, and other instruments, all the great lords have the same" Pyrrard de Laval, *Hak Soc*, Vol II, p 90 ]

[ "*Manchooas* or small vessells of recreation, used by the Portugalls here (Macao), as allsoe att Goa, pretty handsome things resembling little Frigatts, Many curiously carved, gilded and painted, with little beake heads" Mundy, *Travels*, *Hak Soc*, Vol III, pt 1, p 205 There is an illustration of the '*manchoa*' on Pl XII in the book ]

[ 1686 — "We sent out y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Honorable Companys *Munchua* to cruise after those shippes" Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 154 ]

[ "Enteing with us into one of those boats which they called Maneive, going with twenty, or four and twenty, Oars, onely, differing from the Almadies in that the Maneive have a large cover'd room in the poop, sever'd from the banks of rowers, and are greater than the Almadies, which have no such room, we pass'd out of the Port" Pietro della Valle, *Travels*, *Hak Soc*, Vol II, p 211 *Maneive* appears to be a misprint for *manceive* On p 217, the same vessel is called *mancina* and both forms are used for '*manchua*' ]

[ "I commanded the Shibbars and Manchuas to keepe a little a head of me" Hedges, *Diary*, *Hak Soc*, Vol II, clxxxix in *Hobson-Jobson* ]

[ "Boat (*machwās*) hire per day, from 10s to 16s" (in Bombay),

*manji* The Portuguese carried the word with them to different parts of Asia, and also used it of vessels other than those used in the Malabar trade At Goa, for instance, it was used to designate a gondola, rowed however, and not pushed

Sir Richard Temple in a note on the passage from Mundy quoted below says "The term *manchua* has apparently been transferred to the Far East by the Portuguese to represent the Cantonese term, *man-shun*, a sea-going trading vessel"

Yule also lists *muchwa* in *Hobson-Jobson*, and assigns it to Marathi *machwā*, Hindust *machwā*, *machwā*, and gives it the meaning of 'a kind of boat or barge in use about Bombay' There can scarcely be any doubt that etymologically *manchua* and *muchua* are the same words and have a common origin ]

Mandador (one who commands) Mal, Jav, Mad *mandôr*, *mandúr*, head of a body of artizans, overseer,

Hunter, *The Imperial Gazetteer*, VIII, p 268 ]

two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excessive mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 8 lakhs.

### The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a message to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the basis of their policy that the famine relief should be of an amount sufficient to maintain the people in circumstances which would not be likely to save life in the long run.

India, Hyderabad and Kathlawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy, stating that if the people were assisted to start they would help themselves, whilst conditions were allowed to deteriorate. Instead of on a declining scale, they placed the forefront of their programme the necessity of putting heart into the people. The Commission suggested for this purpose was the liberal distribution of taccavi loans, suspension of revenue, and a policy of boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief by liberal preparations, constant maintenance of a full enlistment of non-officials, and a scale was revised. The minimum scale was abolished in the case of able-bodied persons, and payments by results were proposed. The proposals were made.

### Modern system

The Government of India are now in possession of a machinery to combat the famine. In ordinary times Government is informed of the meteorological conditions, the state of the crops, and suitable relief works are kept up. The country is mapped into relief areas, and the tools and plant are stacked

by the Portuguese, and like the Indian *caste*, erroneously supposed to be a native term. From Portuguese, *mandar*, to hold authority, command, govern, etc." Wedgwood is right in saying that the word was first made known by the Portuguese, but wrong in his etymology which he corrected in later editions. The Portuguese chroniclers do not employ the word with reference to ministers of state in India, but to official dignitaries in China, Malasia, and Annam.]

<sup>2</sup> Mandil (coarse cloth, apron). Mal *mandil* (1 us).<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps received directly from Arabic

[*Mandil* in Arabic is the Arab's head-dress, from this it came to acquire the meaning of 'a cap']

Manga (*Mangifera indica*) Anglo-Ind *mango* — Indo-Fr *mangue*, *mangueira* — Malag *manga* — | Chin *máng-loo* <sup>2</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> "A mandil very finely woven, a quilted coat of silk with breeches to match" Castanheda, II, ch 13

<sup>2</sup> "Some are called *jacas* (jack-fruit), others *mangas*, and others *uain figs*" Castanheda, I, ch 16

"Betel, areca, jack fruit, green figs, oranges, limes, figs, coir,

The etymon of the word is the Tamil *mānkáy*, which is, properly speaking, the name of the fruit when green, which when ripe is called *mampalam*. Both the words have been introduced into Malay *manga* in Malacca, Singapore, and Sunda, and *memplam* in Penang, Achem, and Batta

In Konkani, *māngád* is 'a conserve made from mangoes'

[Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson* quotes W W Skeat's opinion "The modern standard Malay word is *manga*, from which the Port form was probably taken" But Malay has *manga*, and it is more probable that the Portuguese who borrowed so many words from the Malabar country, with which they first came into contact, carried the word to Malacca and gave it to Malay. Yule very properly says "The word has sometimes been supposed to be

*manguas*, citrons" Simão Botelho, p 48

"The clove trees always take a year's rest just as the olive trees do in our Europe, and the *mangueiras* ('mango trees') do in India" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, vii, 9

two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 8 lakhs.

### The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which aimed to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1½ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs 1½ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 12 crore, of which Rs 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

### The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute. It was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central

India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle.

### The modern system

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops, programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked



were the most celebrated, that those of Gujarat were also very good, especially some called 'Gujaratas', which, though not large, had very fine fragrance and taste and a very small stone, that those of Balaghat were both large and toothsome, the author having seen two that weighed four pounds and a half (Markham, p 286 incorrectly says 'two pounds and a half'), and that those of Bengal, Pegu, and Malacca were also good. From this it would follow that the mango in Goa must have been brought to a state of perfection during the hundred years which followed the publication of the *Colloques*. Da Orta himself had a celebrated mango-tree in his island of Bombay which used to yield

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best *Achars* to provoke an Appetite, when Ripe, the Apples of Hisperides are but Fables to them, for Taste, the Nectarine, Peach, and Apricot all short." Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 84]

["The Goa mango is reckoned the largest and most delicious to the Taste of any in the world, and, I may add, the wholesomest and best tasted of any Fruit in the World." A Hamilton, *A New Account etc*, (1727), Vol I, p 255]

two crops, one in December, and the other at the end of May. He admits that though the second crop surpassed the earlier in fragrance and taste, the later was just as remarkable for coming out of season (Coll XXXIV). Sir George Birdwood, writing to the *Bombay Saturday Review*, 28th July, 1886, refers to a similar phenomenon in the case of a mango-tree which belonged to one Mr Hough, in Colaba, Bombay.]

**Mangação** (mockery, scoffing) Konk *māngāsānv*, vern terms *khebadām*, *maskaryô* —Tet *mangasā*

[**Mangas de veludo** (lit 'velvet-sleeves', the name given to a kind of sea-mews found near the Cape of Good Hope) Anglo-Ind *Mangas de velludo*, *Manga Voluchoes*, *Mangafaleudos* (obs) <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ["*Mangas de valeudo*, a kind of sea mews, being white all over the bodies and having black wings" Mandelso, *Voyages and Travels*, E T, (1669), p 248]

["The *Manga Voluchoes*, another Sea Fowl that keeps thereabouts" Ovington, *A Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 279]

["Gaining upon the *East* with a slow

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Trust during the past nineteen years, the figures at the end of 1920 being the latest available for a complete year

| Year | Income       | EXPENDITURE |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | Total Expenditure |
|------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|      |              | Madras      | Punjab   | Bombay       | Ajmere<br>Merwara | Bihar and<br>Orissa | United<br>Provinces | Bengal   | Central<br>Provinces | Khalapur<br>State |                   |
| 1911 | Rs 1,17,652  |             |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | Rs                |
| 1912 | (a) 1,45,537 |             |          | 1,30,000     |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 1,30,000          |
| 1913 | 1,21,635     |             |          | 23,500       |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 23,500            |
| 1914 | 1,22,695     |             |          |              |                   |                     | 1,00,000            |          |                      |                   | 1,00,000          |
| 1915 | 1,24,499     |             |          |              |                   |                     | (c) —38,503         |          |                      |                   | (c) —38,503       |
| 1916 | 1,29,206     |             |          |              |                   |                     | (c) —3,305          | 25,000   |                      |                   | 21,695            |
| 1917 | 1,56,125     |             |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   |                   |
| 1918 | 1,26,962     |             |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   |                   |
| 1919 | 1,34,092     | 30,500      |          | 3,00,000     |                   | 50,000              | 3,00,000            | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000             |                   | 8,30,500          |
| 1920 | 1,10,917     |             |          |              |                   |                     | (c) —21,480         |          |                      |                   | 28,520            |
| 1921 | (b) 1,23,221 | 25,000      |          |              |                   |                     | 50,000              |          | 50,000               |                   | 1,00,000          |
| 1922 | 1,19,825     |             |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 25,000            |
| 1923 | 1,22,993     | (c) —2,503  | 45,000   |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | (c) —2,503        |
| 1924 | 1,33,518     | 1,50,000    |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 1,95,000          |
| 1925 | 1,24,225     | (c) —479    |          | 30,000       | 11,000            |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 20,521            |
| 1926 | 1,28,600     |             |          |              |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 11,000            |
| 1927 | 1,58,033     |             |          | 3,00,000     |                   | 1,00,000            |                     |          |                      |                   | 3,98,163          |
| 1928 | 1,27,412     |             | 1,00,000 | (c) —1,837   |                   |                     |                     |          |                      |                   | 1,01,110          |
| 1929 | (c) 1,52,303 |             | 1,75,000 | (c) 1,50,000 |                   |                     | 25,000              |          | 25,000               |                   | 5,00,000          |
| 1930 | 1,17,219     |             |          | (c) 25,000   |                   | ..                  |                     |          |                      |                   | —25,000           |
|      | 24,08,419    | 2,02,518    | 3,20,000 | 9,13,973     | 11,000            | 1,50,000            | 4,11,022            | 1,25,000 | 1,75,000             | 25,000            | 24,34,113         |

(a) Includes a bequest of Rs 20,545

(b) Includes Rs 3,366 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphans

(c) Re-presents refunds from grants made in previous years

(d) Includes Rs 182 and Rs 25,000 refunded from the grants made in 1927 to Bihar and Orissa and Bombay respectively

(e) In addition a sum of Rs 25,000 being the surplus balance of the grant made in 1927 to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, was allowed to be transferred to the Bombay Government for relief of distress in Sind

Manguço, mangusto (*Herpestes mungos*, Blanford, 'ichneumon') Anglo-Ind mungoose — Indo-Fr *mangouste*<sup>1</sup>

From the Marathi-Konkani *mungús* or *mungas*, Sansk *angūsha* [Yule derives it from Telugu, *mangīsu*, or *mungīsa*, Crooke says that Platts very doubtfully derives it from Sansk. *makshu*, 'moving quickly' In Ar it is *bint'arūs*, 'daughter of the bridegroom,' in Egypt *kitt* or *katt Farāūn*, 'Pharaoh's cat' (Burton, *Ar Nights*, II, 369) ]

[Da Orta (Col XLII, ed Markham, p 336) describes unmistakably the Indian mungoose, but does not give it that name, but calls it *quíl* or *quirpele* From this it must be concluded either that *manguso* or *mongus* had not

then acquired much currency in the Konkan, or that the creature had been first described or pointed out to the naturalist by one who had known it in the Tamil country, and who, therefore, gave it the names it has in that language " *Kīri, kīripillei*, the Tamil name of the mungoose," says Prof H Kern (Linschoten, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 104, n ) Da Orta refers to the mungoose in connection with his interesting dissertation on *Pao de Cobra*, or 'Snakewood' This is what he says " In the island of Ceylon, where there are many good fruits, forests, and beasts for the chase, there are yet many of those serpents vulgarly called *cobras de capello*.... Against these God has given this *Pao de Cobra* It is found to be good against snake bites because in that island there are small beasts like ferrets which they call *quíl* Others call them *quirpele* They often fight with these serpents When one of them knows that it must fight with them, or fears that it may have to, it bites off a piece of this root

<sup>1</sup> "There is a kind of vermin which they call *mongús*, creatures somewhat different from the ferrets" João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade hist*, Bk I, ch 11

"Its Telugu name is *mangīsu*, from which is derived *mongus* (as João Ribeiro writes it), and the mungoose of Anglo India, the *mangouste* of the French, and other forms" Conde de Ficalho, Col xlii, [p 188]

## Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr Barlow died, but Mr Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the present state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr Meares showed that industries in India now absorb over a million horse

power, of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water. The water power so far actually in slight amounts to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

### Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

The greatest water-power undertakings in India—and in some respects the greatest in the world—are the Tata hydro-electric schemes recently brought to fruition, and constantly undergoing expansion, for the supply of power in the city of Bombay. Bombay is after London the most populous city in the British Empire and it is the largest manufacturing town in Asia. Its cotton mills and other factories use over 100,000 horse power of mechanical energy and until a year or two ago this was almost entirely provided by steam, generated by coal coming from a distance—mostly Bengal. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, now an accomplished fact, marked one of the big steps forward made by India in the history of its industrial development. It was the product of the fertile brain of Mr David Gostling, one of the well known characters of Bombay, nearly a generation ago. The exceptional position of the Western Ghats, which rise 2,000 feet from sea-level which a very short distance of the Arabian Sea, and force the monsoon as it sweeps to land, to break into torrential rain at the mountain passes was taken full advantage of and the table lands behind the Ghats form a magnificent catchment area to conserve this heavy rainfall. In Mr Gostling pressed the scheme on the attention of Mr Jamsetji Tata for years, and with perseverance collected data which he laid before that pioneer of the larger industries in India. He summoned the aid of experts from England to investigate the plan. The scheme was fully considered for six long years. Meanwhile both Mr J N Tata and Mr David Gostling passed away, but the sons of the former continued the work of their father and on Mr Gostling's death, Mr R B Joyner's aid was sought to work out the hydraulic side of the undertaking.

are equally unfounded. Their secret of success, even when they handle cobras whose fangs have not been removed, appears to consist in their energetic decisiveness of manner and in the rapidity of their movements which completely dominate the reptile. That their pretences to immunity are hollow is proved by numerous reported instances of snake charmers succumbing very quickly to the bite of a cobra, especially when, trusting to their own devices, they will not avail themselves of scientific remedies.

What are the 'snakewoods' to which da Orta refers? One of these, which he says is called in Ceylon *annetul*, has been definitely identified with the *Rauwolfia serpentina*, Benth., and Ficalho believes that it is the *châtrākī* mentioned in *Amarakośa* as one of the herbs used as an antidote by the *nalula* or the mungoose. The others are supposed to be the *Strychnos colubina*, Linn., and the *Hemidesmus indicus*, R. Brown, or *Asclepias pseudosarsa*, Roxb.]

**Manha** (bad habit, distemper) Konk *mānz*, vern terms *khôd*, *avgun*—Tet. *manha*, vern term *kaba-kaba*

**Manilha** (a term used in a game of cards, seven points of a suit) Konk *mānilh*—Mac, Bug *manila*.

**Manilha** (bracelet) Anglo-Ind. [*moneloes*, bracelets,] *manilla-man*, 'an itinerant dealer in gems'

Yule and Burnell say that *manilla-man*, in this sense, is a hybrid from Telugu *manelā vādu* and the English 'man' with a mixture of the Portuguese *manilha*<sup>1</sup>. But Brown derives *manēla-vāndlu* from the geographical name

<sup>1</sup> "And Diogo d' Azambuja sent the grain which had been seized to the factor that he might fetch *lambes* ('coarse stripped woollen cloths'), *manilhas*, basins and other things" João de Barros, Dec I iii, 2

["The Women (in Goa), both White and Black, are kept recluse, veiled abroad, within doors, the Richer of any Quality are hung with Jewels, and Rosaries of Gold and Silver many times double, *Moneloes* of Gold about their Arms." Fryer, *East India*, Hak. Soc., Vol. II, p. 27.]

[*Moneloes* is used by Ovington (OUP, p. 294) and *Monela* by Bowrey (Hak. Soc., p. 5) for the city of Manila.]

nary investigations for this scheme are still proceeding. The catchment area for the lake will be 346 square miles and there will be a total storage after the rains of 112,600 million cubic feet, which will be sufficient to supply a normal load of 350,000 horse power for 8,000 hours per year. The preliminary estimates provided for a capital of Rs 810 lakhs to carry out the scheme.

### Mysore Installation

The first hydro electric scheme undertaken in India or, indeed, in the East, was that on the River Cauvery, in Mysore State, which was inaugurated, with generating works at Sivasamudram, in 1902. The Cauvery rises in the British district of Coorg, and flows right across Mysore. The first object with which the installation was undertaken was the supply of power to the goldfields at Kolar. These are 92 miles distant from Sivasamudram and for a long time this was the longest electrical power transmission line in the world. Current is also sent to Bangalore, 59 miles away, where it is used for both industrial and lighting purposes.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded since its inauguration, so that its total capacity, which was at first 6,000 horse power, is now approximately 25,000 h p. This is the maximum obtainable with the water which the Cauvery affords and, therefore with the number of consumers, large and small, rapidly increasing, the necessity of a completely new installation elsewhere, to be operated in parallel with or separately from that at Sivasamudram, has been recognised. Two projects offer themselves. The first would involve the use of the River Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery which has natural falls, and the second, known as the Mekadatu project, would have its power house on the Cauvery, 25 miles down-river from Sivasamudram and just within the borders of Mysore State, adjacent to the Madras Presidency. The head of water available at Sivasamudram is 400 feet, that on the Shimsha 618 feet net, which would generate 39,500 h p. At Mekadatu the Cauvery runs in rapids and a dam and a channel 20,000 feet long with a 22½ feet bed would be necessary. There would be three generating units, each giving an output of 4,000 h p. Future extensions yielding an additional 8,000 h p could be made. The progressive spirit which has marked the management of the works since their inception now characterises the manner in which the problem of further extensions are being considered.

### Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power

house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k w, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r p m, and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k w generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation, but these operations have temporarily been curtailed, so that only one dredger is now in operation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and during the past year a motor load of over 100 k w has been connected with the mains, motors being hired out to consumers by the Electrical Department. This step was taken with a view to educating the people in the use of electric power and it has been entirely successful.

### Recent Progress

Apart from the development of the three projects in the Bombay Presidency the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works. Construction is proceeding, however, on the Mandi Project in the Punjab, which will utilize the water of the Uhl river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified. The scheme has been formulated in three stages. The first will develop 48,000 horse power from the ordinary discharge of the river, the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output, whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 84,000 horse-power. Only the first stage is at present being constructed. Another interesting project is the hydro electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas.

A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced

of *Comparative Philology*) and Dr Haupt (*Die Sumerisch-akkadische Sprache*) attribute to the word *mana* an Accadian origin. Yule and Burnell observe that in any case it was the Babylonian name for the eightieth part of a talent, whence it passed, with other Babylonian weights and measures, almost all over the ancient world Egyptian *men* or *mna*, Coptic *emna* or *amna*, Hebrew *māneh*, Greek *mna*, Roman *mina*, and through the medium of the Arabs, Spanish-Portuguese *almena*, old French *almène*,<sup>1</sup> [for a weight of about 20 lbs (Marcel Devic)]

The authois of *Hobson-Jobson* also say "The introduction of the word into India may have occurred during the extensive commerce of the Arabs with that country during the 8th and 9th centuries, possibly at an earlier date "

In the *Rigveda* (VIII, 67, 2) there appears the word *manā*,

which has given rise to heated discussion among orientalists Is it a genuine Aryan word or of Semitic origin? What is its true meaning?<sup>1</sup>

François Lenormant and some other writers regard the terms as identical, and adduce this fact, among other arguments, in proof of the very ancient relations that must have existed between India and Babylon, and also to point out traces of Babylonian influence on the Vedic poems.<sup>2</sup>

Max Muller (*India, What can it teach us?*) and other Sanskritists deny the Babylonian origin and the influence of the Semitic civilization upon ancient India, but there is no unanimity in their interpretation of the word

[The recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh have revealed the existence of an Indus Valley civilisation and culture which shows close

<sup>1</sup> Candido de Figueiredo defines *almena* as "Indian weight equivalent approximately to one kilogramme," and gives as its source word the Arabic *al mena*

<sup>1</sup> *Manā* is neither to be confounded with *māna* quoted above, nor with its homonym in the *Rigveda*, which signifies 'zeal, ardour, anger, envy'

<sup>2</sup> See Cristóvão Pinto, *India Prehistorica*

## Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is that of local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative entities—tahsils, sub divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages. Its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g., in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz.—

**Types of Villages**—“(1) The ‘severalty’ or *raiyatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.”

“(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole,

its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village sites owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *raiyatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word ‘number’. It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them.”

**Village Autonomy**—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

**Punchayets**—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council tribunal, or *Punchayet* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations—

“While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from irreconcilable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any one and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Panchayat* in the village in which circumstances are favourable by reason of homogeneity of race, caste, language, and freedom from internal dissension. The power might be increased gradually by a warrant, and rather more than a year would be required to apply the system to the whole country. Such a plan, which would be in operation by the year, will require great care and study.”



English made *maune*, and so probably by the influence of the old English word *maund*, "a kind of great Basket or Hamper, containing eight Bales, or two Fats," the modern word was derived *Mão* in Portuguese means 'hand' and some of the older travellers like Linschoten, misled by this meaning of *mão*, rendered it as equivalent to 'hand' The values of the 'maund' as weight vary greatly in different parts of the country The standard maund in British India is 40 *sers*, each *ser* being equal to 80 *tolas* or rupee-weights See *Hobson-Jobson* ]

| **Máquina** (machine)  
Konk *mákn*, vern term *yantr* — Turk *mákina* |

**Marca** (mark, stamp)  
Konk *márl* (l us), vern terms *lhún*, *kurú*, *chihnéñ*, *nisānén*, *sopó* — L-Hindust *márlá* — Mal, Tet *márka* —  
? Malag *marika*

**Marchar** (to march)  
Konk *mārchār-zāvunl* — Tet, Gal *mārcha*

**Março** (month of March).  
Konk *Márs* — Mal, Tet, Gal *Mar-u* See *Agosto*

? **Marear** (to work a ship)  
Sinh *marryá* (*subst*), sailor, mariner, vern terms *nāvikayá*, *nevkārayá*, *nevīyá*.

In Konkani, *mareação* signifies 'sagacity, astuteness'

**Marfim** (ivory) Konk *māiphīm*, vern term *hattyā-chó dānt* (lit 'elephant's tooth') — Tet, Gal *marfim*.

**Maria** (Mary) Tel *Mariyansu-āt* (lit 'Mary's game') Brown is of the opinion that the word is of Portuguese origin

**Marmelo** (quince) Jap *maruméru*

? **Marmore** (marble)  
Konk *mārmār* — Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Beng, Punj, Mal *marmai* *Marmari* (in the Aryan languages), marbly — Pers *marmai* — Ar. *marmar*, *marmer*

The Portuguese origin can be contested The original word is the Greek *marimoros* From Persian *sangmarmar* (*sang*=stone) are derived directly Konk, Mar *sangmarmar* Hindi, Punj *sangmarmar*, Sindh *sangimar-marū*, Kan *sangamaravarī*, *sangamāra*

**Marquesota** (a sort of

In the North West Frontier Province, the institution of local self government is to be what of a forward growth. Certain of the municipal committees are still in the infancy of their responsibility and have not yet been able to perform their duties. The official members are gradually being replaced by elected members. Municipal administration in the Government reports that there is a tendency to take a very short view of the responsibilities that it is able to perform and that it is still to be regarded as a very simple thing to do. It is of the view that the Government is not yet in a position to take a very long view of the responsibilities that it is able to perform and that it is still to be regarded as a very simple thing to do.

“Por Deos, mas que me fundam, mas que me confundam, eu hei de tanger sempre a verdade” D Francisco de Melo, *Dialogos Apologaes*<sup>1</sup>

Mastro (ship's mast) Hindi, Hindust, Punj, Ass *mastúl* — Or, Beng *mástul* — Khas *mastul*<sup>2</sup>

Matador (a term used in a game of cards) Bug *mata-dóro*

? Matar (to kill) Mal, Jav *máti*, to die — *maténi*, to kill — Batt, Mac, Bug. *máte*, death — Day *mater* — Malag *mati*

Dr Heyligers thinks that the derivation from Portuguese is probable. On the contrary, it is very probable, if not quite certain, that the word is a vernacular one, perhaps derived, as Crawford believes,

<sup>1</sup> “It is supposed that it may be the corruption or ellipsis of a Portuguese expression, but nothing satisfactory has been suggested” *Hobson-Jobson* [See Crooke's quotation from Mr Skeat in *Hobson-Jobson*, s.v. *maskee*]

<sup>2</sup> It would appear as though the *l* stands for *r* which is transposed, *mastur* but the old Port form is *masto*

from the Sanskrit *mṛti*, ‘death’ Favre suggests that it may be of Semitic origin, *mant*, ‘death,’ in Arabic Malagassy must have received the word directly from the Malayan languages, much before Portuguese, or perhaps even Arabic, influence was felt in Malaysia. The term was current in the time of Fernão Pinto who writes (ch 177 “*Cahro morto, sem dizer mais que somente Quita mate, ay que me matou*” (“He fell dead, without saying anything but this *Quita mate*, i.e., who is it that has killed me”)

Matalote (sailor, seaman) Mal *matelote* (Haex)

Matraca (a wooden rattle) Konk *mātrák*, vern terms *phatphatém*, *lhatkatém* — Tet. *matraka*, vern term *di harika*.

Medalha (medal) Konk *medálh*, vern term *ānlúk* — Tet *medalha*

[Medida (a measure) Anglo-Ind *medeeda* (obs), also *memeeda* (*meia*, ‘half,’ and *medida*)<sup>1</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> [“Dry measures are these, viz, Teman is 40 Memeeda's Medeeda is 3 Pints English By this Medeeda

## District and Local Boards

The following table gives the membership, Income and Expenditure of District and Local Boards in the same financial year —

| Province                     | No of Boards | No of Members |                          | Income (excluding Balances) |             |               |              |                    | Expenditure |             |             |             |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|                              |              | Elect ed      | Ir office and Nomi nated | Provincial Rates            | Civil Works | Other Sources | Total        | Incidence per Head | Rs          | Rs          | Rs          | Rs          | Total        |
| Madras                       | (20) 12      | 6,373         | 2,201                    | 1,11,00,000                 | 1,11,08,203 | 2,02,50,853   | 5,18,48,067  | 1 1 8              | 1,22,15,108 | 1,08,70,569 | 11,37,081   | 1,70,07,000 | 5,99,17,062  |
| Bombay                       | 210          | 3,312         | 985                      | 50,40,130                   | 20,01,010   | 1,47,17,508   | 2,25,00,071  | 1 0 0              | 1,18,51,301 | 17,17,217   | 13,11,001   | 11,27,176   | 2,21,71,015  |
| Bengal                       | 103          | 1,287         | 751                      | 80,08,090                   | 10,80,003   | 51,01,560     | 1,18,80,322  | 0 5 2              | 19,07,911   | 55,00,103   | 13,00,119   | 21,02,101   | 1,72,30,956  |
| United Provinces             | 48           | 1,107         | 65                       | 76,78,386                   | 15,25,070   | 1,10,06,007   | 2,02,10,063  | 0 7 1              | 1,00,71,118 | 39,25,155   | 19,59,302   | 3,38,179    | 2,01,01,221  |
| Punjab                       | 29           | 813           | 306                      | 61,14,039                   | 26,08,092   | 1,27,51,061   | 2,15,10,391  | 1 1 10             | 1,00,77,912 | 21,21,551   | 28,12,055   | 50,51,871   | 2,10,00,992  |
| Bihar and Orissa             | 65           | 835           | 281                      | 73,50,301                   | 10,11,020   | 05,55,091     | 1,17,50,111  | 0 0 7              | 18,15,111   | 51,31,710   | 23,02,009   | 23,00,108   | 1,15,76,078  |
| Central Provinces and Berar  | 108          | 1,103         | 481                      | 25,38,810                   | 8,05,730    | 50,21,855     | 91,26,110    | 0 8 2              | 31,81,908   | 16,11,311   | 5,31,018    | 17,70,827   | 91,01,211    |
| Assam                        | 19           | 360           | 101                      | 10,71,010                   | 11,00,010   | 15,83,620     | 37,01,791    | 0 8 9              | 13,51,112   | 11,58,190   | 0 17,579    | 5,57,012    | 39,83,909    |
| North West Frontier Province | 5            |               | 222                      | 2,07,803                    | 2,20,147    | 0,08,523      | 11,80,533    | 0 10 7             | 8,91,557    | 1,78,118    | 1 20,020    | 2,07,051    | 11,08,006    |
| Ajmer Merwara                | 1            | 16            | 27                       | 29,852                      | 62,088      | 36,904        | 1,29,730     | 0 3 2              | 45,096      | 11,859      | 10,001      | 30,973      | 1,32,192     |
| Coorg                        | 1            | 13            | 7                        | 68,308                      | 60,165      | 40,112        | 1,81,005     | 1 2 0              | 05,181      | 11,000      | 25,078      | 11,210      | 1 10,008     |
| Poohit                       | 1            | 11            | 8                        | 32,519                      | 17,001      | 1,80,325      | 2,36,738     | 1 1 5              | 1,20,055    | 50,715      | 14,117      | 13,204      | 2 07,081     |
| Total, 1920-10               | 1,210        | 15,820        | 5,535                    | 1,94,17,018                 | 2,00,50,227 | 8,75,81,758   | 10,10,58,153 | 0 10 8             | 0,05,09,171 | 4,17,05,061 | 2,02,30,755 | 1,77,81,751 | 10,12,33,511 |

(a) Includes 137 Union Panchayets with 1,911 elected and 1,221 r office and nominated members

to do, to assist the sacristans Outside Goa, *meirinho* is synonymous with sacristan In the Archipelago, however, it retains its original meaning, more or less modified In Madagascar, for example, according to Matthes, the term is used of the European Civil Magistrate—' *Europesche schout* ' <sup>1</sup>

Melão (melon) Tel *melá-ma*

Mercê (favour, benefit) Konk *mersél*, land held as a grant for service rendered — Tet *mersê*, vern term *díak*

Merecer (to merit) Mal *merecer* (Haex) — Tet *meréci* (also used in the sense of 'merit')

Mês (month) Hindust *māḡlabār*, " (corruption of the Port *mês* [month] and *acabar* [to end]) the last day of the month" Shakespear Wilson mentions *kābār*, in Bengali, as the name of the last day of the month and

*kābārī* (*adj*), "relating to the last day of the month, due or payable on this day (salary, rent, etc) "

In Konkani, *kabār* is very much used as equivalent to the Portuguese *acabar* ('to end')

[Brown suggests, as the etymon of *maykabār*, the Hindust *mās-ke-ba'ad*, 'after a month' Crooke, on the other hand, observes that, according to Platts, it is more probably a corruption of Hindust *māsik-wār* or *mās-kā-wār* But Prof. S H Hodi-vala (*Notes on Hobson-Jobson*) suggests that, "if 'Mascabar' is an Indo-Portuguese word for the last day of the month, it must be a corruption, not of *mās-kā-bār*,... but of *amās-ka-bār* 'Amās,' from Sans *amāvasya*, is commonly used for the last day of the month If 'Mascabar' means 'monthly statement or account', it must stand for *māsik-vār*, as Platts says"]

Mesa (table) Konk. *méz* — Mar, Guj, Nep., Or, Beng, Ass *mej* — Hindi *mez*, *menz*, *mench*. Dhalvān-*mez*, writing-desk — Hindust *mej*, *mez* —

<sup>1</sup> "Meirinho A superintendent of police under the Portuguese government of Bassen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" Whitworth.

The most important work which the Trust has in hand at present is the construction of the main east and west thoroughfare, 84 feet wide across the centre of the city between Manikata and Strand Road. The portion between Upper Circular Road and Chittaranjan Avenue has been completed, as also the section of this thoroughfare between Central Avenue and Upper Chitpore Road.

The engineering works in the portion between Upper Chitpore Road and Strand Road have made good progress and Calcutta will shortly have a wide thoroughfare extending from Strand Road to Manikata Bridge and intersecting Chitpore Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Cornwallis Street and Circular Road. At the instance of the Corporation of Calcutta, a large storm water relief sewer, which will drain an area of about 163 acres, has been laid in this road from Chittaranjan Avenue westward to Strand Road. From there it will be carried to the river by the Corporation.

Of the other schemes in progress in the centre of the town the most important is the construction of a new 60 feet road connecting Darpoiraj in Tagore Street with Pathurighat Street. Its importance lies in the fact that it is a portion of a new thoroughfare which will run through the middle of Burrabazar and connect Harrison Road with Nintallighat Street. The widening of Kalakar Street in Burrabazar, which forms the southern section of this road will be taken up at once if a Bill which was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in February 1931 is passed into law.

The Suburban Areas to the South and South East of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores Cu ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for Club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballygunge Station.

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction and acquisition of land is in progress, the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No. XXXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District. This too has received sanction of Government and land acquisition is in progress.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIII (New Ballygunge Road Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road (Lutally), is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustle dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustle conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustle purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced. The Trust is constructing a large park near Park Circus, Scheme No. VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas. It will have a large playing field for football and tennis.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Mallan, the Horticultural and the Zoological gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Mallan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes—

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect bachelors

Jav, Mad *misígit*, *mesígit*, *masígit* — Mac, Bug *masígi* <sup>1</sup>

Dr Schuchardt derives *misígit* from Portuguese, although the word in its origin is the Arabic *masjid*

[Yule believes that the probable course which *masjid* took in getting evolved into the Anglo-Indian *mosque* is as follows (1) in Span *mezquita*, Port *mesquita*, (2) Ital *meschita*, *moschea*, French (old) *mosquete*, *mosquée*, (3) Eng *mosque* This is more or less also the view of the *O E D*

Sir George Oxinden, in a letter from Surat, dated 28th January, 1663, addressed to the Directors of the East India Company, says 'Hearing they ('Sevagy's men') had taken their randavous in a Muskeett or Moore Church" (Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 25) The influence of the Portuguese word on *muskeett* appears to be unmistakable

<sup>1</sup> 'There is a big *misquita* with many columns and verandas, in every respect very beautiful Gaspar Correia, IV p 17

Duarte Barbosa uses *mesquita* of a Hindu shrine<sup>1</sup>, and owing to a similar confusion Faria-y-Sousa speaks of a 'Pagoda of Mecca']

**Mestiço** (a half-caste) Konk *mistis* It is also used as an adjective *mistis bonchurdí*, the bulbul, or the eastern song-thrush, *Iros jocosus* — Hindust *mastisa* — Anglo-Ind *mustees*, *mestiz*, *mastisa*, [*mustechees*] — Indo-Fr *métis* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ['The *Bramenes* and also the *Baneanes* marry one wife only At their weddings they have great festivities which continue for many days

On the day appointed for their reception the bride and bridegroom are seated on a *daís*, they are covered with gold and gems and jewels and in front of them they have a *mesquita* with an idol covered with flowers with many oil-lamps burning around it" Hak Soc, ed Dames Vol I, p 116]

<sup>2</sup> "After this victory (at Diu) the Governor gave orders that all the *mestiços* who were there should be inscribed in the Book, and that pay and subsistence should be assigned to them Gaspar Correia, IV, p 574

"The least esteemed are the offspring of a Portuguese father and an Indian mother or vice versa, and these are called *Metices*, that is, *Metifs*, or mixed" Pyrrard, *Lições*, Vol II, p 32 [Hak Soc, Vol II p 38]

["It's alsoe of very ill consequence that your Covenant Servants should

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The transfer of the Trust to the Municipality has been effected by an Act of Legislature called 'The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925 (Bombay Act No XVI of 1925)'. By virtue of this Act the powers and duties of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay have been transferred and the property and rights belonging to the said Trustees have now been vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay which is referred to as the Board, the President of the Corporation being also the President of the Board.

The execution of the powers and the performance of the duties vested in the Board is entrusted to a committee called the 'Improvements Committee' subject to the general control of the Board. The Improvements Committee consists of eighteen members, that is to say, fourteen elected members and four nominated members. Of the elected members eleven are elected by the Board, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by Indian Merchants' Chamber and one by the Millowners' Association out of their own bodies respectively. The nominated members are appointed by Government by notification, three of them being chosen from among the following—

- (i) The Director of Development, Bombay,
- (ii) the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust,
- (iii) the Collector of Bombay, and
- (iv) the Executive Engineer, Presidency District,

and the fourth by Government to represent labour from among the members of the Board.

The Municipal Commissioner has the right of being present at a meeting of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at the meeting. The Chief Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer, is appointed by the Board subject to confirmation of Government. He has the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board and of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a member of the said Board or Committee, but he must not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting. He exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and is directly responsible to the Board.

The specific duties of the Trust are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, construct sanitary dwellings including those required for the Bombay City Police. The Trust derives its income from certain Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust and the schemes it has undertaken. The Trust receives a contribution from Municipal

revenues amounting to a definite share in the general tax receipts—approximating to 2 per cent on assessments and subject to no maximum. Works are financed out of loans raised by the Board. By the close of 1930-31 the Board had raised Rs 10.30 lakhs by loans and their total capital receipts (including grants of Rs 54 lakhs received from Government) amounted to Rs 18.28 lakhs out of which they had spent Rs 124 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and Rs 16.82 lakhs on their acquired estates and office buildings. The Trust have provided in their chawls accommodation for 45,000 persons.

The present Chairman and members of the Improvements Committee are as follows—

Mr Jafferbhoy Abdoolbhoy Lalljee, *Chairman*

Mr Ahmed F Currimbhoy

Mr C W L Arbuthnot, CIE, BE, BA  
(VUI), JP

Mr B G Parulekar

Dr J A Collicoe, LM & S

Dr Alban J de Souza, BA, LM & S.

Mr E R Hirjibhedini

Mr G G Morarji

Mr K F Nariman, BA, LL B

Mr M A Karanjawala, MA, LL B

Mr Manu Subedar, BA, BSc (Econ),  
Bar-at-Law

Mr Meyer Nissim, MA

Mr Mohamed Umer Abdul Rasul

Mr W R S Sharpe

Mr R H Parker

Rao Bahadur R S Asavle

Mr J W Smyth, ICS

Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt,  
CBE

*Municipal Commissioner*—Mr H K Kirpalani, MA (Bom), BA (Oxon), ICS

*Chief Officer*—Mr H B Shrivastani, MA  
(Cantab), JP

*Chief Accountant*—Mr Narayan T Chawathay,  
(on leave prior to retirement) Mr E B  
Bharucha (acting)

*Estate Agent*—Mr H G W  
A.M.E.

*Executive Engineer*—Mr D N.



*mistrí*, a carpenter.—Beng. *ráj-mistrí* (*ráj* is Persian for 'mason'), a mason or brick-layer *Lohái mistrí* (lit 'iron-master'), a blacksmith—Ass *mistrí*, carpenter—Punj *mas-tarí*, the official head *Mistarí-khānā*, workshop—Malayal *mestari*, craftsman—Tel *mes-tirí*, *mestari*, a foreman—Kan, Tul *mestre*, carpenter, stone-cutter, mason—Anglo-Ind *maistry*, *mistry*, *mistry*, a master-workman, a foreman, and in W and S India also 'a cook, a tailor'—Gar *mistrí*, mason—Khas *raj-misteri*, mason—<sup>2</sup>Mal [*mēstērī*], *mester* (perhaps from the Dutch *meester*)—Tet, Gal *mēstri*

Some dictionary-writers give as the etymon the English *mister* or the French *maître*

**Milagre** (miracle) Konk *mīlāgi*, vern terms *acharyém*, *naval*, *vismut*, *adbhut*—Mal *mīlaqro* (Haex)—Tet, Gal *mīlāgi*

In the Marathi of the Konkan and in the Hindustani of the south, *mīlāgrī*, by extension of meaning, sometimes stands for an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at other times for any Roman Catholic

church, because in India there are many churches dedicated to 'Our Lady of Miracles

**Milho** (maize, Indian corn) Mol *milo*, *mīlu*

**Militar** (*subst*, soldier) Konk *militár*, vern term *śipáy*, *laskari*—Tet *militár*

**Ministro** (minister) Konk *minísti* vern terms *munyāri*, *mantri*, *pradhán*—Tet *minís-tu*

**Minuto** (a minute) Konk *minút*, vern term *ghadí* (not exactly corresponding)—<sup>2</sup>Guj *minít* (as in English)—Kamb *minūt*—Tet, Gal *minútu*

**Missa** (*eccles*, mass) Konk *mís* *Misāchó pādri* (lit 'priest of the mass'), priest<sup>1</sup>—Kan *mīsayágavu* (lit 'sacrifice of the mass')—Tul *mīsyūyāga*—Kamb. *missa*—Siam *mīśá*—Ann *lê missa*, vern term *lê*—Mal *mīsa*—Tet, Gal *mīsa*—| Chin *mīśáh*, vern term *tá-tsián* |

**Missal** (*eccles*, a missal) Konk, Tam, Tet, Gal *mīśál*

1 Cf *Clerigo de missa* ('clergy of the mass') João de Barros, Dec I, m, 5 [It is almost the exact equivalent of the Konkani expression 'priest of the mass']

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

| Year    | Docks           |              |           | Jetties   | Stream    |           | Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port | Income.     |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------------|
|         | General Exports | Coal Exports | Imports   | Imports   | Exports   | Imports   |  |             |
|         | Tons            | Tons         | Tons      | Tons      | Tons      | Tons      | Tons                                       | Rs          |
| 1914-15 | 920,000         | 2,633,800    | 700,133   | 917,978   |           |           | 3,714,344                                  | 1,44,50,340 |
| 1915-16 | 1,054,955       | 1,610,645    | 570,997   | 788,481   |           |           | 2,967,798                                  | 1,50,35,486 |
| 1916-17 | 1,185,159       | 1,994,525    | 444,210   | 680,010   |           |           | 2,804,680                                  | 1,57,23,482 |
| 1917-18 | 995,112         | 1,014,993    | 563,383   | 633,693   |           |           | 2,094,011                                  | 1,58,39,175 |
| 1918-19 | 1,097,562       | 1,333,285    | 482,403   | 575,833   |           |           | 2,292,462                                  | 1,90,53,513 |
| 1919-20 | 1,146,479       | 2,264,976    | 653,066   | 713,740   |           |           | 2,941,846                                  | 2,23,55,614 |
| 1920-21 | 1,133,719       | 3,016,400    | 413,357   | 685,080   |           |           | 4,017,514                                  | 2,66,08,032 |
| 1921-22 | 974,783         | 1,687,222    | 607,361   | 622,411   |           |           | 3,446,021                                  | 2,19,17,042 |
| 1922-23 | 1,414,166       | 1,174,041    | 304,100   | 680,053   |           |           | 3,336,722                                  | 2,64,75,522 |
| 1923-24 | 1,722,305       | 1,325,801    | 221,035   | 761,920   |           |           | 3,021,243                                  | 2,60,80,027 |
| 1924-25 | 1,779,054       | 1,495,915    | 290,412   | 874,714   |           |           | 3,845,788                                  | 2,78,23,364 |
| 1925-26 | 1,491,442       | 1,796,499    | 352,714   | 951,442   | 2,231,637 | 1,601,941 | 3,887,560                                  | 3,21,27,748 |
| 1926-27 | 1,465,851       | 2,476,791    | 455,577   | 963,297   | 2,344,800 | 1,513,885 | 4,177,118                                  | 3,12,02,183 |
| 1927-28 | 1,537,371       | 2,917,443    | 480,367   | 1,007,917 | 2,689,187 | 1,606,728 | 4,638,569                                  | 3,38,83,124 |
| 1928-29 | 1,750,969       | 2,644,250    | 1,164,031 | 1,040,668 | 2,524,201 | 1,706,559 | 4,818,881                                  | 3,41,82,729 |
| 1929-30 | 1,985,042       | 3,016,185    | 853,452   | 829,902   | 2,589,653 | 1,646,932 | 4,985,990                                  | 3,43,98,110 |
| 1930-31 | 1,440,371       | 2,389,393    | 646,844   | 553,917   | 2,145,817 | 1,552,502 | 4,381,953                                  | 2,80,73,490 |

## BOMBAY.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**—Nominated by Government—Mr W R S Sharpe, (Chairman), Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt, CII, Mr A L Tylden-Patterson, Mr F A Stewart, ICS, Rear-Admiral H T Walwyn, CB, DSO, RN, Mr Syed Munawar, Mr C W E Arbuthnot, CII, Mr H K Kirpalani, ICS, and Major-General H Needham, CB, CMG, ASO

**Elected by the Chamber of Commerce**—Mr G L Winterbotham, Mr L C Reid, Mr W L Clement, Mr R R Haddow and Mr G H Cooke

**Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber**—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, CIE, MBE, Mr Lalji Narani, Mr Lakshmidas Rowjee Talree, Mr Vitthaladas Damodar Govandji and Mr Vitthaladas Kanji

**Elected by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay**—Mr Meyer Nissim and Mr Hoosenally M Rahimtulla

**Elected by the Millowners' Association**—Mr A Geddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —

*By Chairman*—Vacant

## SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

*Secretary*, N M Morris, *Deputy Secretary*, A S Bakre, MA, Bar-at-Law, *Head Clerk*, J D Mhatre

## CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT

*Chief Acctt*, C P Gay, *Deputy Acctt*, J F. Pereria, BA, *Sr Asstt Acctt*, W L McDonnell, *Asstt Acctt*, R O Collyer, *Junior Asstt Acctts*, H W Scott and A N Moos *Cashier*, V D Jog, *Ry Audit Inspectors*, R Cour Palais and M J Murzello, *Supdt*, *Stores Accounts Branch*, O Hyde, *Supdt*, *Establishment Branch*, A R Javeri

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

*Chief Engineer*, G E Bennett, MSc, M Inst CE, MI, Mech E, *Deputy Chief Engineer*, A Hale-White, MA, MICE, *Executive Engineers*, F P G Carron, M Inst CE, G L Terrey, AMICE, J A Rolfe, *Senior Asstt E*

other cases, by a habitual misreading of the written *u* for *n*. Linschoten in Dutch (1596) has **monssoyn** and **monssoen**. It thus appears probable that we get our *monsoon* from the Dutch." Skeat traces 'monsoon' from Ital *monsone*. But the *O E D*, with more reason, states that it is adopted from Dutch, *monsooen*—*soyn*, which, in its turn, was adopted from the Port *monção* in the 16th century. At the present time, both according to Anglo-Indian and Indo-Portuguese usage, 'monsoon,' or *monção* means 'the season of the rains,' which, as a rule, lasts for four months and is a period during which sailing vessels do not put out to sea. We also speak of 'the monsoon having burst,' which is another way of saying that the rains have begun. The 'rainy season' was also called *inverno* ('winter') by the Portuguese, and this practice was followed by the other European nations and lasted right up to the eighteenth century. '*Inverno*' is even to-day used of the 'rainy season' in the Portu-

guese possessions in India. See quotation from Correia under *mordexim*, also *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* winter.]

[**Morcego** (bat or flying fox) *Mal morsego*, according to Rhumpius "The fruit is eagerly eaten by bats. In Malay the tree is called *Caju Morsego*; in Latin *Arbor Vespertilionum*" ('Flying fox tree')]

**Mordexim** ('a name for cholera up to the end of the 18th century') Indo-Fr, Anglo-Ind *morte de-chien* (obs.)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "This 'winter' (of 1511) they had in Goa a fatal illness which the inhabitants call **moryxy**." Gaspar Correia, IV p 288 [For 'winter' see *monção* above]

"Our name for the disease is *colerica passio*, the Indians call it *morxi*, and we corrupt the word into **mordexi**" Garcia da Orta, Col xvii (ed Markham, p 104)—"In our century the old names **mordexim** and *mort de-chien* have gone out of use, having been, as a rule, replaced by the word *cholera*" Conde de Ficalho

["The ordinary diseases of this country (Goa) are *mort-de-chien* (cholera)—that is colic of the bowels with vomiting and laxity—and this complaint is the death of many. The best remedy is to burn with a red hot iron the middle of the heel until the

## KARACHI.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi are as follows —

Chairman—*I. M. Duggan, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.*

Appointed by Government—*G. N. Bower, B.A.,* (Collector of Customs), *C. C. T. Brereton, A.P.I.,* (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway), *Major A. G. Armstrong* (D.A.A.) and *O. M. G. Sind Independent Belgrade Area*, *Mir Asub Khan, Barrister at Law*

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce—*J. R. N. Graham, A.C.* (Graham's Trading Co., Ltd.) (Vice Chairman elected by the Board), *I. I. Price, C.I.E., O.B.E., Barrister at Law* (Cooper & Co.), *G. H. Raseben* (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.), *A. S. Mieruland* (Ralli Brothers)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association—*Lala Jagannath Balaram, B.Sc., R.K. Sillwa*

Elected by the Owners and Shippers Chamber—*James D. N. R. Mehta, Haridas Lalji*

Elected by the Karachi Municipality—*Tikandas Wadhwanji, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister at Law*

The Principal Officers of the Trust are —

Chief Engineer—*W. P. Shepherd-Barron, M.C., M.Inst.C.E.*

Deputy Chief Engineer—*H. A. L. French, M.Inst.C.E.*

Chief Accountant—*B. A. Inglet, F.A.C.A.*

Traffic Manager—*A. A. L. Flynn*

Deputy Conservator—*J. A. Scarr*

Chief Storekeeper—*R. A. Donde*

Secretary—*L. J. Mascarenhas*

The Revenue receipts and expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1930-31 were as under —

Revenue receipts (excluding the Port Fund Account) Rs 72,00,127 Revenue Expenditure Rs 70,13,466 Surplus Rs 186,861 Reserve Fund Rs 45,19,990

The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1930-31 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,150 with a tonnage of 2,587,825 as against 2,808 with a tonnage of 2,601,231 in 1929-30. 970 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,464,851 against 937 and 2,495,739 respectively in the previous year. Of the above, 741 were of British nationality.

Imports landed at the Ship Wharves during the year totalled 594,701 tons against 645,569 tons in the previous year. Total shipments from the Ship Wharves were 581,725 tons in 1930-31 against 425,020 tons in 1929-30.

## MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Officials—*G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M.Inst.C.E.*, Chairman and Traffic Manager, *C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.*, (Collector of Customs) and *Capt. F. H. Maraden, I.I.M.* (Presidency Port Officer)

Non Officials—(1) Nominated by Government *F. B. Wathin, M.B.E., V.D., M.Inst.T.* *Sir Percy Rothra, Kt., O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., I.M.I.E.*, (2) Representing Chamber of Commerce Madras—*W. O. Wright, D. M. Reid, G. A. Bambridge, F. Birley*, (3) Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras—*M. R. Ry, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar, Avargal*, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur *G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, Garu, C.I.E.*, (4) Representing Madras Trades Association—*J. M. Smith, M. A. Angus*, (5) Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association—*M. R. Ry, Diwan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Naidu, Garu*, (6) Representing Madras Piece goods Merchants Association—*M. R. Ry, C. Subbiah Chetty, Avargal*

Principal Officers are—Chief Engineer, *W. Fyffe, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.*, Executive Engineer, *G. P. Alexander, A.M.Inst.C.E.*, Mechanical and Electrical

Engineer, *Major E. G. Bowers, M.O.M.I.I.*, *Aiko*, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, *S. W. White, M.I.Mar.F.*, *A.M.I.N.A.*, Executive Engineer, *Rao Bahadur K. Ganapathi Kudwa, A.V.I., B.A., D.C.E.*, Assistant Engineer, *V. Dayananda Kamath, B.A., B.T.*, Assistant Engineer, *S. Nagabushnam, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E.*, Assistant Engineer, (Electrical), *K. Subramania Iyer, M.F.*, Deputy Traffic Manager, *J. G. Lord*, Assistant Traffic Managers, *I. W. Stooke, James Chance, M.S. Venkataraman, B.A. and L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.O.I.*, Chief Accountant, *Rao Bahadur S. Narayana Aiyar, M.A.*, Deputy Chief Accountant, *V. Sundaramanjulu Chettiar*, Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering), *V. Muthuswami Aiyer, B.A.*, Office Manager, *G. M. Ganapathi Iyer*

The receipts of the Trust during the year on Revenue account from all sources were Rs 38,07,647 as against 45,31,021 in 1929-30 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 38,38,530 of which a sum of Rs 80,000 represents the amount transferred from revenue balances to the credit of certain Reserve funds created in 1928-29. 818 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,968,056 tons, called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 878 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 3,081,851 tons.

giving the word a meaning, and, combining the sound of the word with the horrors of death from the disease, called the malady *mort-de-chien*. In the *Lettres Édifiantes* for the year 1702 there occurs the following phrase, which helps to fix the time of the adoption of the new name "This great indigestion which is called in India Mordechim, and which some of us French have called **Mort-de-Chien**" ('Dog's Death') Although ridiculed, this name was adopted, not only in French works, but also in books written in other languages, and there was even an Englishman who literally translated the name thus "The extraordinary distempers of this country are the *Cholick*, and what they call *Dog's Disease*, which is cured by burning the heel of the patient with a hot iron" See Ficalho, *Colloques da Oita*, Vol I p 275 The opinion of the 'Englishman' quoted above is taken from *Acct of the I of Bourbon*, in La Roque's *Voyage to Arabia the Happy* etc, E T London 1726, p 155, cit in *Hobson-Jobson* The

history of the various transformations through which this interesting word has passed would be incomplete if we did not refer to Anderson (*English in Western India*, etc, p 62) who by a curious metathesis having changed *chien* into *Chine* and, therefore, *mort de chien* into *mort de Chine* ('Chinese death') says "The disease which was prevalent in the country, and especially fatal in Bombay, was called by the Portuguese practitioners of medicine 'the Chinese death,' or colic"]

| **Moreia** (a fish) *Mal morea*, according to Rhumphius, the word is used by the Malays to denote various plants by a kind of analogy See *Herbarium Amboinense* VII, ch 35 |

**Morrão** (a match used by gunners, piece of cord designed to burn at uniform rate for firing cannon) *Konk muram* — *Mal muran*<sup>1</sup>

**Mosquito** (mosquito) Anglo-Ind *mosquito moshito* [Fryer uses the forms *muskeeto*,

<sup>1</sup> "All the provisions, fuel, timber murrões" Diogo do Couto Dec VI, 1, 6

## VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned, for it is pointed out that Vizagapatam, lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme is the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link would also be supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, have sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram and the work is in progress. They have also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a Major Port.

The scheme for the construction and development of the harbour will be carried out by progressive stages according to the demands of trade. The first stage, which is now in process of construction, consists of a wharf containing three deep water steamer berths, each of 550 feet in length and dredged to a depth of 30 feet, one of which is being equipped for mechanical loading of manganese ore and the other two with transit sheds, and a passenger waiting room will be provided in the vicinity for the convenience of Rangoon passengers. In continuation of this wharf a lightering berth and deep water moorings for three additional steamers will be provided.

The estimated cost of the first section including equipment is about 309 lakhs and the time required to complete it will depend on the period

that dredging and reclamation work will take. It is anticipated, however, that it will be possible to berth ships in the new harbour sometime in 1933.

The work is being carried out by a staff of engineers under direct charge of an Engineer-in-Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held *ex officio* by the Agent of the B N Railway. An advisory committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam port administration and the commercial interests concerned, has also been constituted to advise in the development of the harbour.

Excellent progress has been made with the scheme and a considerable area of the inner harbour has already been dredged to a depth of 30 feet. A large area of land has already been reclaimed and development roads have been constructed. The quay wall for the manganese berth and the produce berth is completed. The Railway facilities in consultation with the Harbour are in course of being provided. Arrangements have also been made with the Municipality for the supply of water to the harbour area during construction.

In addition to the Suction Dredger, a Rock Breaker and Dipper Dredger is at work in the Entrance Channel removing the rock and hard overlay, and a Dragline Dredger for dredging such areas as can be reached from the shore.

Although it is anticipated that the completion of the inner harbour and its approaches to the point where ocean going vessels can be admitted will not be until 1933, a sufficient depth of water has been available over the bar and right up to the quays since the end of 1930 thus permitting trade being transferred to the new quays of the inner harbour. Cargo is consequently being carried between the quays and steamers lying in the roads by means of lighters and tugs. The effect of this change is that proper quays, adequate storage and proper railway facilities are available in place of the meagre facilities previously in force on the old wharf while the carriage of cargo between steamer and shore is effected by means of lighters of approximately 50 tons capacity instead of by surf boats with a capacity of only 2½ tons per boat. It is therefore, apparent that the facilities available for trade during this intermediate stage are substantially greater than they have been in the past.

[Yule says that *muster* is current in China, as well as in India For citations see *Hobson Jobson* ]

Mouro (used of 'a Mohammedan') <sup>1</sup> Konk *Moir* — Anglo-Ind *Moor* *Moorman* — Sund *Móri Kápas móri* (lit Moorish cotton'), a species of cotton — Pid-Engl *Molo-man* <sup>2</sup>

terms in daily use is remarkable The grounds attached to a house are its "compound," *campinho*, a tradesman is shown a "*muster*," *mostra* or pattern Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol II, p 70, n 2 ]

"Wee were lodged in an upper Chamber and not permitted soe much as to looke out of our doores, much lesse either to see anie goods (saveinge the *musters* or the waight of them) " In Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt n, p 480 ]

<sup>1</sup> "He had in his company six hundred Mouros Guzarates, and Malavares " Fernão Pinto, ch xxvii

"In token of disparagement they call the Christians of these parts *Franques*, just as we incorrectly call them *Mouros* " João de Barros, Dec IV iv, 16

"I regard this word *mouro* in the acceptation in which the Portuguese of old regarded it, viz, as a synonym of Mohammedan, as denoting belief but not race " Conde de Ficalho *Garcia da Orta e o seu tempo* p 112

<sup>2</sup> The change of *r* into *l* in Pidgin English is normal

[All Mohammedans without exception were called by the Portuguese *Mouros* or Moors this name of their nearest Moslem neighbours and one time conquerors was extended by them to all the followers of Islam, and from the Portuguese the use of this term, as synonymous with Mohammedan, passed to the Dutch and the English The use of the term in its comprehensive sense is well brought out by Baibosa (ed Dames, Vol I, p 119) "The Mouros of this kingdom (Cambaya) are fair in complexion, and the more part of them are foreigners from many lands, *scilicet* Turks, Mamalukes, Arabs, Persians, Coraçones, and Targimões (Turcomans), others come from the great kingdom of Dely, and others of the land itself "

Yule says that the use of the word *Moor* for Mohammedan died out pretty well among educated Europeans in the Bengal Presidency in the beginning of the last century, or even earlier, but probably held its ground longer among the British

## GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis. It did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places, it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education, and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators. They did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates, they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy; and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions, they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction, they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

## The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder, the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.



*menisan* or *melisan* —Tet Gal *munisã*, vein term *kmuna*

In Malay and Achinese, the term is used, by analogy, of 'comfits'

Mura ( ' an ancient measure of Portuguese India corresponding to 735 litres,' Cándido de Figueiredo) Anglo-Ind *moorah*

It appears that the source-word is the Marathi *mudá* (Konk *mudó*), rice made up in a circular package being fastened by wisps of straw," which, however does not actually contain the quantity mentioned by António Nunes "The mura of *batee* (*qv*) contains three candis" <sup>1</sup>

[Garcia da Orta who wrote about twenty years after Nunes says that a candy is 522 *arrateis* (pounds) Crooke quotes from the *Madras Glossary* Mooda, Malayal *mūtā*, from *mūtū* 'to cover' 'a fastening package, especially the packages in a circular form, like a Dutch cheese, fastened

with wisps of straw in which rice is made up in Malabar and Canara"]

Música (music) Konk *múzg*, [also a musician], vern terms *gāyan vāzap* —Hindust *mūsikí*, *mūsīgí* *Mūsīgídán* (*subst*) a musician —Mal *músik* —Tet Gal *músika* —Pers *mūsīgí* —Ar *musika*, *muzika*, *musikay* *Musikí*, a musician *Musikāri* musical —Malag *mozika*

Dr Schuchardt prefers the Dutch *musick* as the original of the Malay word See *cāmara*

## N

Nababo (nawab) Anglo-Ind *nabob*, [Indo-Fr *nabab*] From the Hindustani *nawāb*, plural of the Arabic *nāyīb*, 'a deputy', [and, therefore, applied to a Viceroy or Governor-General under the Moghuls as the representative of the Emperor, e.g. the Nawab of Oudh, Nawab of Surat] <sup>1</sup>

[The Anglo-Indian 'Nabob',

<sup>1</sup> 'And (to be given) in the form of *bate* (paddy) two hundred and forty three *muras*' Simao Botelho, *Lombo* p 163

<sup>1</sup> "There was in Surat as Nababo a certain Persian Mohammedan (*Mouro Parsio*) " Bocarro Dec XIII, p 354



Naire ('name of the ruling

"To guard against these he established some people of the same island of the Canarese Hindus (*gentios*) with their *Naiques* who are the captains of the footmen and of the horsemen, according to the custom of the land" Barros, Dec II, v, 5

"And in this wise about the salaries of the captains as of the *naiques* and *peões*" ('sepoys') Simão Botelho, p 72

'The footmen of the land having broken off with their *naiques*, who are their captains" Gaspar Correia, II p 512

Among the Hindus, *Rao* means king and *Naique* means a Captain when these Kings (the Mohammedan sovereigns of the Bahmani Kingdom) take a Hindu into their service and do not wish to give any very great title, they add the title *Naique* to his name as *Salva Naique*, *Acem Naique* 'Garcia da Orta, Col X [ed Markham p 72, omits parts of this passage]

But he assumed, out of very great humility, the title *Naique* which means captain or leader" Diogo do Couto Dec VI, v 5

[Captaine Weddell then allowed our Comaunder wrote a lettre by him to the *Naique*, or King of the country' Peter Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt I p 72]

Its common Anglo Indian application is to the non commissioned officer of Sepoys who corresponds to a corporal' *Hobson Jobson*

[Hyder Ali of Mysore was proud of being called Hyder Naik, this is interesting because Napoleon's soldiers after

caste in Malabar') Anglo-Ind *nan* —Indo-Fl *nañie*<sup>1</sup>

It is the Malayal *nāyar*, derived from the Sansk *nāyaka*, 'chief, leader'

["Another derivation is from *Nāga*, "a snake, or man of serpent descent", and some possibility is lent to this by the fact that every *Nāyar* family still holds the serpent

the crossing of the bridge of Lodi dubbed their leader '*caporal*' and even afterwards he came to be affectionately known as '*le petit caporal*']

1 "In this land of Malabar there is another caste of people who are called *Nayres*, and among them are noblemen who have no other duty than to serve in war" Barbosa, p 235 [Hak Soc, ed Dames, Vol II, p 38] 'These men are called *Nayres* only from the time when they come forth for war" *Idem*, p 327 [Hak Soc, Vol II, p 45]

"This name *Naire*, although one may be of the same blood, cannot be assumed until such time as one is an armed knight, and as such enjoys the privileges of his rank" João de Barros Dec I, v 3

"In this country of Malabar the class of *hidalgos* is called *Naires*, which means 'Men of War' Gaspar Correia, I, p 75

"The *Naires* who are the Knights' Garcia da Orta, Col XXII [ed Markham, p 193 For a description of Knighthood among the Nairs, see Barbosa, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 45 et seq]

... of the Indian Educational Commission of 1912-16 the Indian Educational Service was divided into a superior educational service and a subordinate service. The subordinate service was further divided into Indian and European. The Indian Educational Service was originally recruited and a number of it generally with their Indian colleagues were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational service in India. It was then held that the proportion of Indians in this service should be an average of 90 per cent of the total strength excluding the posts in Burma.

**Administration.** The Indian Educational Service was established in 1912. The recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the superior service in India. The Commission recommended that 'for the purposes of the Government no further recruitment should be made to the all India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for the branch of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments'. The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that 'it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Governments must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministry on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in the principal departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State. As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members the history of the service which has had a brief but the record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service, while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Service have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

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**Educational Services.**—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services:—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission of 1856, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result

Hindustani terms are of Arabic origin, and Belot says that the Arabic *naulūn* comes from Greek

Navalha (razor, a clasp knife) Malayal *navālī*

Negar (to deny) Konk *negár-zāvunk*, *negár-vachunk*, vern terms *nám mhanunk*, *nākānunk* — Gal *néga*

Negociar (to trade). Mal *negociar* (Haex)

Negro (negro) Anglo-Ind *nigger*

["It is an old brutality of the Englishman in India to apply this title to the natives The use originated, however, doubtless in following the old Portuguese use of *negros* for "the blacks," with no malice prepense, without any intended confusion between Africans and Asiatics" Yule in *Hobson-Jobson* The Portuguese never used the terms *negro* or *preto* ('black') of Asiatics, but only of Africans Manrique uses the word *negros*, and the editor, Col Luard, very correctly points out that he never uses it of Indians<sup>1</sup> But very

<sup>1</sup> [ However, I sent the letter to him and, as soon as he had read

curiously he uses *cala*<sup>1</sup> (which is the same as Hindust *kala*, and the equivalent of the Port *negro*) to distinguish the Indian from the white European.]

Nem (*adv*, neither) Mal *nen* (Haex).—Tet *nem*

[*Nipa* (the name of a palm found chiefly in Malasia—*Nipa fruticans*, also of a fermented beverage prepared from the sap of the tree) Anglo-Ind *neep*, *nipa*<sup>2</sup>

it, he (Bartolome Gonsales Tibao) rose from his bed and getting into a Doli carried by four *negros*, came straight to see me" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 92]

<sup>1</sup> ["They informed him that we were four Franguis, two assales, and two calas, for these are the terms they employ to distinguish the Portuguese or white Christians, and those of the country of a dark or brown complexion" *Idem*, Vol I, p 408 *Assiles* means pure-bred Europeans from Hindust *a'alt*, 'of pure breed']

<sup>2</sup> ["There are two other species of trees, one called *Nipa* and the other *Tuaca*, both provide bread, wine, and vinegar just as the Sagu-palm does" João de Barros, Dec III, v, 5, in *Glossario*]

["They (the Banians) do not drink wine nor vinegar, nor *ninpa*, nor orraca ('arrack'), nor wine of raisins" Garcia da Orta, Col xxxiv, ed Markham, p 290]

["The wine of Malacca properly

SCHOLARS BY CLASSES AND AGES (QUINQUENNIAL) IN 1926-27

Scholars by Classes

345

| Scholars by Classes and Ages (Quinquennial) in 1920-27 |           |           |           |         |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |            |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Class  | Primary   |           |           |         |         | Middle  |         |         |        |        | High   |        |        |            |
|  | I         | II        | III       | IV      | V       | VI      | VII     | VIII    | IX     | X      | XI     | XII    | Totals |            |
| Ages—  |           |           |           |         |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |            |
| Below 5  | 102,320   | 1,491     | 14        | 2       |         | 2       |         |         |        |        |        |        |        | 103,800    |
| 5 to 6   | 968,187   | 52,180    | 1,995     | 48      |         | 3       |         |         |        |        |        |        |        | 1,022,718  |
| 6 to 7   | 1,306,012 | 186,166   | 25,060    | 1,532   | 87      | 172     | 6       |         |        |        |        |        |        | 1,520,060  |
| 7 to 8   | 1,061,002 | 307,611   | 113,532   | 20,477  | 1,485   | 1,482   |         |         |        |        |        |        |        | 1,507,108  |
| 8 to 9   | 711,600   | 225,007   | 187,598   | 67,378  | 11,964  | 9,054   | 157     | 14      | 5      |        |        |        |        | 1,305,360  |
| 9 to 10  | 130,117   | 271,704   | 219,167   | 112,081 | 43,323  | 28,220  | 942     | 86      | 2      | 1      |        |        |        | 1,086,537  |
| 10 to 11   | 252,712   | 101,250   | 200,793   | 145,817 | 70,705  | 47,110  | 7,117   | 874     | 23     | 0      |        |        |        | 899,619    |
| 11 to 12   | 110,655   | 121,777   | 153,012   | 140,964 | 83,670  | 57,125  | 23,200  | 5,438   | 450    | 40     |        |        |        | 719,585    |
| 12 to 13   | 78,517    | 72,600    | 100,233   | 113,571 | 70,704  | 57,125  | 37,341  | 91,739  | 3,925  | 365    | 31     |        |        | 559,280    |
| 13 to 14   | 42,184    | 18,055    | 58,971    | 76,887  | 60,710  | 50,709  | 42,353  | 25,911  | 13,067 | 3,128  | 309    | 6      |        | 413,835    |
| 14 to 15   | 21,804    | 20,255    | 29,700    | 43,159  | 38,713  | 37,571  | 36,050  | 28,555  | 18,277 | 11,418 | 2,528  | 83     |        | 291,803    |
| 15 to 16   | 11,797    | 10,520    | 14,205    | 21,211  | 21,491  | 23,508  | 27,320  | 24,720  | 19,592 | 16,475 | 10,044 | 459    |        | 204,466    |
| 16 to 17   | 11,841    | 7,025     | 7,538     | 10,552  | 10,175  | 13,380  | 17,912  | 16,061  | 15,505 | 16,128 | 13,077 | 1,153  |        | 141,620    |
| 17 to 18   | 9,090     | 9,820     | 1,355     | 5,206   | 4,308   | 6,454   | 9,082   | 10,321  | 10,504 | 11,035 | 2,052  | 2,983  |        | 92,096     |
| 18 to 19   | 7,171     | 4,820     | 3,187     | 2,700   | 1,576   | 2,648   | 4,911   | 5,042   | 6,078  | 8,701  | 7,941  | 2,283  |        | 57,551     |
| 19 to 20   | 9,218     | 4,801     | 3,168     | 1,928   | 859     | 958     | 2,190   | 2,474   | 2,926  | 5,183  | 5,004  | 2,034  |        | 39,922     |
| Over 20  | 16,717    | 11,154    | 6,511     | 3,987   | 804     | 1,285   | 1,285   | 1,183   | 1,600  | 3,987  | 4,580  | 2,736  |        | 55,566     |
| Total  | 5,279,900 | 1,617,078 | 1,110,791 | 707,584 | 426,827 | 279,355 | 211,231 | 140,530 | 92,062 | 78,704 | 54,009 | 10,806 |        | 10,111,079 |

\* Includes 3,036 scholars not shown by classes and ages in A—m, of whom 827 scholars have already been excluded in tables IV—A & IV—B

\* Includes 5,636 scholars not shown by classes and ages in sum, of whom 827 scholars have already been excluded in tables IV-1 & IV-2

*ánk, sankhyá, gan, ganti* —  
<sup>2</sup> Sinh *nómare, nommaraya*  
 (perhaps from the English  
 'number').—<sup>2</sup> Bug *nómoro*,  
 probably from the Dutch  
*nommer*—Tet., Gal *númeru*,  
 vern term *súia*

## O

## Obrigação (obligation)

Konk *obrigāsámv* (1 us), vern  
 terms *kāyđó, kaim, kantáb* —  
 Mal *obligacion* (Haex), which  
 has the Castilian form—Tet  
*obrigasā*

Obrigado (obliged) Konk.  
*obrigád*—Tet *obrigádu*

Obrigar (to oblige) Konk  
*obrigár-karunk*, vern terms  
*bal karunk, odhunk*—Tet  
*obríga*, vern terms *hóđi, bíti*

Ocasão (occasion) Konk  
*kājámv*, vern term *sañ-yoga*  
 —Tet *okaziā*, vern. terms  
*phátin, léeti*

Oco (hollow, empty)  
 Sinh *boku*, probably through  
 the intervention of \* *woku* —  
 Gal *óku*

Óculos (pair of spectacles)  
 Konk *okl*, vern term *chālís-*  
*pitr* (1 us in Goa)—Tet  
*okulu, oku*

<sup>2</sup> Ocupação (business). Pid.-  
 Engl *pidgin* Extensively used

in the sense of 'business, office,  
 duty'

"Probably the Chinese pro-  
 nunciation of the word *business*  
 (*Pi-tsin*), according to others,  
 of the Portuguese word  
*ocupação*" Leland

Ofender (to offend) Konk  
*ophendêi-karunk* (1 us), vern  
 terms *akmán karunk, aprā-*  
*dhunk*—Tet *ofender*, vern  
 term *tólok*

Oferecer (to offer) Konk  
*ophereser-karunk* (1 us), vern  
 terms *divunk, bhet karunk* —  
 Tet *ofereser*, vern term *fo*

Oficial (subst, official)  
 Konk, Tet, Gal *ophisyál*

Ofício (office) Konk, Tam  
*ophis*—Tet, Gal *ofísu*

In Tamil it is employed only  
 in the ecclesiastical sense of  
 'office for the dead.'

Ola ("a leaf of the palm  
 which we call *olla*", Orta)<sup>1</sup>  
 Anglo-Ind *ollah*

<sup>1</sup> ["In the Maldiva Islands they  
 build a kind of vessel which with its  
 nails, its sails, and its cordage is all  
 made of the palm (coco), with its  
 fronds (which they call *olla* in  
 Malabar) they cover houses and  
 ships" Garcia da Orta, Col xxii,  
 ed Markham, p 140 Markham entire-  
 ly misreads and misinterprets the  
 passage, he reads *dos ramos* ('from

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

| Types of Institutions            | Number of Institutions |         | Number of Scholars |            |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|
|                                  | 1920                   | 1930    | 1929               | 1930       |
| <i>Recognised Institutions</i>   |                        |         |                    |            |
| Universities                     | 16                     | 16      | 8,078              | 9,027      |
| Arts Colleges                    | 242                    | 241     | 68,527             | 70,487     |
| Professional Colleges            | 71                     | 72      | 17,652             | 17,652     |
| High Schools                     | 2,834                  | 2,944   | 873,168            | 922,880    |
| Middle Schools                   | 9,753                  | 10,208  | 1,238,808          | 1,323,323  |
| Primary Schools                  | 201,688                | 204,091 | 9,013,591          | 9,224,084  |
| Special Schools                  | 9,190                  | 9,257   | 327,673            | 331,144    |
| Total of Recognised Institutions | 223,704                | 226,832 | 11,547,997         | 11,898,602 |
| Unrecognised Institutions        | 11,222                 | 34,114  | 618,342            | 616,524    |
| Grand total of all Institutions  | 235,016                | 260,946 | 12,165,839         | 12,515,126 |

**Primary Education**—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In 1911, the late Mr G K Gokhale pleaded in the Imperial Legislative Council for a modified system of compulsory primary education, but Government was unable to accept the proposal mainly for financial reasons. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. Bombay led the way in this matter by a private Bill which was passed into law in February 1918. The other private Bills which followed were those of Bihar and Orissa passed in February 1919, of Bengal passed in May 1919 and of the United Provinces, passed in June 1919. Of the Government measures, the Punjab Act was passed in April 1919, the Central Provinces Act in May 1920, the Madras Act in December 1920 and the Assam Act in 1925. The City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 extends generally the provisions of the 1918 Act to the Bombay Corporation also enabling it to introduce free compulsory education ward by ward. Not content with this, the Bombay legislature passed a new Act in 1923 to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay and the United Provinces Acts apply only to municipalities, the Bengal Primary Education Act applies, in the first instance, to municipalities, but is capable of extension to rural areas. Boys only are included within the scope of the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal Acts, while the Central Provinces Act is capable of extension to girls, and the remaining Acts are applicable to both sexes. The United Provinces legislature passed a second Primary Education Act in 1926, viz., the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act. It allows the District Boards to introduce compulsion within their areas. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of

the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poorer pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

**Primary Education Committee**—A Committee was appointed in 1920 to enquire into

- (i) The existing facilities for primary education for boys and girls in the N W F P, Ajmer Merwara and Delhi
- (ii) the possibility of expansion whether on voluntary or compulsory basis with special regard to the attitude and aptitude of the local population, and
- (iii) the necessity for providing special facilities for the community, generally known as "untouchables", and to make recommendations

This committee reported in 1930 and the Government of India passed their orders in 1931



Óleo (oil) Konk *ól* (especially used of Holy Oil or of medicinal oils), vern terms *tel*, *paviti tel*, *okti tel* —Beng *ól*, Holy Oil

Onça (ounce) Konk *oms* —Jap *onsu*, perhaps from the English 'ounce'

Opa (long loose robe) Konk *óp* —Beng *opá* —Tam, Tet, Gal *ópa*<sup>1</sup>

and in Ceylon, where even to-day, when certain important documents have to be written, the *Ola* or palm leaf is preferred to paper, in view of the former's durability and the indelible nature of the writing on it]

[“The books of the Singhalese are formed to day, as they have been for ages past, of *olas* or strips taken from the young leaves of the Talpat palm, cut before they have acquired the dark shade and strong texture which belong to the full grown frond” Tennent, *Ceylon* I, p 512]

[“Caps, fans, and umbrellas are all provided from the same inexhaustible source (the palmyra palm), and strips of the finer leaves steeped in milk to render them elastic, and smoothed by pressure so as to enable them to be written on with a stile, serve for their books and correspondence, and are kept, duly stamped, at the cutcheries to be used instead of parchment for deeds and legal documents” *Idem*, Vol II, p 527]

<sup>1</sup> “He ordered big *opas* to be made from rich brocades” Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, t, 11

Oração (prayer) Konk *orāsámv*, vern terms *māgneñ*, *piāñthan* —Tet, Gal *orasā* —Jap *orashyo*, from Latin *oratio*, according to Dr Mura-kámi

Ordem (order) Konk *oid*, vern terms *nuóp*, *hukum*, *pharman*, *kiam*, *māndāval* —Mal *óidi*, *úidi*, *íudi*, | *íódi* | —Jav *úidi* —Bug *íódi* —Tet *óidi*

Órgão (organ, in the sense of ‘musical instrument’) Konk *orgám*, *org* (more us) —Mar *org*, *oik* —Hindust *argan*, *arighanúm* —Beng, Tam *orgán* —Sinh *orgalaya*, *orgale* —Mal *organ*, *orgam*, *organon*. —Tet, Gal *órgão* —Jap *orogan* —Ar *arganún*, *argan*, *organ*, *orgon*<sup>1</sup>

Shakespear derives the Hindustani vocables from Greek, through Arabic

Ourives (goldsmith) Mal *ovivis* (Haex), vern term

<sup>1</sup> “He was carrying in a skiff some *orgãos* on which they were playing” Castanheda, I, p 91

“With all that was necessary they came well furnished from the Kingdom (of Portugal), with *orgãos* and a beautiful picture of Our Lady of Piety” Gaspar Correia, I, p 687



*pādri-galu*, Kan, *pādrelu*, Tul *Lok* or *log* is from the Sansk *loka*, 'persons, people'

*Piadhán pādri*, a prelate *Rum ká piadhán pādri*, the Roman Pontiff, the Pope Hindi

*Bará-pādrí* (lit 'the great padre'), Father Superior<sup>1</sup> *Sardár-pādrí*, the bishop *Laṭ-pādrí* (also us in Hindi and Khassí), bishop, arch-

<sup>1</sup> ["Padre Giu" (which corresponds to Reverend Sir in our language), "do you wish that we should proceed more severely against the Siguidar?" Manrique, *Travels* Hak Soc, Vol I, p 425 *Padre Giu*=*Pādre-ṇi*, the affix *ṇi* being honorific Siguidar=Pers *shiqdar*, a revenue officer]

["The Captain major replied that among infidels it was essential that such demonstrations should be made in order that they should appreciate the position held by members of our Religious orders and by Priests and respect them. The more so in this case, since the news that the *boro* Padre, which is to say great Priest, was arriving had spread throughout the whole country. This name was applied by the pagans to the Priors of our Residencies in those Principalities, to whom the Bishops of San Tomé or Melapor usually delegated the power to inspect and generally officiate in the territory lying within their spiritual jurisdiction." *Idem*, Vol I, p 162 *Loro padre*=Hindust *Bada Padre* 'Great Father']

bishop *Lát* is the corruption of the English 'lord' *Rum ká sardár pādri*, the Pope *Pādrí ká muhalla*, a parish *Sardár pādri ká taaluga*, a diocese *Sardár pādri ká maqam*, Cathedral Church Hindustani

In Madras the name *Padri-gudi* is met with, and in Bengal *Padrisibpur*, names of missions belonging to the Portuguese *Padroado*<sup>1</sup> [q v]

<sup>1</sup> "Padri is used by all classes for a Christian Minister" Candy

"And it is sometimes applied also to Brahmans or other religious persons" Whitworth

"I have already mentioned in the *Journal of Rom Phil* 6 xiii, 510, that this word (*padre*) is also applied to protestant clergymen and even also to heathen priests" Schuchardt, *Kreol Stud*, 12

"In Malay the word *padri* signifies a Catholic priest. However, in 1820 in the island of Sumatra, during an insurrection against the Dutch which has grown into a desperate struggle for more than twenty years, the chiefs, priests, and Mohammedan pilgrims, and the partisans of a very fanatical religious sect, have assumed the name *padri*, and from this time this name has been given to all the insurgents" Heyligers

A Hindu landowner of Pernôm (Goa), in the course of conversation carried on in Konkani, once mentioned to me that his son whom he introduced to me, was being taught Marathi by a

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliated type. They consisted of groups of colleges, situated in various places, several hundred miles apart and bound together by a locally constituted central authority, which determined the qualifications for admission, prescribed the courses of study and controlled the examinations and exercised a mild form of control over the affiliated colleges. There was nothing under the system to limit the number of institutions affiliated to a University, and for thirty years, i.e., from 1857 to 1917, the growing demand for university education was met, not by the creation of new universities, but by enlarging the size of the constituent colleges and by increasing their number. By 1917 this inflation had been carried on so far that the composition of the original five universities stood as follows—

| University | Colleges | Scholars |
|------------|----------|----------|
| Calcutta   | 55       | 28,618   |
| Bombay     | 17       | 8,001    |
| Madras     | 53       | 10,216   |
| Punjab     | 24       | 6,558    |
| Allahabad  | 37       | 7,907    |

It had become obvious that further expansion on the same lines was no longer possible without a serious loss of efficiency and the Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

**The Universities of Calcutta and the Punjab**—These two Universities alone still retain their old form. On the 27th March 1921 an amending Act was passed by which the Governor General ceased to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and now the head of the provincial government is the Chancellor of each of the older universities. The Vice Chancellor is nominated by the Government concerned. The executive body is the Syndicate which is now organised so as to include a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice Chancellor presides, all other members being elected by the Faculties, except the Director of Public Instruction who is a member *ex-officio*. The secretarial work is under the direction of the Registrar. The legislative body is the Senate which consists of from 75 to 100 members, 80 percent of whom are nominated by the Chancellor, the rest being elected by the Senate, or by its Faculties, or by the body of registered graduates. The Senate

is divided into Faculties, which are in most cases those of arts, science, law, medicine, and engineering. There is an oriental faculty in the Punjab University alone. There are also Boards of Studies, whose duties are to recommend textbooks or books which represent the standard of knowledge required in the various examinations. The newer universities differ considerably from the older universities in constitution.

**Post graduate work**—Apart from the general tightening up of university control over its colleges, the chief feature of university development since the passing of the Act of 1904 has been participation by the universities in post-graduate teaching and research. In Madras a small number of university professors have been appointed, in the Punjab the services of a certain number of temporary professors from overseas have been engaged. In Bombay a certain number of college professors and others have delivered lectures to post graduate students under the auspices of the University. But the most notable advance has been made in Calcutta, owing to the energy of the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee and to the liberality of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. In 1916, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. In accordance with its report, new regulations have been passed by the Senate, whereby all post-graduate teaching and research in arts and science in Calcutta is now conducted directly by the University, though many of the college teachers have been invited to take part in the work. Post-graduate councils in arts and science have also been constituted, which comprise all the teachers engaged in the work and a very small number of additional numbers appointed by the Senate. A Committee was appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University to consider a draft Bill for the reconstitution and reorganisation of the University but it had not submitted its final report at the close of the year 1920-30. Another Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the future of the post-graduate department and connected financial problems submitted its report in 1930.

**The University of Madras**—This is one of the older universities. It has recently been reconstituted. The reconstituted University while functioning as teaching and residential University in so far as the city of Madras is concerned, continues to exercise its jurisdiction over its mofussil colleges which remain affiliated to the administration of the University is in the hands of a Senate which has been so constituted as to include both those who are educationists and those who are connected with the actual business and commercial life. A large elective element has been introduced in its composition. Government control over the details of administration has been decentralised. The affairs of the University are managed by the Senate through a body called the Syndicate, while the Academic Council, another new body, has charge of the academic matters. The affiliated colleges have till recently been entrusted to the care of a new organisation called the Council of Affiliated Colleges which has been abolished by the Madras University Amendment Act of 1929. The Governor-General of India has been associated with the University as its Visitor with certain emergency

**Padrinho** (god-father). Konk *padan*, *padin* —Beng. *pādú*

**Padroado** ('the right of patronage called in English 'Advowson' granted by the Popes to Portuguese sovereigns over Roman Catholic Churches in the East, and especially over those in India) Konk *pādrovād* —Beng *pādrovādú* —Tam *padrovādu* —[Anglo-Ind *padroado* <sup>1</sup>]

[The frequent and tense misunderstandings and disputes between those Roman Catholics in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other places in the East, who owed obedience to Bishops nominated by the Portuguese sovereign, called the Padroadists, and those others, who were under the spiritual jurisdiction of prelates appointed by the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith in Rome, called the Propagandists, especially in the last two decades of the 19th century, were responsible for the

introduction of this term into Anglo-Indian vocabulary The 'Padroado Question' was then a familiar topic of conversation and of controversy in newspapers and pamphlets The Portuguese word is derived from the Lat *patrocinium*, 'patronage']

[**Padroadista** (a term coined in Indo-Portuguese to denote one who is under the spiritual jurisdiction of Bishops nominated by Portugal, or one who defends the right of the Portuguese nation to ecclesiastical patronage in British India) Konk *pādroādist* —Anglo-Ind *padroadist* <sup>1</sup>

A parallel formation was that of the term *Propagandista* (*q.v.*) ]

**Paga** ('salary, payment'), **Pagar** ('to pay', used as a

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<sup>1</sup> ["With the abolition of the Padroado and the enjoyment of freedom from State trammels the Catholic Church will prosper in India " *The Padroado Question* (1885), Examiner Press, Bombay ]

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<sup>1</sup> ["When all this is done, let India be divided into as many dioceses as will be required, let their endowment be legally secured, then the new clergy may become the proprietors of all the Colleges, Schools, Churches and in fact of all that is now held and done by the present clergy under the Vicars Apostolic in British India That will then be the beginning of the realization of the loftiest dreams of the most eager Padroadists " *The Padroado Question* ]

It is I (which had received the Secretary of State's sanction) could be taken in hand, the war broke out. The Act constituting the University was passed in April 1920 and Mr. L. now Sir P. L. Barton, O.B.E. was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor. The Act has since been amended in order to make the Executive Council the chief authority of the University.

The University of Dacca—With the notification of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 Dacca ceased to be the capital of the separate province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Shortly afterwards the Government of India decided to establish a university of Dacca and the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to frame a scheme for the new University. The committee was instructed that the University should be of the teaching and residential and not of the federal type, and that it should be a self-contained organ unconnected with any colleges outside the limits of the city of Dacca. The committee which was provided over by the late Mr. R. (afterwards Sir Robert) Nathan presented its report later in the year. The report is of great value and in it certain new principles are enunciated. Great emphasis was attached to physical training and education and also to the tutorial guidance of the students. The University was to be very largely a State institution, and practically all its teachers and those of its colleges were to be Government servants. Though the colleges were to be separate units, each with its separate staff and buildings, they were to be linked together and with the University by a close form of co-operation. The executive body, to be called the Council, was to have very considerable powers, subject to the sanction of Government. The Council, which was to be a large and representative body, was to be the legislative authority, subject to the control of Government, and in other respects an advisory authority. The total cost of the full scheme was estimated at 53 lakhs, but deducting certain sums which were available from other sources the net cost was put down to nearly 40 lakhs, exclusive of recurring charges. These were expected to involve a net total of about 6½ lakhs annually. Before the scheme thus elab-

In April 1917, at a meeting of the Foundation Committee the following resolution was passed —

The bill referred to above was ultimately introduced into the Council and was passed in September 1920. The Act came into force on December 1st, 1920.

The University has lately been overhauled in accordance with the recommendations of the Rahlmtoola Enquiry Committee

Half a dozen etymologies are suggested for this word,

worship for gods" Gaspar Correia, I, p 119

["And they have their idols standing in the woods, which they call Pagodes" Ralph Fitch, in *Early Travels in India* (1921), O U P, p 15]

['And the red sandal is also used on pagodes or idols" Orta, Col. ed Markham, p 394 Markham's rendering is faulty, because he ignores entirely 'or idols', which gives *pagodes* the meaning of 'temples']

["It is a most grave offence against Divine Majesty to light lamps before pagodes or in places dedicated to them to anoint them with oil, sandal, and other things, to place flowers on them" *The First Provincial Council* (1567), in *Arquivo Port Or*, Fasc IV, p 13]

"Especially with the Bonzes, who had the house full of images of pagodes" P Sabatino de Ursis (1611) *Matheus Ricci*

["Sevagee Raja has vowed to his pagod, never to sheath his sword till he has reached Dilly, and shutt up Orangsha in it" Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p cccxxvi]

B —Pagode meaning 'a temple'

"In their [of the Nairs of Malabar] temples, which are called Pagodes, they perform many enchantments and witchcrafts" Duarte Barbosa, *Luro* p 333 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 57]

["In this city of Goa, and all over India there are an infinity of ancient buildings of the Gentiles, and in a small island near this, called Dinari (Divari) the Portuguese in order to

among them the Persian *but-kadah*, 'idol temple', and the

build the city, have destroyed an ancient temple called Pagode, which was built with marvellous art, and with ancient figures wrought to the greatest perfection in a certain black stone, some of which remain standing, ruined and shattered, because these Portuguese care nothing about them If I can come by one of these shattered images I will send it to your Lordship, that you may perceive how much in old times sculpture was esteemed in every part of the world" *Letter of Andrea Corsali to Giuliano de Medici*, in *Ramusio*, l f 177, cit in *Hobson-Jobson*]

[These pagodes are houses in which they conduct their worship, and have their idols, which are of different forms, viz, of men, women, bulls, monkeys, and there are others in which there is nothing besides a round stone which they adore" *Chronica de Bisnaga*, p 84]

"It is a pagode which is the house of prayers to their idols, which has been set apart for this purpose" Castanheda, *Historia*, I, 14

"The buildings of their pagodes, which are their churches" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas*, I, p 181

"All that pagode in which we notice many wonderful things" Diogo do Couto, Dec, IV, iv 7

"On the other side (of Adam's Peak) is the Pagode, which is their Church" *Fatalidade hist*, Bk 1, ch 23

["A Pagode or China Church Wee went to a Pagode of theirs, a reasonable handsome building and well

discipline its appointments its own teaching staff and with complete full control and maintain colleges, laboratories and hosts of its own. The Act confers also the possibility of a rapid development in the use of Telugu in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and exultation and also aims at the ultimate establishment of more than one unitary and residential University in the Telugu districts.

It has been estimated to provide for the payment to the University of a regular stipend amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs an annual block grant of Rs. 11 lakhs for the 2nd year, 10 lakhs for the 3rd year and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for buildings and equipment. The headquarters of the University have been located at Alimnagar, Madras.

**Agra University**—The University was established in 1827 and incorporated by the Agra University Act, 1906 (United Provinces Act No. VIII of 1906). It is a purely affiliating University and has affiliated Allahabad University of its external jurisdiction. Its territorial jurisdiction embraces the United Provinces (excluding the territorial limits of the Mahatma Benares Hindu, Allahabad Muslim and Lucknow Universities), Rajasthan and Central India.

**The Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Madras Presidency**—This is a teaching and residential University incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency (Madras Act No. I of 1929). It owes its foundation largely to the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who has handed over to the University certain institutions established and maintained by him at and near Chidambaram with all the properties attached thereto and has also given a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the creation of an endowment fund. The aim of the University is to encourage higher education, and research in the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency. The Administration of the University is in the hands of a Syndicate, a Senate, a Finance Committee and an Academic Council. The Act provides for a continuous connection with the University of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and his successor, as the Founder of the University, with certain powers and privileges. The Governor General is the Visitor of the University. The Governor of Fort St. George is the Chancellor of the University and the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder.

**Inter-University Board**—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are—

(a) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information,

(b) to facilitate the exchange of professors,

(c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work,

(d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries,

(e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education,

(f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities,

(g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems. It also put certain universities into touch with distinguished teachers from abroad who were available for lecturing at University centres and arranged for two sectional conferences—the one of representatives of the five universities in the United Provinces and the other of representatives of the two universities in Bengal. In addition to the Hand book of Indian Universities, the Board has issued a pamphlet entitled "Facilities for Oriental Studies and Research at Indian Universities."

**Education of Indian Women and Girls**—There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreeamati Nathibhai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. Recently, an All India Women's Education Fund Association has been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee reported at the end of the year recommending the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research" and the Governing Body of the Association supported the proposal at the Annual General Meeting of the Association which has adopted it.



The word *bhagaratī*, in its passage to the Dravidian

Couto, *Dial do Soldado Prático*, p 156

[“The Coin current here (Mechla patan) is a Pagod, 8s, Dollar, 4s 6d, Rupee, 2s 3d, Cash, 1d  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a Cash  $\frac{1}{4}$ ” Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 96 Crooke in a note to this word says that accounts at Madras, down to 1815, were kept in pagodas, fanams, and cash 80 cash=1 single fanam, 42 single fanams=1 pagoda In the above named year the rupee was made the standard coin]

[“Noe man is admitted to marry (in Choromandel), Unlesse he can purchase moneys to the Value of 20 or 25 pagods, a Coine very Current here, which moneys the Male must bestowe upon the Parents of her he purposeth to be his Wife, to gaine their consent’ Bowrey, *The Countries* etc, Hak Soc, p 30]

[“*Currant Coynes in this Kingdome*” Fort St George’s, vizt

|                        |    |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|----|
|                        | lb | s  | d  |
| New Pagods here coyned |    |    |    |
| passe att the Kingdome |    |    |    |
| over all the Rate of   | 00 | 08 | 00 |

Pulhcatt

|                   |    |    |    |
|-------------------|----|----|----|
| The Pagod Valueth | 00 | 08 | 06 |
|-------------------|----|----|----|

Golcondah

|                       |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| The Old Pagod Valueth | 00 | 12 | 00 |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|

Porto Novo and Trincombar

The Pagod there Coyned

|             |    |    |    |
|-------------|----|----|----|
| Valueth but | 00 | 06 | 00 |
|-------------|----|----|----|

*Idem*, pp 114 and 115]

[‘You say likewise you think it not reasonable, that you should pay more money then was paid to the Black Merchants, and that at Nine Shillings a Pagoda What sort of Idiot must

languages, ought in the mouth of the people to be transformed into *pagôdi*, in accordance with phonetic laws In fact, this form *pogôdi* or *parôdi* is used in Coorg, with reference to Kālī, the goddess very popular in Southern India Gundert mentions the Malayal *pagôdi* as the name of the temple of Durgā, from which he derives the Portuguese *pagode*, but Burnell maintains the contrary, and regards the Portuguese word as the original of the Malayalam The name of the divinity would easily be extended to the temple, if not by the indigenous population, at any rate by foreigners, Arabs or Portuguese There is, for instance, the term *mlagre* (‘miracle’), which the Marathas of the Konkan and the Mussulmans of South India sometimes use in referring to

that be to Lend you a Pagoda at Nine Shillings, when at Bottomry at that time could have had Thirteen and Sixpence, and Diamonds Security or to have bought them, would have made from Sixteen Shillings to Twenty Shillings a Pagoda.” From T Pitt and Council of Fort St George to the Court of Directors etc, in Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol III, p civ]

The following table gives the details of the Indian students who have been studying in the various countries of the world. The figures are given in the following table:

**Indian students in foreign countries**—The following table gives the details of the Indian students who have been studying in the various countries of the world. The figures are given in the following table:

|   | No. of<br>Students |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Oxford University                                      | 52                 |
| 2. Cambridge University                                   | 105                |
| 3. Other Universities and other<br>Institutions in London | 601                |
| 4. Other British Universities and<br>Other Universities   | 338                |
| 5. American Universities                                  | 261                |
| 6. Indian Universities                                    | 70                 |
| 7. Other countries  | 53                 |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,402</b>       |

The following table gives the latest available figures and other particulars about the Universities—

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA, 1930

| University  | Type                     | Original Date of Foundation | Faculties*       | No. of Members of Teaching Staff |                        | No. of Students           |                        | No. of Students who graduated in Arts and Science | REMARKS  |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
|             |                          |                             |                  | In University Departments        | In Affiliated Colleges | In University Departments | In Affiliated Colleges |   |  |
| 1           | 2                        | 3                           | 4                | 5                                | 6                      | 7                         | 8                      | 9   | 10   |
| 1. Calcutta | Teaching and Affiliating | 1857                        | A, Sc, L, M, Eng | 201                              | 1,311                  | 1,142                     | 27,555                 | 1,984   | The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education   |
| 2. Bombay   | Teaching and Affiliating | 1857                        | A, Sc, L, M      | 4                                | 521                    | 63                        | 12,607                 | 1,140   | The University was reconstituted in 1928. It also awards degrees in Commerce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering |

\* Abbreviations—A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce, Ed = Education (Teaching), Eng = Engineering, F = Forestry, F.A. = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine, O = Oriental Learning, Sc = Science, Tech = Technology, Th = Theology.  
A B—The term "Affiliated Colleges" in cols. 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to, associated with, or recognised by, a University.

As far as can be ascertained there were 25 Indian students at French Universities, 49 in German Universities and 201 in the Colleges and Universities in the United States of America in 1929-30. The last figure excludes a number of Indians of the student type who were employed in industrial and professional training of various kind but whose names are not recorded on the books of any University or College.

**Hartog Committee on Education**—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee to the Indian Statutory Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to make enquiries into the growth of education in British India and to prepare a review of the growth of education with particular reference to its condition in British India and its relation to political and constitutional conditions and possibilities of progress. The report of the Committee has been published and constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

A Commission appointed by the International Missionary Council and presided over by Dr A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, recently toured India with a view to investigating the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. They have now published their report.

called by Portuguese and other European travellers 'varela' (from Malay *barhāla*, 'an idol'), and Faria-y-Sousa (1674) speaks of a 'Pagoda of Mecca' (*Hobson-Jobson*)

There is a similar confusion in Barbosa in one passage in which he calls a Hindu shrine a *mesquita*, i.e., a mosque' (See under *mesquita*)

The *pagode* or *pagode de ouro* ('gold pagode') as it was sometimes called, was current in S India, and was originally equal to about 360 to 400 *reis*, but later on was worth as much as 12 *reafins* (*qv*) or 1,200 *reis*. The quotations above from Bowrey and Hedges will show how the rate of exchange of this coin kept on constantly shifting

Before concluding, it would be useful to review the different etymologies of 'pagoda' that have been offered and to give reasons for their rejection

1. The Chinese words *pao-t'ah*, 'precious pile', and *poh-luh-t'ah*, 'white-bones-pile'. This does not find favour at present with scholars of Chinese language and culture. Yule very properly says that

anything can be made out of Chinese monosyllables in the way of etymology

2 The Portuguese *pagão* ('pagan'), which Yule thinks may have helped to facilitate the Portuguese adoption of *pagoda*. But *pagão* into *pagode* would be a very singular mutilation of the Portuguese word in order to describe objects so very different. Again, the term *pagão* occurs but rarely among the early Portuguese writers, who use the word *gentio* (*qv*) in this sense

3 The Sinhalese *dágoba*, 'Buddhist sanctuary'. It was believed that the transposition of the syllables of this word gives *pagode*, this is not so, it gives *bágoda*. But *dágoba* was not in use in Ceylon in the time of Duarte Barbosa (1516), nor had the Portuguese then any intimate contact with that island. The Portuguese first came to be acquainted with Buddhist temples and monasteries in Indo-China which they then called *bralas* (from the Malay *barhāla*), which afterwards became corrupted into *varelas*

4 The Persian *but-ladah*, 'idol-temple', proposed by

| University              | Type                     | Original Date of Foundation | Faculties *          | No of Members of Teaching Staff |                        | No of Students            |                        | No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science | REMARKS   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
|                         |                          |                             |                      | In University Departments       | In Affiliated Colleges | In University Departments | In Affiliated Colleges |  |   |
| 1                       | 2                        | 3                           | 4                    | 5                               | 6                      | 7                         | 8                      | 9  | 10  |
| 11 Rangoon              | Teaching and Residential | 1920                        | A, Sc, M, Eng, F, Ed | 134                             | 12                     | 1,833                     | 106                    | 129  | There are no Faculties but there are Boards of Studies in various subjects  |
| 12 Lucknow              | Unitary                  | 1920                        | A, Sc, M, L, Com     | 113                             | 10                     | 1,638                     | 54                     | 146  | Diplomas in Education and Oriental Languages are also awarded   |
| 13. Dacca               | Unitary                  | 1921                        | A, Sc, L             | 97                              |                        | 1,288                     |                        | 156  | Figures for the Teachers' College, Dacca, which is associated with the University, are not given Medical students, who take their Science courses at the University, are also excluded The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education |
| 14 Delhi                | Teaching                 | 1922                        | A, Sc, L             | 11                              | 88                     | 105                       | 1,005                  | 202  |   |
| 15 Nagpur               | Teaching and Affiliating | 1923                        | A, Sc, L, Ed, Ag     | 5                               | 118                    | 216                       | 1,879                  | 200  |   |
| 16 Andhra               | Affiliating              | 1926                        | A, Sc, M, Ed O       |                                 | 309                    |                           | 3,537                  | 405  |   |
| 17 Agra                 | Affiliating              | 1927                        | A, Sc, Com, L, Ag    |                                 | 332                    |                           | 2,658                  | 521  |   |
| 18 Annamalai University | University               | 1929                        | A, Sc, O             | 56                              |                        | 613                       |                        |  | No examination was held during the year   |

\* Abbreviations - A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce, Ed = Education (Teaching), Eng = Engineering, F = Forestry, F A = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine, O = Oriental Learning, Sc = Science, Tech = Technology, Th = Theology

N B—The term "Affiliated Colleges" in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to associated with, or recognised by, a University

A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given in the preceding paragraphs

Indo-F1 *palanquin* —<sup>2</sup> Mal ,  
Jav *pelánkí*, *plánkí*, vern  
terms *kremun*, *tandu*, *johi*,  
*usongon* — Malag *palankina* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "He takes twenty five or thirty women from those who are his greatest favourites and each one of them goes in her own *pallamque* which are like *andas* ('litters') "  
*Chronica de Bisnaga* (1535), p 61

"The King of Bisnagá also comes to this feast, and comes with the greatest possible pomp, bringing with him as many as ten thousand horse, and two hundred thousand foot soldiers, and hundred, and two hundred women attached to his person, who come in *palanquyns* and litters locked with key, in a way that they might not be seen by any one, but that they might see everything through a fine silver net " Gasper Correia, *Lendas*, IV, p 302 [The page number in the original is 460 which is a slip ]

"No person of whatever quality or condition shall go in a *palanquim* without my express permission, except those who are more than seventy years old " *Letter Patent of the Viceroy Mathias de Albuquerque*, dated 22 June, 1591

"The Governor used to go in a *palanquim* " Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 10 "He maintained that no public woman should go in a *palanquim* unless it was uncovered " *Id*, Dec VII, i, 12

[ "November 27 (1615) —In much weakness being Carried in a *Pallankie* November 28 —I hastened away in my *Palenkie* and soe

The Neo-Aryan word is *pālkí*, from the Sanskrit *paryanka* Yule and Burnell say that the nasal of the second syllable of *palanquim* may be explained by the influence of the Spanish *palanca* But Malayalam has *pallankí*, which Gundert men-

rested in my *Palenkie* " Sir T Roé, *Embassy*, Hak Soc , p 100 ]

[ "Portugall Weomen Scantt (in Goa), The generality Mestizaes, appavelled after this country Manner The better sort have store of Jewells and are Carried in covered *Palanqueenes* " Peter Mundy, Hak Soc , Vol III, pt 1, p 63 The form of the *palanquin* in use at Goa can be seen from Linschoten's illustrations in the original edition "Portuguese gentleman in palankin", and "Portuguese lady in open palankin"]

[ "Att Night, about the 7th or 8th houre, and from that to the 12th, the Bridegroom and bride are carried in a *Palanchino*, through all the principle Streets of the towne attended with many Lamps and Torches, dancingo women, with all Sorts of the Countrey musick " Bowrey, Hak Soc , p 30 Bowrey gives an illustration of a *palanchino* on p 86 which the editor, Sir Richard Temple, believes to be not of the *palanquin* of to day but of what is known in the Madras Presidency as 'muncheel' (qv) ]

[There are a large number of variant forms of *Palanquin* cited in *The Indian Antiquary* Vol XXX, p 398 ]

Statement of Educational Progress in MADRAS—continued

|   |                         | 1921-25              | 1925-26              | 1926-27              | 1927-28              | 1928-29              | 1929-30              |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>                             |                         |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| In colleges   | .                       | 477                  | 165                  | 190                  | 121                  | 190                  | 516                  |
| In high schools   | ..                      | 12,001               | 12,556               | 13,310               | 14,324               | 15,121               | 16,226               |
| Middle Schools  | { English<br>Vernacular | 6,329                | 6,337                | 6,536                | 6,015                | 6,564                | 7,070                |
| In primary schools  |                         | 423,190              | 162,909              | 501,206              | 571,271              | 599,811              | 611,470              |
| Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population | ..                      | 2.1                  | 2.27                 | 2.5                  | 2.7                  | 2.9                  | 3.1                  |
| TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male<br>Female                    |                         | 1,004,220<br>416,019 | 1,779,728<br>180,402 | 1,915,177<br>526,097 | 2,009,308<br>577,239 | 2,091,003<br>637,634 | 2,103,013<br>661,303 |
| Total   |                         | 2,110,289            | 2,260,380            | 2,441,874            | 2,586,547            | 2,729,237            | 2,824,016            |
| TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions                     |                         | 2,119,131            | 2,316,552            | 2,523,148            | 2,690,672            | 2,792,756            | 2,879,787            |
| Percentage of total scholars to { Male<br>population Female                   |                         | 8.3<br>2.1<br>5.2    | 8.8<br>2.3<br>5.5    | 9.5<br>2.5<br>6.0    | 9.9<br>2.8<br>6.2    | 10.3<br>3.0<br>6.6   | 10.6<br>3.1<br>6.9   |
| No. of pupils in class IV { Male<br>Female                                    |                         | 200,679              | 215,101              | 210,302              | 211,518              | 219,899              | 228,602              |
| Total   |                         | 217,731              | 231,591              | 228,572              | 238,554              | 256,117              | 267,847              |
| <i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>                                   |                         |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| From Government funds   | .                       | 1,71,30              | 1,87,52              | 2,02,44              | 2,23,56              | 2,71,37              | 2,66,14              |
| From local funds  | .                       | 34,10                | 35,53                | 49,14                | 48,37                | 55,15                | 62,30                |
| From municipal funds  | .                       | 12,21                | 12,80                | 17,14                | 16,61                | 15,79                | 21,18                |
| Total expenditure from public funds   | .                       | 2,17,73              | 2,35,91              | 2,69,72              | 2,88,54              | 3,42,31              | 3,49,62              |
| From other sources  | .                       | 81,13                | 86,75                | 88,09                | 80,88                | 92,00                | 90,24                |
| GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE  | .                       | 3,09,00              | 3,22,66              | 3,57,81              | 3,69,42              | 4,34,31              | 4,39,86              |

vernacularity of the Malay word is open to doubt, nor is there evidence to show that it was current in those parts before the Portuguese arrival, again there are indigenous synonyms for palanquin, viz, *kremun*, *tongdu*, *usongon*, *joli* which is Indian

The form usually employed in Malayalam is *pallakku*, as in Tamil, or *pallakki*, as in Kanarese But Gundert registers *pallanki*, which appears to have the savour of Portuguese influence But Tulu has *pallenki*, side by side with *pallaki*, which squares neither with the Malayalan *pallanki*, nor the Port *palanquim*, but with the English 'palanquin' Moreover, the influence of Tulu on Portuguese is nil It is extraordinary that none of the Indian languages should have preserved the original nasal which is found in *palang*, 'bed', of which *pālki* or *pallaki* have all the appearances of being diminutives, in the sense of 'a couch or little bed' Normally, the diminutive should have been *palangi* or *pallanki* And in fact, Hin-

dustani, Marathi and Gujarati have *palangdi*, as a diminutive used depreciatively, in the sense of 'a small and ordinary bed'

But Shakespear does not derive the Hindust *pālki*, as he does *palang*, immediately from the Sansk *palyanka*, but from the Hindi *pālaki* Now, Hindi has also side by side with it the form *nālaki*, which appears to be due to the transposition of the medial nasal From which it may be conjectured that the denasalization took place in Hindi and from it was transmitted to the other Indian languages

The elimination of the nasal may also be explained by the law of least resistance, in view of the fact that the *a* which follows the *l* is surd in some of the Aryan languages and silent in others The Sansk *mamsa*, 'flesh', becomes in Konk and colloquial Mar *mās* For the same reason, the Sansk *ānanda* is pronounced in Konk *anad*, 'glory'

Even if it were taken for granted that the *n* of the Portuguese word was not etymological, it is not neces-





is the name of 'the coco-nut palm' "With oil from the

Guj and Mar *tad*, it is not yet called *palmeira* or *palmyra* ]

[ "The *Palme* tree on whose leaves they here write with Iron bodkins " Peter Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, 78 Mundy refers to the *Borassus flabelliformis*, which, perhaps in his time was not yet called *palmeira* ]

[ "At the foot of this mountaine, for some miles, in Circuit, I have knowne delicate Groves and Gardens, fountains very pleasant to the Eye, the Groves consisting of Mangoe and *Palmero*, *Palmito* and Coco nut trees, which are now quite demolished by the forces and Order of the Golcondah Kings " Bowrey, *The Countries*, etc, Hak Soc, p 46 'Palmero' in the above quotation, is, undoubtedly, the 'fan-palm' 'Palmito' is here the wild date palm, *Phoenix sylvestris* which is very common in Gujarat But the name is given to various varieties of the dwarf fan palm 'Palmito' in Portuguese is also the name by which the 'cabbage' or the edible heart at the end of the stem of a palm, whence the leaves spring is called "It is the eye of the coco nut or its heart and the unexpanded mass of the very fine leaves that is called *palmito* and it somewhat resembles in taste white and very tender chestnuts But he who eats a *palmito* eats a coco nut tree for it presently dries up, and the older the coco nut tree the better is the *palmito* " Garcia da Orta, Col XVI, ed Markham p 144 Markham has completely misunderstood the original, and his rendering of it, it must regretfully be confessed, makes no sense ]

coco-nut which is the fruit of the *palmeira* " Garcia da Orta, Col LIII [ed Markham, p 423, in which is omitted the clause 'which is the fruit of the *palmeira*']

[The Portuguese word *palmeira* has always stood for the various species of the palm family in Portugal it stands for the *Phoenix dactylifera*, and in India for the *Cocos nucifera* (Ficalho, *Colloques*, etc, Vol. I, 232) In fact, the Portuguese chroniclers invariably employ *palmeira* to denote the coco-nut palm and when they wish to refer to the fan-palm or the *Borassus flabelliformis*, from the leaves of which strips for writing on are prepared, speak of it as *palmeira brava* (q v).

Yule in *Hobson-Jobson*, (s v)

[ "It has been said with truth that a native of Jaffna, if he be contented with ordinary doors and mud walls, may build an entire house (as he wants neither doors nor iron work), with walls, roof, and covering from the *Palmyra* palm From this same tree he may draw his wine, make his oil, kindle his fire, carry his water, store his food, cook his repast, and sweeten it, if he pleases, in fact, live from day to day dependant on his *palmyra* alone " Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol I, p 111 ]

## Public Resource Institutions

ADDITIONAL TO REPORT

Cândido de Figueiredo mentions *pâmpano* ('fish') as a term hitherto unedited and gives it as the synonym of *pampo*. Vieyra says that "it is a fish shaped like a boar-spear" I do not know whether the word is in vogue in Portugal. The Indian fish resembles a vine-leaf, from which it derives its name.

The words *pāmplit* and *pāphst* appear to have as their direct source the Anglo-Ind 'pamplet'.

[*Pampano* in Portuguese means primarily 'a vine-leaf'. The *OED* derives 'pomfret' from the Port *pampo* (see above), French *pample*, and surmises that a diminutive *pamplet* may have become *pamphlet*, *pomphlet*, and finally *pomfret*].

**Pangaio** (a two-masted barge with lateen sails common in East Africa and in India). Konk *pangáy* — Malayal *pan-gáya* — Kan, Tul *pangayu* | Mal *pengaru* |

The word is of African origin. Almost all the old Portuguese

writers suggest the same source.<sup>1</sup> P Vítor Cortois mentions *pangaya* in his *Portuguese-Cafre-Teto Dictionary*.

[Yule and Burnell register the word under the forms 'pangara, pangaia', and give citations in support of these and other forms, including the Port *pangaio*].

? **Pantalona** (pantaloon, trousers). Mal, Sund *telana*, *tjalana*, *tjilona* — Jav, Mad *tjelónó* — Bal *chelana* — Bug *chalána*.

Dr Heyliger explains that the first syllable dropped out because it was regarded as an indifferent prefix, as happens with vernacular words. Gonçalves Viana has doubts as regards the word *pantalona*.

1 "Francisco Barreto left for the coast with the largest number of people in his *fusta* (qv) and **pangalos** and came to the city of Quiloa." P Monclao (1569), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 4th ser, p 497.

"The **pangayos** of Moçambique should halt at Calimane, as Sena was very unhealthy." M Godinho Cardoso (1585), in *Hist tragico marit*, IV, p 73.

"It was a rough sea, and lifted the vessel (which on this coast is called **pangaio**). Fr João dos Santos (1600), *Ethiop Or*, II, p 191.

fi-h From *Letter of Allen Catchpole*, in *Hedges Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p cccxxxix.]

## Statement of Educational Progress in the UNITED PROVINCES—contd.

|  | 1924-25   | 1925-26     | 1926-27     | 1927-28     | 1928-29   | 1929-30   |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</b>                                    |           |             |             |             |           |           |
| In colleges  | 102       | 118         | 133         | 156         | 197       | 216       |
| In high schools  | 3,396     | 3,454       | 3,772       | 4,552       | 4,771     | 5,171     |
| In middle schools  | 4,210     | 4,222       | 4,930       | 4,400       | 5,073     | 5,074     |
|  | 12,358    | 13,276      | 16,371      | 17,094      | 17,541    | 21,577    |
|  | 78,636    | 89,306      | 93,112      | 98,627      | 1,05,417  | 111,026   |
|  |           |             |             |             | 0.62      | 67        |
| <b>In primary schools</b>  |           | 51          | 0.53        | 58          |           |           |
| <b>Percentage of female scholars in Recognised Institutions to female population</b> | 46        |             |             |             | 12.02     | 13.403    |
|  |           | 1,110,477   | 1,161,233   | 1,243,284   | 1,342,412 | 1,441,379 |
|  | 1,056,089 | 1,109,443   | 1,190,215   | 1,252,223   | 1,342,412 | 1,441,379 |
|  | 99,094    | 1,231,420   | 1,280,450   | 1,368,807   | 1,426,672 | 1,521,748 |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS in (Male &amp; female) in all Recognised Institutions</b>          | 1,125,183 | 1,293,625   | 1,340,401   | 1,434,343   | 1,491,483 | 1,521,748 |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male &amp; female) in all Institutions</b>                   | 4.57      | 4.94        | 5.15        | 5.47        | 5.7       | 5.8       |
|  | 43        | 55          | 0.57        | 60          | 0.65      | 0.69      |
| <b>Percentage of total scholars to (Male &amp; female) population</b>                | 2.62      | 2.85        | 2.97        | 3.16        | 3.28      | 3.35      |
|  |           |             |             | 107,864     | 114,787   | 119,767   |
|  |           |             |             | 4,714       | 5,180     | 5,967     |
|  |           |             |             | 112,578     | 119,967   | 125,734   |
| <b>Number of Pupils in Class IV</b>  | 50,513    | 91,413      | 100,869     | R           | Rs        | Rs        |
|  |           |             |             | 1,05,88     | 2,09,46   | 2,15,92   |
| <b>EXPENDITURE (in thousands of rupees)</b>  |           |             |             |             |           |           |
| From provincial revenues   | 1,72.29   | Rs. 1,75.62 | Rs. 1,05.88 | Rs. 2,05.20 | Rs. 35.73 | Rs. 34.18 |
| From local funds   | 27.16     | 80.75       | 82.57       | 83.10       | 13.80     | 13.01     |
| From municipal funds   | 0.83      | 11.24       | 11.02       | 12.37       | 2.59.03   | 2.65.11   |
| From public funds  | 209.91    | 220.64      | 240.87      | 250.67      | 5.64.6    | 60.92     |
| <b>TOTAL Expenditure from public funds</b>   | 42.14     | 43.23       | 46.49       | 52.92       | 60.29     | 50.79     |
| From fees  | 52.40     | 42.67       | 50.08       | 50.47       | 3.75.93   | 3.76.52   |
| From other sources   | 3.08.85   | 3.15.54     | 3.57.79     | 3.54.06     |           |           |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE</b>  |           |             |             |             |           |           |

but cast into Lingots in the form of a small Boat, which at Macao are called Paes [Port *Pães*] or Loaves of Gold or Silver " This is a meaning of *pão* which I do not find mentioned in the Portuguese dictionaries I have consulted ]

<sup>1</sup>Papa (in the meaning of 'the Pope') Konk *páp-sāheb* *Sāheb* is 'Lord' —Mar *páp Pāpāchá* *adhikār*, papacy —Beng *pāpā* —Sinh *pap-un-nānse* *Unnanse* is a term of respect 'reverend, venerable' —Tam *páppa*, *páppu*, *páppanavar* (more respectful) —Malayal *páppā* —Tel *pāpa* —Kan *pāpu* —Kamb *santa pap* —Mal *sānto pāpa* —Tet, Gal *pāpa* —Malag *papa* —Ar *bābā Bābāvi*, papal The other languages of India employ the English form 'pope'

<sup>2</sup>Papa (poultice) Konk *páp* —Sinh *páppa* —Jap *pap-pu*

Papá (papa, daddy) Konk *pāpā* (I us and only among the Christians of Goa) —Mar *pāpā* —Mal *papa* (Schuchardt) —Bug *pāpang* —Mol *papá* (Castro) —? Malag *papa* — | Chin *pá-pá* |

Mole-worth thinks that the

Marathi *pāpā* is a variant of the vernacular *báp* formed by children

Papaia (*bot*, *Carica papaya*, Linn, the papaw tree and its fruit) Konk *papáy* (the tree and fruit) —Mar *popáy*, *pop-ayá*, *phopar* —[Gu] *papaya*, *ba-paryo*] —Hindi, Hindust, Beng *papayá* —Tam *pappai* —Malayal *pappáyam* —Tul *pappáya*, *pappayá* —Anglo-Ind *papaya*, *papa-w* —Indo-Fr *papaye* —Mal *papáya*, *pep-páya*, *pápua* —Nic *popar* —Malag *papar*.

It is an American term,<sup>1</sup> used in Cuba, probably introduced by the Portuguese together with the plant, as the Kanarese name *parangi-hannu* ('Frank or Portuguese fruit') seems to indicate Linschoten (1597) thinks that it came from the Philippines to Malacca and from thence to India In Siamese

<sup>1</sup> "There is another fruit *papayas* (in San Domingo) which in Brazil we call *mamões*, and they could well be called melons from their appearance" (1596) Gaspar Afonso, in *Hist tra gico marit*, VI, p 49

'There is another tree called *papa-eira* which produces fruit which goes by the name of *mamões* in America, and of *papais* here" Fr Clemente da Ressurreição, II, p 391

Statement of Educational Progress in the PUNJAB—*contd*

|   | 1921-25           | 1925-26           | 1926-27           | 1927-28             | 1928-29              | 1929-30              |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</b>                             |                   |                   |                   |                     |                      |                      |
| In arts colleges  | 115               | 89                | 77                | 102                 | 143                  | 173                  |
| In high schools   | 2,571             | 3,438             | 3,543             | 5,653               | 8,202                | 9,292                |
| Middle schools  | 2,212             | 2,210             | 2,200             | 1,800               | 1,008                | 4,177                |
| { English   | 10,706            | 13,067            | 15,898            | 13,276              | 17,527               | 21,498               |
| { Vernacular  |                   |                   |                   |                     |                      |                      |
| In primary schools  | 52,405            | 57,825            | 60,124            | 72,000              | 77,583               | 86,808               |
| Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population | 0.72              | 0.80              | 0.80              | 1.06                | 1.15                 | 1.24                 |
| TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male<br>female                    | 760,285<br>68,982 | 897,005<br>77,012 | 996,570<br>80,517 | 1,043,770<br>99,708 | 1,007,501<br>107,582 | 1,004,949<br>124,283 |
| Total   | 835,267           | 975,517           | 1,076,087         | 1,143,568           | 1,115,083            | 1,189,232            |
| TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions                     | 919,919           | 1,062,816         | 1,182,736         | 1,248,131           | 1,220,789            | 1,313,376            |
| Percentage of total scholars to population { Male<br>female                   | 7.28<br>1.02      | 8.44<br>1.15      | 9.32<br>1.37      | 9.77<br>1.53        | 9.41<br>1.67         | 10.1<br>1.81         |
| Total   | 4.41              | 5.13              | 5.72              | 6.04                | 5.90                 | 6.37                 |
| Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male<br>female                                 |                   |                   |                   |                     |                      |                      |
| Total   | 67,412            | 73,720            | 36,831            | 84,244              | 90,266               | 97,054               |
| Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)  |                   |                   |                   |                     |                      |                      |
| from Government funds   | Rs 1,18,54        | Rs 1,38,05        | Rs 1,51,17        | Rs 1,70,07          | Rs 1,72,23           | Rs 1,78,42           |
| from local funds  | 22.56             | 22.71             | 30.79             | 29.48               | 26.92                | 27.42                |
| from municipal funds  | 9.26              | 10.26             | 10.53             | 12.75               | 12.37                | 13.06                |
| Total Expenditure from public funds   | 1,49.86           | 1,69.02           | 1,92.49           | 2,12.38             | 2,12.02              | 2,18.90              |
| from other sources  | 52.87             | 51.80             | 57.52             | 56.54               | 61.69                | 61.29                |
| Total   | 202.73            | 220.82            | 250.01            | 268.92              | 273.71               | 280.19               |
| GRAND TOTAL OF PUPILS IN  | 2,34,05           | 2,56,22           | 2,87,66           | 3,22,11             | 3,07,22              | 3,14,73              |

'pawpaw', but how to account for the other forms? Sir T Herbert (1630) speaks of 'pappaes',<sup>1</sup> and Peter Mundy (in 1636) of 'papaes',<sup>2</sup> but Fryer (1673) uses the word 'papaw',<sup>3</sup> which, it might safely be concluded, must have come into vogue after Peter Mundy's time]

In Brazil the plant has another name—*mamoeiro*, from *mama*, 'pap', because of the fruit's resemblance to woman's breasts

**Papuses** ('a sort of sandals') Sinh *pápus* Also used in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *papús*, boot, shoes—Tel *pāpásu*—Kan *pa-pósu*—Tul *pápasu*, *pāpásu*

<sup>1</sup> ["Pappaes, Coccoes, and Plantains, all sweet and delicious " Ed 1665, p 350, in *Hobson-Jobson*]

<sup>2</sup> ["For to my Knowldg it (Coco-tree) affoordes Meat, Drink , and good Cordage Made of the outtward rinde of the Nutte, which in Clusters grow outt att the toppe on a sprigge, as Doe allsoe the Papaes in a Manner, the tree Differing in leaves and height " Hak Soc , Vol III, pt 1, p 58]

<sup>3</sup> ["Here (in Johanna Town) the flourishing Papaw (in Taste like our Melons, and as big, but growing on a Tree leaved like our Fig-tree), Citrons contend to indulge the Taste " Hak Soc , Vol I p 64]

It is derived from the Persian *pā-push*, 'footwear' See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*

[The Arabs who have no *p* converted *pāpush* into *bābūsh*, which went over to France and became *babouches*, 'slippers', to return to Portugal in the new form *babuche*, which is etymologically not as correct as the older *papus*, pl *papuses*]

**Par** (pair) Konk *par*, vern terms *zód*, *zodó*, *zodí*, *zunvlí*—Mal *paris* (from the Port plural form *pares*) *Caus-sa paris*, a pair of shoes (Haex), vern terms *jodo*, *klamín*

**Para** (*prep*, for) Mal *para* (Haex)—Tet *para*, vern term *ató*

**Parabêm** (congratulation) Konk *paribém*—Tet, Gal *parabem*

**Paraiso** (Paradise) Jap *paraizo* (*arch*)

[**Parau**, *paró* (a small vessel used in war or trade, compared by European writers to the galley or foist) Anglo-Ind *piow*, *parao*, *praw*, etc <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ["1504—He was bringing with him many men and lxx or lxxx paraaos each with ii mortars " *Letters of A de Albuquerque*, III, p 259, in *Glossario*]





largely into the early currency of Goa and the name of which afterwards attached to a silver coin of their own coinage) Anglo-Ind *pardao*, *pardaw*, *perdao*, etc<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [“All this merchandize (in the city of Vijayanagar) is bought and sold by *pardaos* gold coin made in certain towns of this kingdom The coin is round in form and is made with a die Some of them have on one side Indian letters and on the other two figures, of a man and a woman, and others have only letters on one side” Barbosa, Hak Soc, ed Dames, Vol I, p 203 sqq See editor’s note ]

[“And if there is any one who does not know what a *pardao* is, let him know that it is a round gold coin, which is not struck all over India, but only in this kingdom (of Vijayanagar), it has on one side two figures, and on the other the name of the king who had ordered the coins to be struck

it is a coin which circulates all over India, and each *pardao*, as I have said, is worth 300 reis” *Chronica de Bimnaga*, p 116 ]

[“The principall and commonest money is called *Pardaus* Xeraphins, and is silver, but very base, and is coyned in Goa . There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called *Tangas*, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, five *Tangas* is one *Pardaw* or *Xeraphin* badde money Linschoten, Vol I, Hak Soc, p 241 In the passage that follows the above citation, Lins-

There were two kinds of *pardaus* the *pardau de ouro* (‘gold *pardao*’) of the value of 6 *tangas* or 360 *reis*, and the *pardau de prata* (‘silver *pardao*’) worth 5 *tangas* or 300 *reis* The former issued by Indian Rajas were already in circulation in Western India in the time of Albuquerque, and were known in the vernaculars as *varāha* or *varā*, the Sansk name for ‘the boar’, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, whose effigy they carried The Sansk *pratāpa*, ‘majesty, splendour,’ was the legend on some of these coins, and referred to the sovereign who had ordered the coins to be struck, this *pratāpa* would be corrupted by the people into *partāp*, or *pardāp*, and would become transformed in the mouth of the Portuguese very naturally

choten gives a very complete account of the Goa currency in his time ]

[“Their (Goa) Coin

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>Vintin</i>                    | 15 <i>Budge</i>   |
|                                    | <i>rocks</i>      |
| 1 <i>Tango</i>                     | 5 <i>Vintins</i>  |
| 1 <i>Xerephin</i> or <i>Pardoa</i> | 5 <i>Tangos</i> ” |

A Hamilton, *East Indies* (1727 ed), Vol II, in *Table* at end ]

[See quotations bearing on ‘*Pardao*’ in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol xxvii, p 251 ]

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA—contd.

|   | 1924-25   | 1925-26   | 1926-27   | 1927-28   | 1928-29   | 1929-30   |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</b>                             |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| In arta colleges  | 10        | 9         | 7         | 7         | 8         | 10        |
| In high schools   | 741       | 748       | 801       | 802       | 924       | 1,400     |
| Middle Schools  | 1,696     | 1,710     | 1,951     | 2,039     | 3,010     | 3,180     |
| { English   |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| { Vernacular  | 1,477     | 1,494     | 1,628     | 1,823     | 1,582     | 1,714     |
| In primary schools  | 104,715   | 111,239   | 110,550   | 112,921   | 110,219   | 107,152   |
| Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population | 0.63      | 0.67      | 0.67      | 69        | 0.68      | 0.66      |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions—</b>                             |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| { Male  | 862,836   | 925,504   | 940,711   | 983,940   | 973,009   | 944,758   |
| { Female  | 109,587   | 116,073   | 115,785   | 118,522   | 116,020   | 114,314   |
| Total   | 962,423   | 1,041,667 | 1,056,496 | 1,102,471 | 1,089,029 | 1,059,072 |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions</b>              | 999,787   | 1,084,370 | 1,168,404 | 1,147,061 | 1,130,785 | 1,101,389 |
| Percentage of total scholars to { Male population                             | 5.20      | 6.75      | 5.9       | 6.12      | 6.03      | 5.86      |
| { Female  | 0.61      | 0.69      | 0.69      | 0.71      | 0.69      | 0.68      |
| Number of Pupils in Class IV  | 2.93      | 3.18      | 3.20      | 3.37      | 3.32      | 3.21      |
| <b>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</b>                                   |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| From Government funds   | Rs 30,243 | 37,577    | 45,974    | 52,005    | 54,928    | 55,355    |
| From local funds  | (A) 19,02 | 57,84     | 72,30     | 70,32     | 84,05     | 84,70     |
| From Municipal funds  | (B) 32,53 | 40,86     | 40,30     | 51,43     | 40,71     | 48,70     |
| Total expenditure from public funds   | (m) 2,35  | 2,08      | 3,17      | 1.63      | 3.81      | 4.09      |
| From Government funds   | 94,80     | 1,01,08   | 1,21,83   | 1,24,34   | 1,17,61   | 1,17,49   |
| From other sources  | 20,88     | 29,51     | 32,07     | 30,05     | 38,59     | 40,10     |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE</b>   | 22,31     | 22.61     | 22,04     | 24,23     | 24,23     | 27,51     |
|   | 1,63,96   | 1,51,92   | 1,77.12   | 1,86,09   | 1,80,11   | 1,85,16   |

(a) Includes Rs 7,146 and Rs 4,012 paid by the Govts of Bengal & Assam, respectively, to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.  
 (b) Includes Rs 90,184 and Rs 8,093 paid by the Govts of Bengal and Assam respectively, for the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.  
 (c) Includes Rs 23,200 from Govt. funds.  
 (d) Includes Rs 1,07,000 from Govt. funds.

**Passador** (*naut*, a marline-spike) L-Hindust *pāsādor*

**Passaporte** (passport) Konk *pāsāport* —? Sinh *pāspórtuva* (perhaps from the English 'passport') —Aī *bāsā-burth* — | Turk *pāssāpòrta*. |

**Passar** (to pass) Konk *pāsāi-zāvunk* (*verb intrans*), *pāsār-kārunk* (*verb trans*) — Mar *pasāi* (*adj*), passed, elapsed, e.g. *āth pasār*, eight (hours) having elapsed —Guj *pasāi thavum* (*verb intrans*) *passar karvum* (*verb trans*), to pass an examination, to advance, to thrust forward, to drive away *Pasārvum*, to pass, to enter, to be admitted, to make one's escape to run away —Mac *pāsu* (from the 1st person present, *passo*), to pass in a game of cards

In Gujarati there is another word *pasārvum*, from the Sansk *prasar* *Īn pās thavum*, 'to pass', *pās* is from the English 'pass'

**Passe** (pass, permission) Konk *pās* —? Sund *pās* (probably from Dutch). —Tet, Gal *pāssi*

**Passear** (to walk) Mar *pasāi* (*subst*), "giving a few turns for exercise, walking up

and down, like a sentinel on watch" Molesworth —Mal *pasīyar*, to walk, walking *Pasīyar-an*, place for walking —Batt *pasai*, a wide street —Jav *pesiyar*, *besiyar* *Radīman pasīyāian*, walking alley

In Konkani, the expressions used are *pāsey karunk* or *mārunk*, *pāseyek vachunk* ('to go out for a walk').

**Passo** (step, pace, passage, a picture or image representing the Passion of Christ) Konk *páz* (through the intervention of *pás*), a highway, quay — Mar *páz*, a narrow passage in a mountain or between two mountains —Guj *pāj*, quay, bridge

In Konkani, *pás*, masc, is 'the representation in a church of the passion of Jesus Christ'

**Pastel** (pie, pastry) Konk *pāstel* —Mal *pastel*, *pastil* —Sund *pastel*

**Pataca** (a dollar) Konk *pātāk* —Malayal *pattākā*. —Anglo-Ind *pataca* —Tet, Gal *pataka*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Throughout India a patacas and half patacas are current, and these

Statement of Educational Progress in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR—*contd.*

|   | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</b>                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| In arts colleges  | 0       | 13      | 17      | 25      | 31      | 32      |
| In high schools   | 197     | 188     | 190     | 160     | 216     | 255     |
| { English   | 743     | 418     | 609     | 1101    | 1193    | 1,392   |
| Middle Schools  | 6,018   | 5,200   | 6,182   | 6,419   | 7,190   | 7,404   |
| { Vernacular  | 30,114  | 31,791  | 34,153  | 36,882  | 40,869  | 44,417  |
| In primary schools  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population | 53      | 55      | 61      | 65      | 72      | 74      |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised Institutions</b>                              |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Males   | 314,084 | 330,008 | 149,260 | 362,294 | 372,011 | 335,611 |
| { Females   | 36,727  | 38,089  | 42,303  | 45,614  | 50,120  | 51,971  |
| Total   | 350,811 | 368,787 | 391,623 | 407,938 | 422,470 | 410,505 |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all Institutions</b>              | 362,153 | 377,083 | 399,289 | 414,871 | 431,830 | 411,182 |
| Percentage of total scholars to population                                    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Males   | 4 67    | 4 80    | 5 11    | 5 20    | 5 46    | 5 60    |
| { Females   | 54      | 57      | 0 62    | 0 68    | 0 75    | 83      |
| Total   | 2 00    | 2 72    | 2 86    | 2 98    | 3 10    | 3 21    |
| <b>No of Pupils in Class IV</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Males   | 53,019  | 48,874  | 50,854  | 51,478  | 54,909  | 57,231  |
| { Females   |         |         |         | 3,311   | 3,704   | 4,294   |
| Total   |         |         |         | 54,799  | 58,613  | 61,185  |
| <b>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</b>                                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| From Government fund  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 50,00   | 58,37   | 71,73   | 65,89   | 66,74   | 57,53   |
| From local funds  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 14,08   | 16,22   | 13,54   | 15,67   | 15,71   | 21,12   |
| From municipal funds  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 6,73    | 7,35    | 7,38    | 8,30    | 8,58    | 10,16   |
| Total Expenditure from public funds   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 71,77   | 81,94   | 92,65   | 89,82   | 91,03   | 88,81   |
| From fees   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 11,00   | 11,46   | 11,82   | 13,00   | 14,76   | 16,30   |
| From other sources  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Rs  | 7,54    | 9,32    | 9,17    | 8,40    | 9,23    | 10,04   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE</b>   | 90,40   | 1,02,72 | 1,13,64 | 1,11,39 | 1,14,01 | 1,16,21 |

**Patacho** (a pinnacle, a two masted sailing vessel) Malay *pattáchu* (Gundert)

**Patamar** ('a courier', Orta, a letter-carrier, a kind of lateen rigged ship) Anglo-Ind *pattamar*, *patimar*<sup>1</sup>—Indo-Fr *patemar*, *patmar*

<sup>1</sup> "The news of which disaster soon became known through **patamares**, who are men that make big journeys by land" João de Barros, Dec I, viii, 9

"He soon despatched **Patamares** (who are couriers) by land to San Thomé" Diogo do Couto, Dec V, v 6

"He wrote that he would get into a small vessel, one of those which are called **patamares**, and cross the bay" Lucena, Bk III, ch 7

"Even if no ship were to go from this coast this year, but only a **Patamar** (i.e. a small vessel) I would confidently sail in it, placing all my trust in God" St Francis Xavier, in *Misões de Jesuitas no Oriente* by Câmara Manuel, cit in *Glossario*]

"Presently after this, there came a **pattamar** with letters from Agra, certifying us of the death of Mr Caninge" Nicholas Withington (1612-16), in Foster, *Early Travels in India*, p 202]

"You will tell us there is great Difference between East India and England, which is true, but peradventure upon due Consideration they may find a way to make something of this and carry the Company's Letters cheaper, safer, and speedyer then now

According to Yule and Burnell, the word in both acceptations is the Konkani *path-már*, 'a courier', at present not used in the first sense, and in the second, which is more modern, usually employed in the form of *pātmārī* [The Konk *path-már* is lit equivalent to 'kill-road or road-killer' In this sense it is not used at present,

they are sent by your **Pattamars**, except the Company pay all the charges of their own and other people's Letters, which is most unconscionable" From *Court's Letter* to Fort St George, 6th march, 1694 5, in Hedges, *Diary*, Vol II, p cxix]

["Running on Foot, which belongs to the **Pattamars**, the only Foot posts of this Country, who run so many Courses (*los*, a measure of distance) every Morning, or else Dance so many hours to a Tune called the **Patamars** Tune" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 278 sqq]

["Just as the time was approaching for my departure to Cochim (from Goa), a Courier (called **Patamar** in these parts) was received from Bengala" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 6]

["And not being satisfied with our evading his (Sir Gervase Lucas's) discourse about their building fortifications hee sent the **Pattamarr** that brought his letters w<sup>th</sup> his Broker home to our howse to justify it" Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 216]

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM—*contd.*

| -----   |              | 1921-25           | 1925-29           | 1929-27           | 1927-29           | 1928-29           | 1929-30           |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions*</i>                            |              |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| In girls colleges   |              | 794               | 983               | 1,012             | 1,117             | 1,201             | 1,314             |
| In high schools   |              | 1,727             | 2,073             | 2,101             | 2,111             | 2,739             | 3,112             |
| Middle Schools  | { English    | 1,101             | 1,300             | 1,378             | 1,150             | 1,058             | 1,151             |
|   | { Vernacular | 29,803            | 28,001            | 30,025            | 31,815            | 38,003            | 44,949            |
| In primary schools  |              | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 1                 | 1                 | 1                 |
| Percentage of Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions to female population |              | 0.85              | 0.91              | 0.95              | 1.0               | 1.2               | 1.4               |
| Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions { Male { Female                     |              | 213,501<br>30,009 | 227,072<br>13,181 | 235,712<br>31,091 | 255,500<br>10,011 | 272,024<br>11,849 | 287,107<br>52,137 |
| TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all Institutions                     |              | 244,113           | 240,253           | 270,133           | 295,511           | 310,811           | 339,081           |
| Percentage of Total Scholars { Male { Female to population                    |              | 5.57<br>0.80      | 6.1<br>0.95       | 6.3<br>1.0        | 6.9<br>1.2        | 7.3<br>1.3        | 7.7<br>1.5        |
| No. of Pupils in Class IV { Male { Female                                     |              | 3.35              | 4.0               | 3.7               | 4.1               | 4.4               | 4.7               |
| TOTAL   |              | 18,702            | 20,787            | 22,455            | 24,070            | 27,051            | 30,480            |
| <i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>                                   |              |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| From Government funds   |              | Rs 22,102         | Rs 21,500         | Rs 25,211         | Rs 27,400         | Rs 30,211         | Rs 34,222         |
| From local funds  |              | 1,45              | 1,00              | 5,04              | 5,14              | 5,21              | 5,08              |
| From Municipal Funds  |              | 11                | 15                | 58                | 65                | 67                | 73                |
| TOTAL Expenditure from Public Funds   |              | 27,18             | 28,55             | 30,83             | 33,28             | 36,11             | 39,33             |
| From Govt.  |              | 6.39              | 6.70              | 7.11              | 7.30              | 8.11              | 9.75              |
| From other sources  |              | 1.29              | 5.10              | 5.57              | 6.51              | 7.05              | 7.40              |
| GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE  |              | 18,16             | 10,53             | 13,81             | 17,12             | 21,00             | 25,59             |

*takka gedrya* — Tam *pattaká*,  
*vattakei* — Malayal *vattakka* —

“The melon of India, which we (the Portuguese) here call *pateca*” Garcia da Orta [Col xxxvi] “Melons of India or *patecas* which must be what to day we call *melancias* [water melon or *Ocubrita Citrullus*, Linn” Conde de Ficalho, *Coloquios*, Vol II, p 144 [Ficalho, who is surprised that Orta should speak of the *pateca* as though it were unknown in Portugal, identifies it with the *melancia*, which he says was cultivated from immemorial times in the Mediterranean basin, and must, therefore, have been also cultivated in Spain and Portugal To this Dalgado, in his *Gonçalves Viana e a Lexicologia Portuguesa*, says

“In spite of Ficalho’s opinion to the contrary, it can be seen from António Tenreiro, from Garcia da Orta, and others that the water melon was then little cultivated in the Iberic peninsula The name which the Portuguese gave to the fruit in India is *pateca*, from the Ar *baṭṭīkh*, which they probably heard used by the Arab traders in Malabar As *pateca*, the fruit is even to day known in the Portuguese speech current in Asia Frei João dos Santos, however, speaks of the *melancia* (‘water melon’) as a fruit, very common, in his time [1608], and it is, therefore, not improbable that the Portuguese who had sampled the fruit in India, had either introduced it into Portugal or extended its cultivation there, and that the popular form *balancia* was a corruption of the cultivated term *melancia* Notwithstanding the fact that the Spaniards had *sandia*, a term received, according to Dozy,

Tel *batéka* — | Indo-Fr *pastèque* — | <sup>2</sup> Siam *tēng* — Mol. *pateka*, *bateka* — Tet, Gal *pateka*, vern term *babuar*

The Port word is from the Arabic *baṭṭīkh* or *baṭṭīkh*

Pato (gander, drake) Konk *pát*, drake, vern terms *hāms*, *rājhāms* — Or, Beng *pāti-hāms* — Ass *pāti-hāmh*. — Sinh. *pāttayá* *Pāttī*, goose — Tam *vattu* — Malayal *pāttu*, drake — Tel *bātu* *Pedda bātu* (lit ‘big drake’), gander — Kan. *bātu* — Tul *battu* — Siam *pet*. *Pet pā*, wild duck — Tet, Gal *pātu*

from the Ar *sindīya*, and derived from Sindh in India, it cannot be said that they had given the fruit to the Portuguese, because, had they done so, its name would have accompanied it, and in Portuguese there is no word for it corresponding to *sandia* According to the testimony of Pyrard de Laval, Bernier, and Tavernier, the fruit was also unknown to the French, their word for it *pastèque* being a corruption of *pateca* and imported from India”]

“Melons, pumpkins from Portugal and from Guinea, *patecas*, *combalengas* and *beringelas*” Gabriel Rebelo, *Informação*, p 172 [*Combalenga* is a species of Indian pumpkin *Biringela* is the same as *beringela*, q v]

“They ate nothing but the bran of the millet and the rind of *patecas*, which are like our water-melons” João dos Santos, *Ethiop*, Or, II, p 182





*Pāvlst* (I us at present).—*Anglo-Ind Paulist* (obs) <sup>1</sup>

Many legends of a mythic character are current in Goa in respect of the old Paulists <sup>2</sup>

[The Jesuits were so called in Goa from the famous College of St Paul (consecrated on the 25th January, 1542, the day of the conversion of St Paul) which they had there, and the name spread all over India with the extension of the missionary work of the order

The Church of St Paul, completed in 1602, was the seat of the Jesuit College at Macao, this church, according to the testimony of Père Alexandre de Rhodes (*Voyages et Mis-*

*sions*, ed 1884, p 56, in Peter Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt I, p 163, n 2), was the most magnificent that he had seen, with the exception of St Peter's at Rome, and from this Church and College the Jesuits in China derived the appellation 'Paulists', of which they appear to have been quite proud <sup>1</sup>

Yule says that the Jesuits "are still called Paolotti in Italy, especially by those who don't like them" ]

Pavão (peacock) *Mal pavam*

Peão (foot-man, foot-soldier, messenger) Konk *pyámv* (us in Salsete) — Sinh *pyon*.—Anglo-Ind *peon* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The news I have is that Don Antonio goes to Shagardv with his household and the RR PP Paulistas will look out for him with all zeal expecting that we will be sure to go with him" (1682) *O Chron de Tisuary*, I, p 318 [RR is a plural form, abbreviation of 'Reverend' and PP of *Padres* ('Fathers or Priests' )

[See also quotations from Tavernier and Pietro della Valle in *Hobson Johnson* ]

<sup>2</sup> "It was in the possession of the Jesuits (commonly called Paulistas with reference to the College of St Paul)' *O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas*

<sup>1</sup> ["Jesuitts calling themselves Paulists and wherefore

"As the Church (in Macao) is Named St Paules, soe Doe they stile themselves Paulists, as Paules Disciples in imitating or Following him in his Function, For as hee was Cheiffe in conversion of the gentiles in those Daies, Soe Doe they attribute thatt office More peculiar to themselves in converting the heathen off these tymes" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt 1, pp 163 and 164 ]

<sup>2</sup> "The Samorim ordered the plão to carry the letter and strictly for bade him to say anything about having seen it" Gaspar Correia, I, p 421

|  | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Statement of Educational Progress in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE— <i>contd.</i> |         |         |

| Female scholars in Recognized Institutions |                      | In arts colleges |                    | In technical schools   |   | Middle schools |  | In primary schools |                  | Percentage of female scholars in Recognized institutions to total population |                | Total scholars in Recognized Institutions |  | Total                                     |        | Percentage of total scholars to population |        | Total            |                      |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|---|----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|--|----------------|---|--|---|--------|--|--------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | 2                    | 3                | 4                  | 5  | 6   | 7              | 8  | 9                  | 10               | 11   | 12             | 13  | 14   | 15  | 16     | 17   | 18     | 19               | 20                   |
| In arts colleges                           | In technical schools | Middle schools   | In primary schools | Percentage of female scholars in Recognized institutions to total population | Total scholars in Recognized Institutions | Total          | Percentage of total scholars to population | Total              | In arts colleges | In technical schools   | Middle schools | In primary schools                        | Percentage of female scholars in Recognized institutions to total population | Total scholars in Recognized Institutions | Total  | Percentage of total scholars to population | Total  | In arts colleges | In technical schools |
|  |                      |                  |                    |  |   |                |  |                    |                  |  |                |   |  |   |        |  |        |                  |                      |
| 1,832                                      | 1,03                 | 3,512            | 0.5                | 49,108   | 5,400                                     | 54,508         | 0.1011                                     | 54,508             | 1,832            | 1,03   | 3,512          | 0.5                                       | 49,108   | 5,400                                     | 54,508 | 0.1011                                     | 54,508 | 1,832            | 1,03                 |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630         | 0.07                                       | 64,630             | 2,704            | 2,588  | 5,292          | 0.63                                      | 6,520  | 58,110                                    | 64,630 | 0.07                                       | 64,630 | 2,704            | 2,588                |
| 2,704                                      | 2,588                | 5,292            | 0.63               | 6,520  | 58,110                                    |                |  |                    |                  |  |                |   |  |   |        |  |        |                  |                      |

Pyrard uses the French form *perrier*<sup>1</sup> and Manucci the term *petrechos*<sup>2</sup> to denote the identical kind of mortar or swivel-gun. The Anglo-Indian forms are not in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*]

? **Pegar** (to join, to stick, to take hold of) Mal *pēgan* (also used in the sense of 'knit, tied, stuck to anything').

—Jav *pegen*

According to Dr Schuchardt, it is a vernacular term

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mud walls and thatched. We saw one small Iron Gun mounted and an Iron **Pateraro**." Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol I, pp 66 & 67]

["Camels of War with **Patereroes**, on their Saddles, marched with a Pace laborious to the Guiders." Fryer, *East India*, etc, Hak. Soc, Vol I, p 271]

["Camels that carry **Petereros**." *Idem*, Vol II, p 112]

<sup>1</sup> ["We gave them a mainsail, of which they stood in need, and in exchange they gave us two *perriers*, or small iron cannon." Pyrard, *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 23. See Gray's note on 'perrier']

<sup>2</sup> ['Their armament was of small pieces, swivel guns and *petrechos* of bronze, of which the muzzles whence the ball issues were fashioned into shapes of animals—tigers, lions, dogs, elephants, and crocodiles." Manucci, *Storia do Moqor*, ed Irvine, Vol II, p 160. See also note in Vol IV, p 430]

**Peito** (breast, chest) Konk *pêt*, vern term *hardém*—Mal. *peito* (Haex), vern term *dada*

**Pelouro** (a ball, a great shot) <sup>1</sup> Beng *pilurí*—<sup>2</sup> Siam *pluēk*—Mal *pelúru*, *pélor*, *pilóru*, *pílor*—Ach *pílor*—Batt *pélur*, *pinúru*—Sund, Mad *pélor*—Mac, Bug *pilúru*<sup>1</sup>

Bulloram Paul gives the Bengali *piluri* as equivalent to the English 'pillory'

**Pena** (in the sense of 'pain, punishment') Konk *pén*, vern terms *duhkh*, *khant*, *dand*.—Mal *pena*, a fine (Haex), vern term *denda*

**Pena** ('quill, writing-pen'). Konk *pén*—Mar *pên*—Guj *pên* *Sisapên* (lit 'lead pen'), pencil—Beng *pená*, the vern Neo-Aryan terms are *kalam*, *lekhné*—Sinh *pena pene*, *taṭu-pena* (lit 'wing feather') *Penapihiya*, pen-knife—Tam *péna pennei* *Pene-katti*, pen-knife—Malayal *péna Penak-katti*, pen-knife—Tel *pēná*—

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<sup>1</sup> "From your magazines help me with *pelouros* and gunpowder, of which I am at present in great need" *Letter from the King of Bata*, in F Pinto, ch xiii

Statement of Educational Progress in AJMER-MERWARA.

Education in Ajmer-Merwara

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|   | 1921-25 | 1925-29 | 1929-27 | 1927-24 | 1924-20 | 1921-19 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Area in square miles  | 2,711   | 2,711   | 2,711   | 2,711   | 2,711   | 2,711   |
| Population  | 209,506 | 209,506 | 209,506 | 209,506 | 209,506 | 209,506 |
| { Male  | 225,705 | 225,705 | 225,705 | 225,705 | 225,705 | 225,705 |
| { Female  | 195,271 | 195,271 | 195,271 | 195,271 | 195,271 | 195,271 |
| TOTAL POPULATION  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Recognised Institutions for Males   | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Number of arts colleges   | 9       | 9       | 9       | 9       | 9       | 9       |
| Number of high schools  | 0       | 0       | 7       | 7       | 13      | 13      |
| { English   | 11      | 11      | 11      | 12      | 169     | 181     |
| { Vernacular  | 143     | 110     | 117     | 159     | 168     | 195     |
| Middle Schools  | 112     | 131     | 125     | 148     | 3,011   | 3,107   |
| Number of primary schools   | 3,321   | 2,533   | 2,712   | 2,812   | 000     | 791     |
| Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions                                  | 110     | 520     | 531     | 401     | 549     | 582     |
| In arts colleges  | 403     | 148     | 472     | 100     | 8,633   | 9,555   |
| In high schools   | 0,271   | 0,507   | 0,013   | 7,530   | 1,89    | 5,41    |
| Middle Schools  | 3 2     | 3 85    | 3 92    | 4 33    | -       | -       |
| In primary schools  | 1       | 1       | 1       | 2       | 2       | 2       |
| PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in recognised Institutions to male population | 3       | 3       | 4       | 3       | 3       | 5       |
| Recognised Institutions for Females                                       | 2       | 3       | 5       | 21      | 27      | 31      |
| Number of arts colleges   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Number of high schools  | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| { English   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| { Vernacular  | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Middle Schools  | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Number of primary schools   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |

of the 'guava' in Hindustani, and *amrud* is the name of the 'pear' in Persian. In Hindustani and Bengali it is also spoken of as the *saphari am* (lit the 'journey mango' or, rather, 'foreign mango', see *Hobson-Jobson*, s v *ananas*), corrupted into *supāri am*, 'areca-mango'.

In Burma, the guava is called *ma-la-kah-thi*, 'the Malacca-fruit', and the guava-tree *ma-la-kah-bin*. Siamese has *lùk fáirāng*, 'fruit European', and *tôn fáirāng*, 'tree-foreign' (*fáirāng*=Frank).

The plant is indigenous to America and was introduced into India by the Portuguese, who, owing to its similarity, called the fruit *pera*, ('pear'), just in the same way as they called the fruit of the banana-tree *figo* ('fig').

In Africa also the term *pera* is used to denote the 'guava'.

In Konkani, *perad* (from *perada* in the Portuguese dialect of Goa) is a conserve prepared from guavas. See *goiaba*.

[A Siddiqi (in *JRAS*, July, 1927, p. 560) says "It is

only in Urdú and also in certain other Indian languages that the name *amrut* is applied to guava. The reason is quite clear *guava* became perfectly naturalised in India, where pear never thrived. The resemblance in shape and colour of guava to pear obviously led to the adoption of *amrut* for "guava"—most probably by the Persians or Moghuls naturalised in Northern India. In the South-Indian Urdú a "guava" is جام probably on account of its resemblance to a pear-shaped bowl".

Marathi and Gujarati use *jamb* and *jam* for the 'guava', perhaps because the shape of the latter is similar to that of the *Eugenia jambos* (Hindi *gulab-jāman*, 'rose-jāman'), which in its turn is in form like an apple or a pear.]

*Percha* (*naut.*, rails of the head, the outward planks between the beak-head and the keel of a ship). L-Hindust *perchā*.

*Perdão* (pardon). Konk *perdām* (l us), vern terms *bogsaném*, *māphī*—Tet *perdā*.

*Perdição* (perdition). Konk. *pirdisām*, vern terms *naś*,

Statement of Educational Progress in BALUCHISTAN.

|   | 1921-25 | 1925-29 | 1929-33 | 1927-28 | 1929-30 | 1929-30 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Area in square miles . . . . .  | 54,228  | 54,288  | 54,298  | 54,249  | 54,228  | 54,288  |
| Population . . . . .  | 255,014 | 255,014 | 255,014 | 255,014 | 255,014 | 255,014 |
| { Male  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Female  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| TOTAL POPULATION  | 105,231 | 105,634 | 105,634 | 105,634 | 105,634 | 105,634 |
|   | 120,048 | 120,048 | 120,048 | 120,048 | 120,048 | 120,048 |
| <i>Recognised Institutions for Males</i>                                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Number of arts colleges   | 1       | 1       | 1       | 5       | 5       | 5       |
| Number of high schools  | 5       | 7       | 8       | 7       | 7       | 6       |
| Middle Schools  | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Number of primary schools   | 67      | 68      | 71      | 76      | 77      | 85      |
| <i>Male scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| In arts colleges  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| In high schools . . . . .   | 1,628   | 1,545   | 1,508   | 1,602   | 1,918   | 1,878   |
| Middle Schools  | 907     | 1,037   | 1,100   | 1,327   | 1,485   | 1,513   |
| { English   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Vernacular  | 56      | 43      | 59      | 68      | 85      | 66      |
| In primary schools  | 1,773   | 1,929   | 1,810   | 1,783   | 1,875   | 2,080   |
| PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS TO MALE POPULATION | 1.71    | 1.78    | 1.8     | 1.9     | 2.06    | 2.19    |
| <i>Recognised Institutions for Females</i>                                |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Number of arts colleges   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Number of high schools  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Middle Schools  | 3       | 5       | 4       | 5       | 5       | 5       |
| { English   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| { Vernacular  | 2       | 1       | 2       | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Number of primary schools   | 4       | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3       |

the bird is not a native of India, and its name *peru* is an exotic. The word does not exist in Marathi and Gujarati. Hindustani has, side by side with *peru*, *śūta-murgh* (lit 'camel-cock, ostrich') and *fil-murgh* (lit 'elephant-cock') from Persian. The Dravidian languages describe the bird by means of various compounds, some of which assign to it a foreign origin.

[The view generally accepted that the domestic fowl all over the world had been derived from a bird met with it in its wild state in India had very likely a great deal to do with assigning the turkey also to India. That the turkey was an exotic and introduced into India by the Portuguese is borne out by the description of the bird from the pen of the Emperor Jahāngīr given below<sup>1</sup>. The turkey, domesti-

<sup>1</sup> ["On the 16th Farwardin [3 April, 1612 A.D.] Muqarrab Khān brought from Goa certain "rarities he met with in that port. Among these were some animals that were very strange and wonderful, such as I had never seen, and up to this time no one had known their names. One of these animals in body is larger than a

cated by the people of Mexico and Peru, was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, soon after the discovery of Mexico.]

Pés (feet) Mol *pees* (= *pés*), camphor of an inferior quality. See *bairiga* and *cabeça*.

Peste (plague) Konk. *pest*, vern. terms *māri*, *maṛi*, *maṛik*, *pidā*—Tet, Gal *pési*

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peahen and smaller than a peacock. When it is in heat and displays itself, it spreads out its feathers like a peacock and dances about. Its beak and legs are like those of a cock. Its head and neck and the part under the throat are every minute of a different colour. When it is in heat it is quite red and after a while it becomes white in the same places and looks like cotton. Two pieces of flesh it has on its head like the comb of a cock. A strange thing is this, that when it is in heat the aforesaid piece of flesh hangs down to the length of a span from the top of its head like an elephant's trunk, and again when he raises it up, it appears on its head like the horn of a rhinoceros, to the extent of two finger breadths. Round its eyes it is always of a turquoise colour and does not change. Its feathers appear to be of various colours, differing from the colours of the peacock's feathers." *Tāzūk-i Jahāngīrī*, Tr. Rogers and Beveridge, I, 215 6. 'Aligarh Text, 104, last line, in Hodivala, *Notes on Hobson-Jobson*, in *Ind. Antiq.*, Vol. LVIII.]

# Statement of Educational Progress in BANGAI ORE

[illegible]



Mad *pélar*.—Jav *pilar* *Milar*, “to crack along the whole length” (Heyligers)

The change of *p* into *m* is normal in the formation of Javanese words

Piloto (pilot) Konk *pilôt*, vern term *sukānemkār*—Tet *pilôtu*

Pimentos (*Capsicum grossum*, Roxb) Camb *metis*

With regard to the dropping of the first syllable, cf *Sês*=*Francês* (‘Frenchman’)

[? *Pinaca* (the residue that remains after oil has been expressed from seeds or coconuts, the word is current in Asia-Portuguese) Anglo-Ind *poonac* <sup>1</sup>

The Port form shows the influence of Konk *pināk* (Sansk *pinṇāka*) the Anglo-Indian form appears to be

<sup>1</sup> [1786 —“What is left after the oil is expressed from coco nut is *Pināca*, which is useful for fattening pigs, ducks, and hens” Fra Paolino, *Viaqiao*, p 116, in *Glossario*]

[“The following are only a few of the countless uses of this invaluable tree (the palm) The oil, for rheumatism, for anointing the hair, for soap, for candles, for light, and the *poonak*, or refuse of the nut after expressing the oil, for cattle and poultry” Tennent, *Ceylon* (1859), Vol I, p 109, n]

directly taken from the Tamil *punnakku* (Whitworth gives it as *pinnakku*) or the Sinh *punakku* and not influenced by Portuguese dialects, though *pinaca* occurs much earlier than *poonac* in the writings of European travellers The word is not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson*, but is found in the *O E D*]

*Pinchar* (to push, to thrust) Mal *pīcha*, to fling or throw down

Used in the same sense in the Portuguese dialects in Asia

[*Pinda* (*Arachis hypogaea*, ground-nut) Anglo-Ind *pin-dar* <sup>1</sup> Not in *Hobson-Jobson*

The Portuguese word is an adaptation of *mpinda* used in Congo The *O E D* says that

<sup>1</sup> [“Sometimes they (the common people of Surat) Feast with a little Fish, and that with a few *Pindars* is esteemed a splendid Banquet. These *Pindars* are sown under ground and grow there without sprouting above the surface, the Cod in which they are Inclosed is an Inch long, like that of our Pease and Beans Some of these I brought for *England*, which were sown in the Bishop of *London’s* Garden, but whether they will thrive in this Climate is yet uncertain” Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 50]

# BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India. The movement is non-official, non-military, non political and non sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes. Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a three-fold promise to do his best (1) to be loyal to God, King and country, (2) to help others at all times and (3) to obey the Scout law. The law referred to runs down—

1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted,
2. That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him,
3. That he is to be useful and to help others.
4. That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs,
5. That he is courteous,
6. That he is a friend to animals,
7. That he obeys orders,
8. That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties,
9. That he is thrifty,
10. That he is clean in thought, word, and deed.

## INDIAN HEAD QUARTERS

*Patron*—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K. G.

*Chief Scout for India*—His Excellency The Right Hon. ble The Earl of Willingdon, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., G. B. E.

*Chief Commissioner*—(Vacant)

*General Secretary*—L. C. Mielville, Esq., G. M. G.

## General Council for India—

*Ex officio*—The Chief Commissioner for India  
The Provincial Commissioners  
The Presidents of Provincial Councils

*Elected*—(Not completed)

*Nominated*—(Not completed)

*Provincial Commissioner for Bombay Presidency*—Sir Chunilal Mehta, M. A., LL. B., K. C. S. I.

*Provincial Secretary for Bombay*—M. V. Venkateswaran, Esq., M. A., J. P.

## Scout Strength

| PROVINCE          | SCOUTS | CUBS  | TOTAL  |
|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Assam             | 2,450  | 1,308 | 3,758  |
| Baluchistan       | 305    | 213   | 518    |
| Bangalore         | 601    | 177   | 778    |
| Bengal            | 6,125  | 1,150 | 7,275  |
| Bihar and Orissa  | 9,466  | 2,476 | 11,942 |
| Bombay            | 28,182 | 6,757 | 34,939 |
| Central India     | 266    | 83    | 354    |
| Central Provinces | 9,492  | 3,527 | 13,019 |
| Delhi             | 223    | 29    | 252    |
| Madras            | 10,450 | 2,023 | 12,482 |
| Punjab            | 31,407 | 3,498 | 34,905 |
| Rajputana         | 448    | 81    | 529    |
| United Provinces  | 5,772  | 448   | 6,220  |
| Burma             | 3,077  | 346   | 3,423  |
| Cochin            | 966    | 25    | 991    |
| Marwar            | 296    | 62    | 358    |

The ground-nut is another of the long list of plants introduced into India in recent times. In India it is known by different names in different localities, some of these are perhaps evidence of successive and independent efforts to introduce it into India. "It may have come from China to Bengal (hence the name *Chinabadam*), from Manila to South India (*Manila-kotai*), and from Africa and very possibly direct from Brazil as well, to Western India." Watt, *The Comm Prod of Ind*, (1908), p. 74. In Konkani it is known as *Mosmichim biknam* ('Mozambique nuts') which attests to its introduction into Goa from Africa.]

[? *Pingue* (*adj*, fat) Anglo-Ind *penguin*, the general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidae*

Yule says that 'penguin' may be from the Port *pingue*, 'fat', but this conjecture is not accepted by the *OED* which also rejects, after due analysis and examination, all other derivations till now put forward and maintains that the origin of the word is

obscure. The *Novo Dicionário* derives Port *penguin* from Fr *pingouin*. Pyraïd mentions "numbers of birds called *pinguy*, which lay there (in the Maldive Islands) their eggs and young, and in quantities so prodigious that one could not . . . plant one's foot without touching their eggs or young." But the editor (Hak Soc, Vol I, p. 97) says that there are no penguins at the Maldives and that the author is describing probably *manchots*.]

*Pinho* (pine-wood) Konk *pín h* — Malayal *piññā* (= *pinha*) *Piññāpetti*, pine-wood box

*Pintada* (*Melagris numida*, Linn, Guinea-fowl, "the fowl of India or Angola") Konk *pintālgém* — Anglo-Ind *pintado* — Indo-Fr *pintade*<sup>1</sup>

[The *Novo Dicionário* says that *pintada* in the above meaning is fem of *pintado*, 'speckled']

<sup>1</sup> "Everywhere on this island (of Saint Helena) there are many wild goats, many wild *pintadas*, very beautiful and big." João dos Santos, *Ethiop Or*, II, p. 379

"The interior of the island [of Fogo in Cape Verde Islands] abounds with



*pípaya* — Kan *pípe*, *pípái*,  
*pīpáyí* — Tul *pípa*, *pīpáya*,  
*pípáyí* — Gar, Khas, Mal,  
 Ach, Mac, Nic, Malag *pípa*  
 — Siam *píb*, vern term *thăng*  
 — | Chin *pí-pá-tung* | <sup>1</sup>

There is another word *pípa* in Malay, Madurese and Galoli (*pípó* in Javanese), which comes from the English 'pipe' and signifies a 'tobacco pipe'

Pires (saucer) Konk *pín*  
 — Hindust *pírích*, vern terms *taštárí*, *thālí* (as in Hindi) — Beng *pírí* — Ass *píris* — Sinh *pírissya* — Tam *píris* — Khas *phiris* —<sup>2</sup> Mal, Ach, Sund, Jav, Bal, Day, Mac, Bug *píring* — Tet, Gal *píris*

The Portuguese dialect of Malacca has *pírin*, and Cape Dutch *pírentje* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "For a Portuguese not to wish to pay for the transport of a *pípa* of wine!" Damião de Góis, *Chron de D Manuel*, IV, ch 18

"He handed over the cooper's workshop to Francisco de Mello Pereira, so that he might get him to turn out barrels, large wooden bowls, *pípas*" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, III, 5

<sup>2</sup> "A dozen *pyres* from India, of ordinary quality, each valued at 80 reis" (1613) A Tomás Pires, *Materiaes*, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 745

'A *píres* of silver, gilded over' *Ibid*, p 754

*Kacha-píring*, *pícha píring* (lit 'broken-plate'), in Sundanese, is the name of *Gardenia florida*

Rigg says 'Píring, plate, big plate such as is used by Europeans. The small Chinese plates which are used by the natives are called *pínggan*' But Swettenham on the contrary in his English-Malay dictionary gives Saucer, *píring*, Plate, *pínggan*. Favre gives to both words the meaning of "*soucoupe* ('saucer'), *assiette* ('plate')". Bickers mentions *píring*, 'plate', and *píring teh* (lit 'plate for tea'), 'saucer' | Wilkinson gives it the meanings of 'plate, saucer' |

The word *píres* appears to be originally a Malay word, adopted by the Portuguese and taken to India together with the word *chá*. But the termination *es* or *is* offers some difficulty, because *píring* ought normally to give *pírim*. Per-

"He (the King of Annam) sent three big trays, japanned and gilt, round, two spans high, full of many dishes, each of these trays contained many *píres*, forming a sort of a mound, in which there were all sorts of eatables" A F Cardim (1649), *Batalhas*, p 80



'Porgo' in this sense is not found in the *O E D*. Yule says that 'porgo' most probably represents Port *peragua*. Port dictionaries mention no such word, but it is evident that Yule is referring to Port *pnoga* (Span *piraqua*, Fr *piroque*). Skeat lists it among Carib-bean words (*Notes on Eng Etym* (1901), p 349), but Marcel Devic (Supplement to Littré) connects the Fr *pnogue* with Malay *pāhū* which, according to Yule, is responsible for Anglo-Ind *prow*, *parao*, etc., (See *parao*). Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq*, Vol XXX, p 161) is of the opinion that

A Purgoo These Use for the most part between Hugly and Pyplo and Ballasore With these boats they carry goods into the Roads On board English and Dutch &c, Ships" Bowrey, Hak Soc, p 228 See also editor's note for other references in which the word is spelt 'Porgo', 'Porgoo', 'Porkoe', and 'Porka' ]

[*"January 30 (1683) —The Thomas arrived with y<sup>e</sup> 28 Bales of Silk taken out of the Purga, and was dispatched for Hugly y<sup>e</sup> same night"* Hedges, *Diary*, Vol I, p 65 ]

[*"Will send aboard with all expedition both goods and provisions—'some by the pynname, others by porks'"* Foster, *The English Factories 1634–1636*, p 51 ]

'purgoo or porgo' is probably an obsolete Anglo-Indian corruption of an Indian corruption of the Portuguese term *barco*, *barca*, terms which were used for any kind of sailing boat by the early Portuguese visitors to the East <sup>1</sup>

"The purgoo then was a barge (*barca*) confused with the bark (*barco*), just as the sail-less barge and the sailing bark have been confused in the West" (*op cit*, p 162)

There is a description of a 'purgoo' in Bowrey (p 228)

<sup>1</sup> [*"Into the Island of Quaquem they imported many spices from India, and there they embarked in geluas (which are a kind of barques (barcos), like caravelas, which ply in the Straits), and were carried to Coçaer and there (Canà) they took passage in barges (barcas), and in a few days' time reached Cairo"* *Comm of A Albuquerque*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 230 ]

[1504 —*"All the paraaos and catures left and many other small barks (barcos) which are called tones"* *Letters of A Albuquerque*, Lisbon, III, p 261 ]

[1560 —*"All the people went in small boats (bateis), and the King in his barks (barcos) which are of fine workmanship and which are called tones"* Gaspar Correia, *Lendas*, I, p 378, in *Glossario* ]





*poltrone*, in the sense of 'a lazy fellow' *Poltrona* in It is also 'a large chair, with arms, and almost always cushioned'—the very seat for an idler Cf the English 'easy-chair']

**Polvorinho** (powder-flask) Konk *polvorinh*, vern term *tośdán*—Tet *polvorínhu*

**Pomba** (dove) Mal. *pomba*, *pomba*, *pamba*, *pambaq*, vernacular term *parapāti*—Tet, Gal *pomba*

**Pompa** (pomp) Mal, Sund *pompa*—Jav, | Mad | *pómpó*

Dr Heyligers, who mentions the word and assigns to it a Portuguese origin, gives it the French meaning *pompe*, which may stand as much for 'pomp' as for 'pump' In the former meaning, it may be derived from Portuguese, but in the second, undoubtedly, from the Dutch *pomp* or the English 'pump' Malay has *bomba* and *pomba* in this sense | Wilkin-son derives the word from Dutch and gives it the meaning of 'pump' | See *bomba*

**Ponta** (peak, tip) Konk. *pont*—? Mar *pot*, vern terms *tad*, *tembí*, *agr*, *damas*, *śing*, *śunk*, *ponkh*, *pālam*, *pādar* (ac-

cording to different senses) — L-Hindust *pont*, *pontá*, *puntá*, promontory, *pontá*, the end of a rope *Ponte ká phutín*, or *putín*, thick knot of the ropes of the sails *Puntá chhoi dená*, to double a cape at sea —Ach *ponton*

Molesworth derives *pot* from the Persian *póta* or *móta*

**Ponto** (point, stitch, dot) Konk *pónt*—Bug *póntu* (in a game of cards)—Tet, Gal *póntu*.

**Por** (*prep*, for) Mal *por*, *for*.

**Porcelana** (porcelain, china-ware) Konk *phuslán* a por-ringer, vern term *kāmsó*—Sinh *pusalana*, *kuslána*, cup, beaker

*Persulana* has the same meaning as *tigella*, 'a por-ringer', in the Portuguese of Goa Gonçalves Viana says (*Palestras Filológicas*) that "the old Portuguese chroniclers regarded the term porcelana as synonymous with *chávena* ('tea-cup')"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fernão Pinto invariably uses *perçolana* for *porcelana*

"They were ready to give me in Balagate a porcelana for 200 *par daos*" Garcia da Orta Col xlv

efficient system of supervision audit and control, arranged for the training of the federation staff, attempted to secure uniformity of practice among co-operative institutions and to promote their interests and foster the spread of co-operation by active propaganda. A Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Local Government in 1922 proposed that this body should be dissolved, and replaced by separate educational institutes for the Central Provinces and Berar. Though the Federation has not been dissolved institutes for education and propaganda have already been started in Berar and the Chhatesgarh Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. A Provincial Union is also in existence in Madras, whose objects are mainly educational and propagandist. Its activities comprise the issuing of co-operative journals the organization of training classes and the holding of conferences. Its constitution and its line of work have now been revised so as to make it the central self-governing organization in the movement but its working has been considerably hampered by lack of funds and want of financial support from societies and from Government. A Central Institute to focus the efforts of co-operative workers and to carry on propagandist work was established in Bombay in 1918. The objects of this institution are to develop the co-operative movement in the Presidency by promoting the study of co-operation and by co-ordinating the activities of several existing propagandist and organization agencies. The Institute has no powers of control, though it is expected to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on questions affecting the movement. The activities of the Institute in the mofussil are carried on through its divisional branches formed on a linguistic basis and local branches in all the revenue districts of the Presidency.

In Bengal, a similar propagandist organization has been started with identical aims. The Society has taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co-operative Department, and has assisted in the organization of various non credit activities, among which prominent mention may be made of the starting of co-operative societies for the sale of jute and paddy and the supply of agricultural requisites. It has also devised arrangements for the training of members of village societies and their secretaries as also for the grant of certificates for work in non-credit organizations. A federation with a constitution more or less similar to that of the Central Provinces Federation but having divisional boards to decentralize control is also in existence in Bihar and Orissa, and has appointed a special officer for propaganda and development. In the Punjab, a provincial union, with the Registrar as President, has been organized to conduct the audit and inspection of primary societies and to undertake general propagandist and educational work. The United Provinces have a standing committee serving as an advisory Board for the Registrar's Department and this committee has recently been converted into a statutorily recognized union. In Burma, the audit of primary societies is conducted by a Provincial Co-operative Council consisting of representatives

of co-operative institutions. This also assists in the organization of the provincial conference and acts as an advisory body to the Registrar. Organization, supervision and propaganda are furthered by district federations of unions of primary societies. Educational and propagandist bodies like the Institute in Bombay have been started in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Travancore. These are all recent developments and it is still too early to forecast on what lines the transfer of work to representative co-operative agencies will be carried out. The Central Banking Inquiry hold that the present arrangements in respect of audit supervision and inspection are unsystematic and co-ordinated and they recommend that all the three duties should be performed by one agency. They propose the creation of district audit unions of conducting the threefold work. Such unions should be composed of societies as members and their management should be autonomous though the auditing staff should have licenses issued to them by the Provincial Registrars of Co-operative Societies. Arrangements are suggested for federating district audit unions in the separate apex provincial unions as their affiliation to the existing provincial institutes. This is suggested with a view to securing co-ordination and the audit of the higher types of co-operative institutions. The All-India Co-operative Institutes Association has endorsed these recommendations, but it is only in the Punjab and Bihar Orissa that all the audit staff works at present under provincial federations elsewhere, and it is largely conducted and controlled by the Co-operative Department.

**All-India Associations**—In the beginning of the year 1926, an informal Conference of all these institutes and federations was held in Bombay at which it was decided to convene an All-India Conference periodically and to establish closer contact among these bodies by the starting, if necessary, of an All-India Confederation of these bodies. At another conference held in September 1925, this idea was given a more definite shape and a scheme was drawn up thereafter for a central association which has secured the support of almost all the provincial organizations. The scheme was formally accepted by various provincial institute unions or federations and the All India Institutes Association was established in 1929. The first task the Association has undertaken is publication of an Indian Co-operative Year Book. The Association also contemplated opening a co-operative college for the superior staff of co-operative institutions and this project has needed the support of the India Central Banking Inquiry Committee which also recommends the establishment of co-operative educational institutions in each province. All the local institutions to be run by the provincial co-operative organizations though they might be assisted by Government by means of grants.

The Provincial Co-operative Institutes as well as similar organizations in other parts of India join in the celebration of the International Co-operators Day on the 15th Saturday in July. As a result of this suitable for agricultural societies and co-operative

in the Middle Ages in lining or-  
namental pottery and especial-  
ly cups From this the word  
came to signify in Portugal the  
cup itself, and finally to denote  
the material out of which cups  
are made, and this is the mean-  
ing which it generally has to-  
day ]

**Porco** (pig) Malayal, *pórk-  
ku* (1 us), vern terms *panni*,  
*súkaram*

The motive for the introduc-  
tion of this word into Malaya-  
lam is not known, perhaps it  
was the same as brought about  
the adoption of *burro* ('ass')  
in Sinhalese

**Por força** (by force) Mal  
*par força*, *pei forza* (Haex)

[ **Portugal** (Portugal) Pers.  
*portughál*, orange, vern terms  
*naránj*, *nárang* — Turk *pòrtu-  
gál*

Italians also call the orange  
*portogallo*, but it is not known  
whether they transmitted the  
name to the Turks and the  
Persians, or whether the latter  
received it from some other  
source See *Hobson-Jobson*,  
*s v* orange ]

[Yule thinks that, though it  
is scarcely right to suppose  
that the Portuguese first

brought the sweet orange into  
Europe from China, credit must  
be given to them for the culti-  
vation and propagation of the  
fruit in Portugal, especially, in  
Cintra, for thus only can one  
account for the persistence with  
which the name of *Portugals*  
has adhered to the fruit in ques-  
tion "The familiar name of  
the large sweet orange in Sicily  
and Italy is *portogallo*, and no-  
thing else, in Greece *portogalea*,  
in Albanian *protokale*, among  
the Kurds *portôghāl*, whilst  
even colloquial Arabic has *bur-  
tūkân*"]

**Português** (a Portuguese)  
Konk *Portuguêz*, vern term  
*phrangí* (from the Persian) —  
Tet *Portugêz*

[Whitworth says that Portu-  
guese is a term "applied in  
India not only to immigrants  
from Portugal, but also to the  
community of mixed Portu-  
guese and Indian descent perma-  
nently settled in India The  
latter are in western India called  
also Goanese" It is true that  
the 'Goanese' not only in  
western but also other parts of  
India are spoken of as 'Portu-  
guese', but the implication  
that they are of mixed Portu-

[illegible][illegible]

\* In Canada and S. Africa other forms of co-operative credit banks have, in some provinces, been started with advantage, receiving deposits in kind and allowing these to be sold to the members in times of scarcity. Such banks have been started in India and Orissa. Rural Mortgage and Co-operative Societies on a similar basis for the storage of fodder have been started in Punjab. Another direction in which the co-operative principle is being applied is the starting of societies for the purchase and distribution among members of pure and selected seed. A number of small societies for supply of seed and seedlings was organized in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces and Bihar. Societies for the co-operative purchase and sale of manure will also prove a great boon, and a few such stores have been established in Malabar, Central Bihar and Orissa and Bombay. In the Punjab and in Madras, the supply of agricultural requisites has been undertaken either by the credit societies or the commission agent system or special supply unions are organized for bulk orders, making contracts, distributing goods, and collecting payments.

**Agricultural Co operation**—Co operative societies have, until recently, been organized only to supply cheap credit to their members, but there are various other fields of work to which they may extend their activities. The total number of agricultural non credit societies at the end of the year 1929-30 was 3602 of which 416 were societies for purchase and sale, 1140, for production, 1,271 for produce

Let the sale of produce gets popular as co-operative credit thrives and agriculturists become less dependent on local traders. While Burma led the way by starting first for the joint sale of paddy, the most interesting developments in the direction have taken place in Bombay and Bengal. So far for the sale of agricultural commodities, chiefly cotton and jaggery, have been started in these districts all over the Bombay Presidency. Co-operative marketing of cotton has recently made much progress in the Dhawar, Prohan and Surat districts where these have led to the starting of a few co-operative ginning factories controlled by cotton growers. This aspect of co-operation has lately attracted considerable attention and attempts similar to the same in Bombay have been made in Madras and with Central Provinces and Bihar in the Punjab. In the last named province with considerable success at Jallapur and Montgomery. In Pongal, there was a move three years ago to organize the sale of jute and paddy on co-operative lines. A rigorous propaganda was undertaken for the purpose and a central depot was opened for the sale of jute principally in Calcutta. The Central Wholesale Society co-ordinates the work of the local Society, supplies a trained staff, gives necessary directions about working, arranges for finance and kept the cultivation. In touch with the Central market. Unfortunately owing to the heavy slump in the jute market the attempt received such a severe setback that the scheme had to be abandoned and the societies are now being wound up. Several of the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee visualized a bright future for the organization of marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines, and the Central Committee appear to share this belief. They recommend the establishment of co-operative sale societies wherever there are reasonable chances of their successful working and suggest the grant of long term loan at concessional rates of interest to these constitutions.

to these emigrants from Goa one of which was called the '*Grémio Português*' and the other '*União Goana*', whereas in Calcutta they have a review called 'The Indo-Portuguese Review' and in Karachi their principal centre of social life is known as 'The Goa-Portuguese Association'

In their early connection with Goa the Portuguese referred to its inhabitants as *Canarins*, but as this term, like 'Goanese' in British India, came to be regarded as conveying an offensive connotation, they at the present time speak of the people of Goa as *Goeses* and not *Goanos*

The Portuguese policy of intermarriages had been fruitful in a fairly large Luso-Indian population which was to be found in the principal centres of Portuguese trade in India Calcutta, Madras, Cochin etc. These mixed descendants were at one time proud of their Portuguese extraction and names spoke a dialect of Portuguese, and described themselves as 'Portuguese', but during the closing decades of the last century with the recognition of

the Eurasian or Anglo-Indian community as deserving of especial consideration at the hands of the British Indian Government, the Luso-Indians were not slow to identify themselves with the Anglo-Indians with the hope of bettering their prospects. They gave up Portuguese speech, altered their Portuguese surnames intermarried with Anglo-Indians, and, in fact, did everything that they thought necessary to draw a veil over their past history. When English factors or travellers speak of the 'Black Portuguese'<sup>1</sup> or *Kala Fringis*, they are probably referring to these Portuguese half-breeds who were found in most of the important cities in the East and, perhaps in some cases, to Indian converts to Christianity who

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<sup>1</sup> ["The inhabitants (of the Island Junkzelone) are Siams, about 2 000 soules, and about 200 or 300 black Christians, who call themselves Portuguese

The black Portugues would be sure to joyn with any European that settles there *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, July 1931, p 103]

["I would send the Cala Frangus by which term they indicate the coloured Christians who accompany and serve the Portuguese *Manrique Travels*. Hak Soc, Vol II, p 228]

propagandist work, hold demonstrations, and assist in the work of general economic improvement of the agriculturists. The subject of agricultural co-operation and of agricultural credit came under enquiry by the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India whose Report was published in 1925. The Commission describe the co-operative movement as the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt and look upon it as the natural basis for social, educational and economic development in India where the predominant industry is agriculture. They admit that there are defects in the present organization for rural credit, but are confident that under the influence of patient, persistent and systematic education of the members in the principles and meaning of co operation these defects are bound to disappear in course of time. The provision of this education in co-operation should, the Commission hold, be the principal care of provincial Co-operative Departments, and though the strengthening of the official staff is suggested the Commission also recommend the organization of supervising unions, federations and institutes and the grant to these bodies of financial support. Recommendations are also made for developing the joint marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines and for utilizing the agency of co operative organizations in the work of agricultural demonstration and propaganda, the supply of approved varieties of seeds, implements and manures, the consolidation of holdings and for social and educational betterment.

**Committee on Co operation in India** — In July 1914, the Government of India issued a lengthy Resolution on Co-operation in India, surveying its progress in the country during the previous ten years. In October of the same year, Government appointed a Committee under Sir Edward Maitland to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages, and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the co operative organization, the audit, inspection, and management of all classes of societies, and the utilization of the reserve funds. In its Report, which was issued in September 1915, the Committee stated that it had not confined its enquiries to the subjects referred to it, for it had to recognise that the financial welfare of the higher stages of the co-operative system was largely based on the soundness of the foundation. The Government of India passed orders in 1918 on the recommendations in the light of the opinions of the Local Governments. It is more or less in accordance with the principles enunciated by this Committee that the movements being carried on in most of the Provinces of India.

**Provincial Legislation** — Under the Reforms, co operation has been made a provincial subject and also a transferred subject. The control of Co-operative Departments has been entrusted to Ministers and in some provinces

Bills were at sometime or other drawn up for enactment by the local Legislative Councils to take the place of the Co operative Societies Act. The Bombay Co operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1924, and was finally passed into law in 1925. It reproduces, in the main, the framework of the Act of 1912 but introduces the following important modifications —

- (i) The adoption of a scientific system of classifying societies
- (ii) The improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies
- (iii) The extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators
- (iv) The provision of penalties against specified offences

No other provincial Council except Burma where a Provincial Act was placed on the statute book in 1927 has yet enacted legislation on similar lines. A Bill for the enactment of a provincial law to replace the Indian Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council during the year 1931 and is still under consideration. Its special feature with proposal to vest much wider powers in the Registration are employed by him at present.

**Provincial Inquiries** — In the Central Provinces, owing to the drying up of recoveries and the issue of large advances to agriculturists to tide over the bad season of 1920-21 the fluid resources of the movement were seriously depleted and the Apex Bank was able to meet its liabilities only with the financial assistance of Government. The fluid resources of the Provincial Bank were replenished and the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, placed credits at the disposal of the Provincial Bank and made advances direct to primary societies in the form of Tagavi loans. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed which made sweeping recommendations, the most important of which was a proposal to liquidate the Provincial Bank and to place central banks in direct touch with commercial banks. This recommendation was, however, subsequently turned down by the Local Government, although some other recommendations such as the division of agricultural finance into short-term crop loans and long-term non-crop loans met with a considerable measure of public support. In Bengal and the Punjab, the return of favourable seasons about fifteen years ago averted any breakdown of the system, which threatened to overtake the local co operative organizations when agricultural scarcity on a wide scale caused serious difficulties some years ago. The same may now be asserted of the United Provinces, where there appeared to be some danger of the strain not being quite successfully withstood. A Committee was appointed in that province in 1925 to hold a comprehensive inquiry and to suggest the lines of future development. The Report of the Committee contains numerous recommendations on matters of detailed administration and proposals for strengthening the official staff of the Co operative Department. The Committee recommended that central banks should be relieved of the work of supervision and

'Povo' in its Anglo-Ind usage is not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D* ]

**Praga** (plague). Malayal *prakuka*, *piākuka*, to curse — Tet *piaga*

**Pranch** ('scaffolding for masons') Konk, Guj *parānch* — Mar *parānchī*, vern terms *mālā*, *pahād* — L - Hindust *parānchá*, raft, platform — Sinh *palanchiya*, vern term *messa* — Tet *paranja*, *paranju* — Tul *parenji*, *pareji* — | Mal *paránja* |

**Prata** (silver) Mal *práda*, *paráda*, a thin plate of metal, silver-plating, gilding, silvered, gilt *Ber-práda*, silvered, gilt *Mam-rada*, to gild, to silver — Sund, Day *práda*, *paráda*, thin metal sheet, gold foil — Bal *práda*, gilding, gold foil, painting — Mac, Bug

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**Povo** of the Island of Bombaim" (c 1663) Khan, *Bombay* (1660-1677), OUP p 453 ]

["It (the Island of Elephanta) may be Ten Miles round, inhabited by the Povo, or Poor" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 195 ]

[(In Goa) "the *Segniores* minding nothing less than Merchandizing, and the Povo employing their Fish hooks and knitting needles to get a Livelihood" *Id*, Vol II, p 21 ]

*paráda*, to gild, gilding, to paint, painter — Nic *paráta*, pewtee, zinc

*Paráda-Makáo* (Bug), silver from Macau, tinsel *Bátu-paráda*, marble *Búnga-paráda*, *Bixa orellana*, Linn

**Prato** (plate, dish) Konk *parát*, dish of food, viand. — Mar *parát* — Hindi, Hindust *parát*, *parāti*, big dish, a tray — Kan, Tul *paráta*

**Prazer** (verb, to please) Mal *paresser* (Haex)

**Preço** (price). Konk *piês*, vern terms *mol*, *kímat*, *dar*, *dhāran* — Tet *présu*, vern term *jólin* — Gal *présu*, vein term *hélin*

**Pregão** (ban, proclamation) Konk *pergámv*, vern terms *dāngoró*, *dāndoró* — Guj *pegám*, message — Sinh *peragama*, bans of marriage <sup>1</sup>

**Prego** (hairpin, nail) Konk *preg*, a gold ornament

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<sup>1</sup> "He ordered the Magistrate to go to all the ships with *pregões*" Gaspar Correia, I, p 556

"The Governor ordered *pregões* to be made throughout Gogolá" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, v, 5

["The persons who conduct the auction sales are called *Pregonneurs* (*Pregoeiros*) or criers" Pyrrard, *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 65 ]

such loans as may be necessary to meet the requirements of central banks and primary societies

**Effect of Crises on Co operation**—It is hardly possible without any close and scientific inquiry, such as has not yet been carried out, to appreciate accurately the effects of the co-operative movement in enabling agriculturists to resist the rigours of a famine as also to judge the reaction of the latter of the co-operative organisation as there is an interplay of various economic forces affecting the life and industry of agriculturists the proportionate value of which cannot be estimated easily. The agricultural crisis of last year caused by an unprecedented drop in the prices of agricultural produce, however, put the co-operative organisation in most provinces to a very severe strain and reports indicate that in most parts of the country repayments by members of societies were affected very seriously. It will take some time for agriculturists to adjust their economic life to the new level of prices and in the meantime the affairs of co-operative institutions will require cautious and sympathetic handling. Proposals were made for assistance in organizing arrangements for the orderly marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines but no special action was taken in this direction in any province.

**Social Reform**—Co operation has in some places stimulated the desire for education and members of rural societies have been known, even at advanced ages, to receive the elements of education to enable them to put their signature on their societies' papers, and to take a lively interest in the internal work of their institutions. In Bombay, night schools for adults were started with the aid of a splendid donation made by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, while in the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal and elsewhere such expenditure on education is incurred by co-operative institutions themselves. In the Punjab separate rural societies have been registered to conduct night schools and also to insist on compulsory education for the children of members. The Punjab also possess a number of societies for the promotion of better living the members of which societies lay down a social code for themselves, breach of this code involves punishment by fines. Similar societies are being started in the United Provinces, and some other parts of the country. The Madras Presidency has taken the lead in undertaking the work of rural reconstruction on a comprehensive basis in several districts, through the agency of local co-operative organizations, financing the programme with the help of the central and provincial banks and co-ordinating it under theegis of the provincial co-operative union. In Bengal, attempts have been made to fight the scourge of malaria and to promote village sani-

tation by starting anti malaria co operative societies. The societies are federated into a central union in Calcutta which supplements the local funds, co ordinates the working of the societies, issues literature on hygiene and sanitation, and arranges with local doctors for the provision of free medical relief to members. There are not a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkenness, expelled members notorious for their intemperate habits and has insisted on good moral conduct and attempted to improve the standard of life. Societies have occasionally condemned excessive expenditure on marriages, and have thus indirectly trained members to habits of thrift. The liquidation of old debts again has been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agriculturist who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and as a result of the practice of thrift freed from the necessity of incurring new ones. Credit has been much cheapened and it is now possible for the agriculturist to borrow at 9 to 18 per cent. what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent for merely. It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money-lenders, are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of over three crores of rupees. The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably. And the Sowhar is, in most places, not the terror and the force that he was. Business habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more efficiently. Thrift has been encouraged and the value of savings better appreciated. Special societies are started in the Punjab to promote thrift, while in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar & Orissa, the savings of members are attracted to the village credit societies and either special facilities are provided or special propaganda is conducted to induce members to save and deposit voluntarily. Association in a public institution for common good has brought home to the people the blessings of unity and litigation has often decreased in villages with co operative societies. In the Punjab, a number of societies have been started in rural areas whose members agree to refer all disputes to arbitration by their elected committees and to abide by the awards of arbitrators. Participation in the management of societies has instilled among members the important lessons of self-help and self-reliance, but the most important achievement of co operation has been the development of a sense of communal life—a feeling of 'all for each and each for all'—among members of village societies and the gradual revival of the corporate instincts which made Indian rural organization famous in the world's history.



[The Anglo-Indian word is found neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D.*]

**Profeta** (prophet) Konk *prophet* —Sinh *prophétaya*

**Promessa** (promise) Konk *promés* (l us), the vern terms *bhāsāvní, bolí, āngvan* —Tet *promesa*

**Pronto** (ready) Konk *promt*, vern terms *tayár, ruzú* —Tet *próntu* vern terms *tók*

[**Propagandista** (a missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic congregation of the Propagation of the Faith) —Anglo-Ind *propagandist*<sup>1</sup>

In India this term was generally used in opposition to 'padroadist' (q v)]

**Proposta** (proposal) Konk *propost* (l us), vern terms

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my Procuradors power" Sir T Roe, *Embassy*, Hak Soc, p 446]

["To receive justice from our Procurador General" *Id*, p 509]

<sup>1</sup> ["Let the Propagandists bring forth statistics and show the conversions they have effected in India" *Plain Facts Plainly Told* (Bombay, 1885) by R M P, p 59]

['The Padroado party aimed a blow at the Propagandists' E R Hull, *Bombay Mission History* (Bombay, 1927), p 290]

*bolném, vachan* —Tet *proposta*, vern term *la*

**Próprio** (one's own proper) Konk *propr*, vern terms *āpnāchó, khāsgí, āpanach* —Tet *própr*, vern term *lólun, rásik*

**Protesto** (protest) Konk *portést*, vern term *nākár* —Tet *protéstu*

**Prova** (proof) Konk *prov* (us only among the educated classes), *puáv* —Mar *puáv, purāvá* —Guj *purāvó* The Neo-Aryan terms are *dākhló, piāmān* —Tel *puroya*

Molesworth gives as the original of the Marathi word the Sanskrit *pur*, confounding the meanings of the various derivatives

**Provar** (to prove) Konk *provár-karunk* —Guj *puvār* (*adj*), proved *Purvan karvum*, to prove *Puvāri* (*subst*), proof

**Proveito** (profit, advantage) Mal *proveito* (Haex)

**Provisor** (provisor, holder of a provision, a Bishop's Vicar-general) Konk *provisor* Beng *provisor*

**Prumo** (lead, plumb) Konk *puim*, vern terms *alambó, lamb, budíd, tháv*

Number of Societies by Provinces for 1929-30 only

| Province                     | 1 | 2                         | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6                    | 7                               | 8   |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|                              |   | Population<br>in millions | Central<br>(including<br>Provincial<br>Banks and<br>Banking<br>Unions) | Supervising<br>and Guarant-<br>teeing<br>Unions<br>(including<br>Re-insurance<br>Societies) | Agricultural<br>(including<br>Cattle Insur-<br>ance Socie-<br>ties) | Non-<br>Agricultural | Total<br>number of<br>Societies | Number of<br>Societies per<br>100,000<br>Inhabitants. |
| Madras                       | . | 42.3                      | 32   | 450   | 13,106  | 1,640                | 15,237                          | 36.0  |
| Bombay                       | . | 19.3                      | 20   | 101   | 4,782   | 831                  | 5,714                           | 29.7  |
| Bengal                       | . | 46.7                      | 117  | 3   | 29,436  | 1,913                | 22,409                          | 18.1  |
| Bihar and Orissa             | . | 34.0                      | 68   | 106   | 8,715   | 338                  | 9,317                           | 27.4  |
| United Provinces             | . | 45.4                      | 60   | 3   | 5,184   | 283                  | 5,549                           | 12.2  |
| Punjab                       | . | 20.7                      | 110  | .   | 17,222  | 2,952                | 20,203                          | 48.0  |
| Burma                        | . | 11.7                      | 13   | 454   | 2,567   | 188                  | 3,222                           | 27.5  |
| Central Provinces and Berar  | . | 13.0                      | 35   | 20  | 3,087   | 95                   | 4,137                           | 29.8  |
| Assam                        | . | 7.0                       | 16   | 20  | 1,295   | 79                   | 1,390                           | 18.3  |
| North-West Frontier Province | . | 2.3                       | 1  | 13  | 152   | 13                   | 166                             | 7.2   |
| Coorg                        | . | 0.2                       | 1  | 2   | 229   | 21                   | 261                             | 132.0   |
| Ajmer-Merwara                | . | 0.5                       | 7  | 2   | 531   | 97                   | 637                             | 127.4   |
| Hyderabad Administered Area  | . | 0.1                       | 1  | .   | 220   | 17                   | 17                              | 17.0  |
| Delhi                        | . | 0.5                       | 1  | .   | 220   | 50                   | 271                             | 51.2  |
| Total (British India)        |   | 245.2                     | 409  | 1,242   | 78,426  | 8,520                | 88,093                          | 36.2  |
| Mysore                       | . | 6.0                       | 16   | .   | 1,086   | 100                  | 2,102                           | 35.0  |
| Baroda                       | . | 2.1                       | 6  | 2   | 874   | 103                  | 1,045                           | 40.8  |
| Hyderabad                    | . | 12.5                      | 31   | .   | 1,750   | 355                  | 2,136                           | 17.1  |
| Bhopal                       | . | 0.7                       | 25   | 10  | 1,114   | 26                   | 1,175                           | 107.0   |
| Gwalior                      | . | 3.2                       | 5  | .   | 3,820   | 44                   | 3,861                           | 120.8   |
| Indore                       | . | 1.1                       | 1  | .   | 387   | 40                   | 432                             | 39.3  |
| Kashmir                      | . | 3.3                       | 14   | 28  | 2,438   | 204                  | 2,746                           | 83.2  |
| Travancore                   | . | 4.0                       | 1  | .   | 1,428   | 327                  | 1,794                           | 41.6  |
| Cochin                       | . | 1.0                       | 1  | .   | 128   | 81                   | 210                             | 21.0  |
| Total (Indian States)        | . | 33.0                      | 99   | 10  | 13,925  | 1,730                | 15,404                          | 45.7  |
| Grand Total                  |   | 270.1                     | 508  | 1,282   | 92,051  | 10,254               | 104,187                         | 37.3  |

—Sinh *kéju* —Mal *kéju*, *kíju*  
 —Sund *kíju* —Jav, Mad,  
 Mac, Bug *kéju* —Tet, Gal  
*leju*

Querubim (a cherub)  
 Konk *kerubim* —Hindust,  
 Beng *kāṛūbīm* —Malayal  
*kheruba* —Tul *kerubi* —Bug  
*karūbūyina* —Jap *kerubin*,  
*kerubu* —Pers *karūbī* —Ar  
*knub*

The word is of Hebraic origin. In some of the above languages it must have found its way without the intervention of Portuguese.

[Queve (a Portuguese form of the Cantonese *kan-pan*, 'an attendant, an interpreter', used in the sense of 'a broker or go-between') —Anglo-Ind, *keby*<sup>1</sup>

The citation below from

<sup>1</sup> ["The Portuguese, at the instance of the *Queves* or merchants of the province of Canton then moved to the island of Macao" (Macao) Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 69]

["18th August, 1637 On the morrow, having procured a petition to be formally drawn by the means of the said Noretta (who after shall be styled our *Keby* or Broker), they were called ashore" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak. Soc, Vol III, pt 1, p 209]

["Silver we desire shall be delivered in presence of the *Queves*" *Idem*, p 211]

Mundy is the only passage in which we have come across this word. The Portuguese form is not mentioned in the *Glossario*, neither is 'keby' found in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*]

Quintal (garden adjoining a house) Beng *kintāl* —Batav *kintal*, "the interior of a house" Favre —Tet *kintal*, a garden<sup>1</sup>

Quita-sol (not now in use, literally it means 'bar-sun', it was used in the sense of 'a sun-shade') Anglo-Ind *kittysol*, *kitsol*<sup>2</sup> (obs) *Kittysol-boy*, the carrier of the sun-shade. See *bór*

<sup>1</sup> "They soon went to the *quintal* of their houses" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, vii, 3

<sup>2</sup> ["Of *kittasoles* of state, for to shaddow him (the Moghul Emperor), there bee twentie" Williams Hawkins, (1608-13), in Foster, *Early Travels in India*, p 103]

["Costly Palanquines and *ritche quitasoles*" (in "Eecarce" (Ikkeri)) Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt 1, p 86]

[There is an illustration of "A *quitasoll* held over him ('a Mandareene'), if hee bee in the sonne Scarce any withoutt them as they passe to and fro" in Mundy, Vol III, pt I, pl xiii]

["*Sumbareros* or *Catysols* are here (in 'Choromandel') very Usefull and necessarie beinge rather more Convenient then the other but not soe fashionable or Honourable by reason any man whatever that will goe to the

Number of Members by Provinces for 1929-30 only

| Province                     | Population<br>in millions | Central<br>(Including<br>Provincial<br>and Central<br>Banks and<br>Banking<br>Unions) | Supervising<br>and Guarant-<br>eeing<br>Unions<br>(Including<br>No Insurance<br>Societies) | Agricultural<br>(Including<br>Cattle<br>Insurance<br>Societies) | Non-<br>Agricultural | Total<br>number<br>of primary<br>Societies | Number<br>of Members<br>of primary<br>Societies<br>per 1,000<br>Inhabitants |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|--|---|
| 1                            | 2                         | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6                    | 7  | 8   |
| Madras                       | 42.3                      | 16,640  | 12,282   | 713,015   | 259,093              | 973,308                                    | 23.0  |
| Bombay                       | 10.3                      | 12,000  | 2,156  | 113,970   | 219,116              | 563,080                                    | 29.2  |
| Bengal                       | 46.7                      | 23,801  | 280  | 512,425   | 195,124              | 707,740                                    | 15.2  |
| Bihar and Orissa             | 31.0                      | 11,027  | 10,057   | 236,398   | 24,835               | 261,228                                    | 7.7   |
| United Provinces             | 45.4                      | 10,060  | 101  | 121,871   | 26,730               | 148,601                                    | 3.3   |
| Punjab                       | 20.7                      | 48,410  |  | 510,335   | 104,603              | 614,941                                    | 31.2  |
| Burma                        | 11.7                      | 2,004   | 2,860  | 58,826  | 29,211               | 88,037                                     | 7.5   |
| Central Provinces and Berar  | 13.9                      | 55,342  | 4,874  | 61,525  | 18,387               | 60,107                                     | 5.7   |
| Assam                        | 7.0                       | 1,946   |  | 52,896  | 13,200               | 3,675                                      | 8.7   |
| North-West Frontier Province | 2.3                       | 150   |  | 4,122   | 1,573                | 13,750                                     | 2.5   |
| Coorg                        | 0.2                       | 304   | 179  | 11,558  | 2,192                | 18,602                                     | 68.8  |
| Almer Merwara                | 0.5                       | 1,680   | 140  | 11,401  | 7,111                | 3,403                                      | 37.2  |
| Hyderabad Administered Area  | 0.1                       |   |  |   | 5,403                | 7,247                                      | 54.0  |
| Delhi                        | 0.5                       | 482   |  | 5,383   | 1,864                |  | 14.5  |
| Total (British India)        | 245.2                     | 180,103   | 34,138   | 2,674,413   | 900,293              | 3,583,706                                  | 14.6  |
| Mysore                       | 6.0                       | 3,276   |  | 65,015  | 57,341               | 123,250                                    | 20.5  |
| Baroda                       | 2.1                       | 1,285   | 41   | 27,480  | 10,395               | 37,884                                     | 18.8  |
| Hyderabad                    | 12.5                      | 4,348   |  | 37,497  | 15,061               | 52,558                                     | 4.2   |
| Bhopal                       | 0.7                       | 2,404   | 256  | 19,837  | 407                  | 20,304                                     | 27.0  |
| Gwalior                      | 3.2                       | 7,087   |  | 67,889  | 835                  | 68,724                                     | 21.5  |
| Indore                       | 1.1                       | 1,705   |  | 7,487   | 3,037                | 11,124                                     | 10.1  |
| Kashmir                      | 3.3                       | 3,240   |  | 45,602  | 5,828                | 51,430                                     | 15.6  |
| Tamil Nadu                   | 4.0                       | 1,962   | 1,530  | 163,353   | 48,367               | 211,200                                    | 52.6  |
| Cochin                       | 1.0                       | 115   |  | 11,761  | 9,437                | 21,198                                     | 21.2  |
| Total (Indian States)        | 33.9                      | 25,447  | 1,836  | 440,830   | 151,368              | 598,198                                    | 17.6  |
| Grand Total                  | 279.1                     | 211,550   | 35,974   | 3,121,243   | 1,000,661            | 4,181,904                                  | 15.0  |

afterwards a sort of four-cornered tent was erected, called by these people **ramade**"

Irvine is evidently on the wrong track when he tries to explain the word thus "The word used might be *aramanan*, 'royal palace', or *ararmanar*, 'single-room house' Or can it have any connexion with *Rām-kelā*, a name for the plantain-tree? (see 'Madras Manual of Administration,' in 687) Plantain trees are used in erecting the *pandal*" ]

**Ramo** (branch, bough) Sinh *ramuva*, moulding, picture — Mal *ramo* (Haex)

In the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *ramo* also signifies 'a framed picture'

It may be that in this sense *ramo* is a corruption of *lāmīna*, used in Konkani as *lāmn* In Konkani *ram* is the name of 'the palm-leaf blessed on Palm-Sunday' Cândido de Figueiredo says that *lāmīna*, in the sense of 'frame, picture', is used in Miranda, Trás-os-Montes<sup>1</sup> Dutch has *raam* in the sense of 'a frame'

<sup>1</sup> "A *lāmīna* at the birth of Our Lord" Cardim, p 44

**Rancho** (a group of men assembled for a journey or for marching, also the food that is served out to a company of soldiers or sailors) Konk *ráñch* — Sinh *ráñchruva*, class of people (Eng 'rank'), vern terms *pela*, *peliya*

? **Raso** (even, level) Mal *rata* — Jav *rótó*

Dr Heyligers attributes the change of *s* into *t* to the law of repulsion, that is, to the pre-existing vocable *rasa* or *róso* from the Sansk *rasa*, 'taste, sentiment'

From *rótó* is formed in High Javanese *radin*, whence *radiman*, 'level plain, a street' See *passear*

**Raxa** (arch, 'a species of thick cloth') Jap *rasha*<sup>1</sup>

**Razão** (reason) Konk *razámv* But *serezámv* = *sem-razão*, without reason, vern terms *lāián*, *piastáv*, *piamán* — Tet, Gal *rezã*

**Recado** (message, compliments) Konk *relád* — [Anglo-Ind *recado*, *recardeis* (obs)] —

<sup>1</sup> "A cloak of *raiva* and a sheep skin coat valued at two thousand *reis*" (1548) A Thomás Pires, *Matruves*, etc., in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 706



(more in use is the vern *ḡālī*) — Mal *iede* (Haex), vern term *ḡāla* (Sansk) — Tet *rédi*, vern terms *kháhoti*, *láhoti*

**Reformado** (*subst*, a person superannuated or pensioned off) Konk *iephomád* — Tet *ieformádu*

**Regalo** (rejoicing, entertainment) Mal *regalas*, “a sumptuous banquet” (Haex)

**Registo** (a register) Konk *iejist* (also us of a small religious picture), the vern terms are *patṭi*, *śivdi* — Tet *iejistu*

**Regra** (rule, example) Konk *regi*, vern terms *ol*, *iegh*, *nem* — Tet, Gal *regia*

**Rei** (king) Konk *rey* (king in cards) Mac, Bug, *iei* (king in cards) — Nic *dem Dem-en-lána* (lit ‘wife of the king’), queen

Man derives *dem* (= *dē*) from the Port *rei* and, I believe, with reason, notwithstanding the phonetic divergency *R* initial and medial can be changed into *d*, cf *dai* = *rai*, ‘leaf’, *kadú* = *karú*, ‘wide, large,’ *laiá* < Malay *láda*, ‘pepper’ The Nicobarese have not got the diphthong *ei*, and the nasalisation is explained by the tendency of their language

[**Reinol** (one born in the kingdom (*ieino*), i e, Portugal, a term used by the Portuguese in India to distinguish the European Portuguese from the country-born (see *castiço*) Konk *ieināl* — Anglo-Ind *ieinol*, *reynolds*, *ieynol* (obs) <sup>1</sup>

The Anglo-Indian forms are not mentioned in the *O E D*

Yule says that at a later date the word appears to have been applied to Portuguese deserters

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<sup>1</sup> [“When they are newly arrived in the Indies, they are called **Raignolles**, that is to say, “men of the Kingdom”, and the older hands mock them until they have made one or two voyages with them, and have learned the manners and customs of the Indies” Pyrrard, *Voyages*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 123 *Reinol* in the above sense has the same meaning as the Anglo-Indian ‘griffin,’ or ‘Johnny Newcome’]

[“He (the *Topass* chaplain) is only there for the better catching of the poor ‘**renols**’, who departing this life, leave the chaplain as their testamentary executor” Manucci, ed Irvine, Vol III, p 283]

[There are many *Gentous* dwell in the City (of Goa), they are tolerated because they are generally more industrious than the *Christians*, but the mercantile Part of them are very subject to the Insults of the **Reynolds** or *European Fidalgoes*, who will often buy their Goods, and never pay for them” A Hamilton, *East Indies* (1727) Vol I, p 248]

**BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs 60. Secretary J S Tillett, Town Hall, Bombay.

**BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION**—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The entrance fee for Resident members Rs 5 monthly subscription Rs 2. Absent members Rs 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs 1. Hon President Dr A G Bunker and Dr K K Diddichung. Hon Librarian Dr G Coelho and Dr G L Vaidya. Hon Treasurer Dr R D P Mody. Hon Secretary Dr Sorab Popat and Dr J L Spencer. Dayat-ky Lodge, Building French Bridge Chowpatty, Bombay.

**BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY** (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members. Annual subscription Rs 25. Entrance fee Rs 20. Patrons H E The Viceroy of India, H R H the Prince of Wales, GCSI, GCIE, H H the Maharao of Cutch, GCSI, H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, KCSI, KCVo, H H the Maharaja of Rewa, KCSI, H H the Maharani of Dhar, H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Mr F V Evans, Liverpool, Sir David Ezra, Kt, A S Vernay, Esq, London. President H E The Rt Hon Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, GCSI, GBE, KCB. Vice-Presidents The Hon Sir Ernest Holton, KCSI, ICS, H H The Maharao of Cutch, GCSI, GCIE, Rev E Blatter, SJ, PhD, FLS. Honorary Secretaries Sir Reginald Spence, Kt, FZS, MLC and Mr P M D Sanderson, FZS. Curators S H Prater, CMZS MLC Asst Curators C McCann, V S La Personne. Head Clerk Mr A F Fernandes. Offices 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations, (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc. and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, (and D Wards and the Vaccination Station. Hon Secretary, Dr J S Nerurker, BSC, LMC & S, DPH (Camb), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in nearly 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached nearly 1,133,287 issues in 1930. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

**BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION**—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and



farmer of rent, tenant, farmer of toll *Atu-ñēndakāiyā*, a sub-lessee a partner in the farming of the revenue of the state

[There are references to 'Rende Verde' in the Surat Letters This was evidently the name of a tax levied by the Portuguese and derived by the Company in and around Bombay In a letter of Aungier and others dated 7th April, 1676, it is described as follows "The new Rent called "Rende verde" consists of Oyle, Opium Bange, and Mowra Noe person except y<sup>e</sup> farmer being permitted to retaile under a maund it will in time wee hope prove a good addition to y<sup>e</sup> Revenue, y<sup>e</sup> Merchants and all other being well satisfied therewith' (Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 92) The name shows that the tax or rent was to be levied on vegetable produce *Verde* in Port means 'green']

Renda ('lace') Konk *rend*, vern terms *zālī*, *dāl* (l us) — Sinh *ñēnda*, *ñēndapaṭiya* — Tam *ñenda* — Ann *ñen* — Mal, Sund Day, Mac, Bug *ñēnda* — Jav *ñēndó* (also 'gold or silver lace') *Ngñēndó*, to furnish

with gold lace *Rñēndó* decked with gold lace or finery

[**Rendeiro** (in the sense of 'tax-gatherer or revenue-farmer') Konk *ñēndēi* (see above under *ñenda*) — Anglo-Ind *ñendeiro*, *ñendere* (obs.)<sup>1</sup>

The primary meaning of the Port word is 'one who holds land by paying rent, a tenant or renter' The Anglo-Indian forms are mentioned neither in

<sup>1</sup> ["Nor durst they (the merchants of Goa) sell anything ere the police have first fixed the price Nor durst they sell aught wholesale or retail, whether food-stuffs or other thing, that have not paid tribute to the king So it is that with merchandise of every craft, trade or kind, however small, the power of dealing in it, making or selling it, is farmed out to the highest and last bidder They call these farmers **Renderes**, sellers and dealers must have notes in writing from these **Renderes**" Pyrrard, *Voyage* Hak Soc, Vol II, p 178]

["The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the **Rendero**, I quitted the Pass" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 307]

["However this has made Volup Venny the **Rendero** of y<sup>e</sup> Customs very uneasy, finding that no vessells can pass unplundered by one sort of nation or other" Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 154]

['Your Excy &c<sup>a</sup> are noe strangers to y<sup>e</sup> **Rendeiroes** of y<sup>e</sup> last years Tobacco stand" *Idem*, p 155]

The subject of the Association are to be the improvement of Road and Motor Transport in India by the Government of India, District and other public bodies concerned with the improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges and methods of transport, to make arrangements to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of tax on customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India, to educate the public by means of propaganda work and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from improved road communications and use of motor transport.

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|---------|--|
| Rs      |  |
| 5       |  |
| 10      |  |
| 200     |  |

[Yule says that accounts were kept at Bombay in rupees, quarters, and *reas*, down at least to November, 1834]

? **Rinoceronte** (rhinoceros) Siam *īēt* No *īēt*, the horn of the rhinoceros

It appears that the word is of foreign origin and that *iet* stands for (*inoce*)-*iont(e)*

**Ripa** (the thin laths laid across the rafters of a roof to bear tiles) Mar *īip* —Guj *īip*, *īip* —Sinh *īippaya* *Rīppa-taṭṭuva*, lath-work —Kan, Tul *īipu* — | Anglo-Ind *īeaper*<sup>1</sup> |

[Yule admits the Anglo-Indian form in *Hobson-Jobson* but is at a loss to explain its origin. He fails to trace it to Hindi but mentions that *īip* is met with in Marathi]

**Rizes** (*naut*, reef, bails) Mal *īs* (Marre)

**Roda** (wheel) Konk *īód* (especially a cart-wheel), vern term *chák* —L-Hindust *īodá* —Sinh *īódaya*, *īóda*, *īóde*,

vern terms *chakīaya*, *saka* *Jala-īódaya*, a water-wheel, vern term *jalachakīaya* *Róda* *ēti*, provided with a wheel *Róda* *karattaya*, a wheel-cart —Mal, Sund, Mac *īóda* *Anak* *īóda* (lit 'the son of the wheel'), the spoke of a wheel —Ach *īúda* —Jav, Mad *īódó* —Tet, Gal *īoda*

**Rôdo** (corn-take) Mal *īódog*

**Rolão** (used in Portugal for 'brown flour', but in India for 'fine flour or semolina') Konk *īulámv* —Sinh *īulan* —Tam *īolam* —Anglo-Ind *īo-long*

**Rôlo** (a roll, a scroll, swell, surge) Konk *īól* —L-Hindust *īol* —<sup>2</sup> Tet *lulum*

**Ronda** ('a patrol') Konk *īond* —Guj *īon* —Beng *īond* *pheran* —Malayal *īónda* —Tul *īondu* —Mal, Sund, Mac, Bug *īonda* —Jav *īóndó* *Paiondan*, *prondan*, a squad of police —Bal *īonda*

[Yule connects the Hindi *īaund* with English (see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* round)]

**Rosa** (rose) Konk *īóz* (neut, the flower), *īóz* (fem, the plant) —Sinh *īósa*, *īósa-mala* (lit 'rose-flower'), vern terms *sevrandi-mala*, *sevrandi-*

II, A Table of Weights, etc, pp 6 and 7]

<sup>1</sup> ["Paid the Bankshall Merchants for the house poles, country **reapers**, &c, necessary for housebuilding" In Wheeler III 148. See *Hobson Jobson*, *s v* bankshall]

**POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY**—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction, except for the Music Classes, for Special Classes in English, and for High School classes, etc. There are eight different departments subdivided into 60 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and two for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi. The number in the three hostels is now about 85. Besides there is a full-fledged Training College named after Lady Mervin Wadia with about 46 students including those in the V. I. Class, for bachelorettes and nurses for vernacular schools. The College is probably the only college of its kind in India.

maintained by a non official non Christian missionary body teaching the full course. The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1927-28 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows: 1 year senior 12. The total number of certificates granted so far is 347 now. The Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College has now eleven classes with 265 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard, English being taught in the V standard class. Primary classes for grown up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 105 women. It is here that poor women are recruited for training as a teacher, nurse, midwife, or doctor. Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nursing were attended by about 93 students, the Music Classes by 112 students, and the Work room Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Hostery and Weaving by 153 women. Thus, the total number of pupils is 934 to-day. There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which are named after Lady Vithaldas Thakarsee, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far the late Sir Vithaldas Thakarsee. Besides there are branches started at Bombay (Dadar and Girgaum), Sholapur Ahmednagar Alibag, Nasik Nagpur, Gwalior and Madras for either educational or medical work or for both. Thus the total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 1500. There are in Poona six hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three in the Raste's Path and the Somwar Path for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital. The number of resident students is above 260 in these six hostels. One of the three hostels at the headquarters is intended for women of depressed class. The number of these women at present is 7. In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women in London with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Societies. There is an active Infant Welfare Committee and ante natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 exhibiting expert and skill. The Society has extended its medical activities in Bombay by undertaking with the help of two charitable Trusts to do the work of the scheme of Maternal and Infant Welfare Child Welfare and General Nursing for the women and children of the Indian Community in the European colonies. At the Devalia the committee has started an all school class Maternal Hospital and a Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides there are a Maternal Home and a Nursing Home at Ahmednagar, Alibag, and Sholapur. The Society has also started a Non Religious Training School for women at the City of London, England. The Society is also engaged in the work of the League of Red Cross Societies.

## S

**Sábado** (Saturday) Mal Ach, Jav *sábtu*, *sáptu* — Sund *sáptu* — Mad *sáptó* — Day *sábtu* — Mac, Bug *sáttu* — Tet, Gal *sábadu*

Dr Schuchardt and Dr Matthes attribute to *sábtu* or *sáptu* an Arabic origin, but Dr Heyligers is inclined to favour the Portuguese derivation of the word and supports his view by citing *mingo* from the Port *domingo*, 'Lord's day or Sunday'

**Sabão** (soap) Konk *sāb-āmv*, *sābú* (m us) — Mar *sābú*, *sābún* — Guj *sabu*, *sābú* — Hindi, Nep *sābún* — Hindust *sābún*, *sābun*, *saban* — Or *sābun*, *śābīnī* — Beng *sāban* *Sābānbat*, soapy — Ass *saban*, *chaban* — Sindh *sābuni* — Punj *sābún*, *sabún* *Sābūnī*, *sabūnī* (*adj*), from soap *Sābūnī*, *sabūnī*, *sābūnīā*, *sabūnīā*, soap-kettle, soap-boiler — Kash *sāban*, *sābun* — Sinh *sabañ*, *saban* — Tel *sabbu* — Malayal *saban*, *sabún* — Kan *sabbu*, *sābūnu* — Tul *sābu*, *sābunu*, *sabūnu* — Gar, Khas *saban* — Burm *ksap-pyah* — Kamb *sabu*, *sabeang* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The foreign *a* is sometimes represented in Kambojan by *ea*, as for

*Dð sabu*, to wash with soap — Siam *sa-bŭ*, *sabŭ* — Ann *sa-bong* — Mal *sabon* (Haex), *sābun*, *sabún* — Ach, Batt, Sund, Jav, Bal *sābun* — Mad, Day *sabon* — Mac, Bug *sābung* — Nic *šaváng* — Tet, Gal *sabā* — Jap *sabon*, *shabon* — Pers *sābún* — Ar *sabón*, *sabún* — | Turk *sābun* <sup>1</sup> |

Dr Heyligers observes that the Arabs rarely make use of soap, and, on this account, it is not likely that they could have introduced the term into Malasia <sup>2</sup>

[From the way the Portuguese word for soap has been introduced into almost every language or dialect of the East one might reasonably infer that soap was unknown in India before the arrival of the Portuguese, but Watt says "The art of soap-making has been known and practised (in India)

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instance, *réacsa* ('to guard') from Sansk *raḥṣa*, *roteā* ('chariot') from Sansk *ratha*

<sup>1</sup> "Saffron from Portugal, *sabão*, porcelain, and some silk cloth' Bo carro, Dec XIII, p 588

<sup>2</sup> "The Arabic name is derived from the Latin *sapo*, which is itself derived, according to Pliny, from a Gallic word" Dr Pierre Guiges, *Journal Asiatique*, Juillet—Août 1905

city, Senator and Syndicates and Mr. Duba a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board.

The Society has taken equally prominent part in various labour activities. Messrs. Ioshl and Bakhale have been General and Assistant Secretaries of the All India Trade Union Congress since 1925, and are greatly responsible for the shape given to the labour movement and for the organizational work particularly in Bombay. They have been President and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union since 1926 and have conducted many Textile strikes. Mr. Ioshl attended five times the International Labour Conference at Washington and Geneva as Indian Workers' Delegate and the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in 1925. Mr. Bakhale went to Europe in 1928 to attend on behalf of Indian Labour the British national Labour Conference, the International Commonwealth Labour Conference, the International Textile Workers Congress and the national Textile International Congress. He studied German Socialist International Congress. He studied the British Trade Union movement in Great Britain, Germany and Russia. Mr. Parulekar and a few other members of the Society are doing similar labour work. Messrs. Sastri and Ioshl are members of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

The Society conducts three papers—The Ser for an English weekly of which Mr. Dnyan Prakash, the

The Society is conducting a Marathi  
Union Bulletin Mr K. G. Srinivasan and Mr A. Marathi  
operative Bulletin in Madras. Srinivasan a Marathi  
Patwardhan the Santhani Secretary of Indian  
weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian  
States. The Society has also published several  
pamphlets on public questions of the day.  
The question of the subjects of the Indian  
States has also engaged the attention of the  
Society and some of its members particularly  
Messrs A. V. Patwardhan and A. V. Thakkar  
are devoting a part of their energies for this  
work.  
The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasan Sastri, P.C.  
is the President and Mr G. K. Devadhar  
is the Vice-President. Messrs Sastri  
Kobandhi Rao, Kunzru and Dravid are  
members of the four branches. Mr Joshi is the  
Secretary of the Bombay Branch.  
The Society is a non communal non sectarian  
body which does not recognise any caste  
distinctions.

The Right Hon A S Srinivasa Sastri p.c  
C.I. is the President and Mr G K Devadhar  
M.A. C.I. is the Vice President. Messrs Sastri,  
Kodandji Rao the Secretary Messrs Sastri,  
Devadhar, Kunzru and Dravid are senior  
members of the four branches.  
The Society is a non communal non sectarian  
body which does not recognise any caste dis-  
tinctions.

SEVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters in ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1900. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless, (2) Ashrams (Training Homes), (3) Marathi Normal Classes, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a work-room, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cookery, and Lancy Embroidery are among the chief

▷ **Sagu** ('farinaceous pith taken out of the stem of certain palms') Konk *sāgū*, *sābū* — Mar, Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Or, Beng, Punj *sāgū* — Sinh \* *sāgū*, *savgal* — Tam *savvu* — Malayal *sagu*, *sāgō* — Tel *saggu* — Kan *sāgo*, *seigo* — Tul *seigo* (through the influence of English) — Anglo-Ind *sago* — Indo-Fr *sagou* — Gar *sagu* — Khas *sako* — Kamb *saku* (Kambojan has no *g*) — Siam *sākhū* — Mal, Batt, Sund, Jav, Mac, Bug *sāgū* — Ach *sāgu*, *sāge* — Bal *sāgu*, *sāgo* — Day *sago* — Tet, Gal *sāku* — | Chin *shā-ku-mí* | — Jap *sagober* — Pers *sābū* <sup>1</sup>

Cândido de Figueiredo derives the Portuguese word from the language of New Guinea. Clough traces the Sinh *sāgū* to Portuguese, but such a word is not met with in modern Sinhalese dictionaries. Rigg de-

<sup>1</sup> "All the people of the Isles of Maluco eat a certain food which they call **Sagum**, which is the pith of a tree resembling a palm tree." João de Barros, Dec III, v, 5

"There arrived a junk laden with **Çagu**, and on it he returned to the fortress." Gaspar Correia, III, p 740

"Five hundred bags of **Sagu**, which is a meal made from some tree and which is there eaten." Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, ix, 12

rives the Sund *sāgū* from Sinh. *saguna* (Sansk *saguna*), in the sense of 'a valuable substance', but this appears to be an arbitrary derivation. According to Yule and Burnell, the original word is the Malay *sāgū*, the plant is indigenous to the Indian Archipelago, and probably its original home was the region from the Moluccas to New Guinea.

It is not known for certain whether *sagu* was known in India before the sixteenth century, it may, therefore, be presumed that the Portuguese helped to spread the use of the word.

**Saguate** ('a present, an offering') Konk *sāguvāt* — [Anglo-Ind *seguaty* (obs)] — Tet. *saukātī*, *sauātī* — Gal *saguātī*, *sauātī*

The word is current in the Indo-Portuguese dialects and on the eastern coast of Africa, and was much employed by old Portuguese writers. The original word is the Hindustani-Persian *saughāt*, 'rarity, curiosity, present', and not the Sanskrit *svāgata*, as I at first thought it to be <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "In return for which present, the Father Provincial went to visit him

work along these lines has been done by the Association as this is the only woman suffrage organization in India. The Association publishes a monthly magazine, *Stri-Dharma* edited by Shrimati Malati Patwardhan, B.A., in English with Hindi, Tamil and Telugu articles (Rs 4 to non-members, Rs 2 to members). It is an all-India Association. Its largest branch is in Bombay, its greatest number of branches in South India, but yearly additional branches are being started in other provinces, and there are flourishing branches as far north as Kashmir and Lashkar. The prospects of rapid growth for the Association are very bright as it has been found that women everywhere welcome the self development which the establishment of these branches brings. The Association is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom.

#### Objects —

To present to women their responsibility as daughters of India,

To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development, education, and the definite service of others.

To gain compulsory primary education for every boy and girl in India.

To secure the abolition of child-marriage and child-parenthood.

To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers, they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India.

To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils as it is or may be granted to men.

To secure for women the right to be elected as members on all Municipal and Legislative Councils.

**Headquarters** — Adyar, Madras. **President** — Dr Annie Besant **Vice Presidents** — Dr Muthulakshmi, M.L.C. Mrs Jinarajadasa **Hon. General Secretary** — Mrs M. E. Cousins **Hon. Treasurer** — Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION —

This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Union and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters — Allahabad, Alleppey,

Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Kandy, Karachi, Kunnurkulam, Kottayam, Lahore, Madras, Madura, Murree, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Risalpur, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 25 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y.M.C.A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 12 Americans, 2 Canadians, 13 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 1 Irish, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 3 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 4 Australians and 55 Indians and Ceylonese.

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y.M.C.A. and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows —

**Generally** — 1. Literature — Publication of original works and reprints. Four series: 'Heritage of India,' 'Religious Quest of India,' 'Religious Life of India,' 'Makers of Modern India,' 'Education of India.'

2. Lecture Bureau — Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India.

3. Physical — Training Physical Directors for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics.

**Boys** — Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps, etc.  
**Students** — Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres.

**Indian Students in Britain** — Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**'Citizens'** — (i.e., English-educated Indians, Ceylonese and Burmese). Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious.

**Soldiers** — Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number of centres including the N.W. Frontiers.

**Anglo-Indians** — Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

**Europeans** — Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

**Laborers in Mills** — "Welfare" Work.  
**Rural Communities** — "Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four selected centres.

A monthly magazine, the *YOUNG MEN OF INDIA*, is issued at Rs. 5 per annum, including postage.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,70,048 2 0 in 1929. Of this sum Rs. 57,000 had to be raised from the public in India.



which have also no salt "Pieces of the tunny fish which they dry in the sun, because in the (Maldivé) Islands they have no salt" Gaspar Correia, 1, p 341 [Pyrrard says the same "They (the fish called by the Maldivians *Cobolly masse* or 'black fish') are cooked in sea-water, and then dried in the sun upon trays, and so when dry they keep a long while" (Hak Soc, Vol I, p 191) "The fish of which I speak is cooked in sea-water and dried, for other mode of salting they have none No salt is made at the Maldives what they use comes from the coast of Malabar" *Idem*, p 194]

**Sala** (hall, sitting-room) Konk *sal*, vern term *vasiô* —? Sinh *śala*, *sāle*, *sālaya* (also 'a verandah'), *sālāva Nadu-sāla* court of justice —Tet, Gal *sala* <sup>1</sup>

It seems that in the Sinhalese word there is the influence of, if it is not directly derived from,

1 "And he received him in the *salla* with many honours" Gaspar Correia, IV, p 443

"He received him in the *sala* with great pomp" Diogo do Couto, Dec 11, 1, 4

the Sanskrit *ṣālā*, to which is related the German *saal*, the sources word of the Portuguese *sala*

**Salada** (salad) Konk *sālād*, vern term *karam* (1 us in this sense) —Hindust *salāta*, *salītiḥ*, *salītiḥ* —Beng *salāta* —Sinh *salāda* (also 'lettuce, endive') —Tam *sallādu* —Tel *salladam* —Kan *salādu*, lettuce —Mal *salāda*, *selāda* —Ach *selada* —Sund *salāda* *Salāda-char*, water-cress —Jav *selôdô* —Mac, Bug, Tet, Gal *salāda* —A1 *salātha* —Turk *salata*

[**Salpicado** (speckled, spotted) Anglo-Ind *salpicado*, spotted cloth <sup>1</sup>

The term is neither in *Hobson Jobson* not in the *O E D*]

**Salva** (salute, volley) Konk *sālv* —Tet, Gal *salva*

**Salvação** (salvation) Konk *śalvāsāmv*, vern terms *muḥti*, *tāran* —Tet, Gal *salvasā*

**Samatra** (sudden squalls) Anglo-Ind *sumatra*, sudden squalls which are common in the

1 ["Wee would have you provide some *salpicadoes* flow'r'd and plaine, and send us hither as soon as possible" In a Letter from Fort St George in *Ind Antiq*, Vol L, Sc 11]

United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates, but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has four branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

*Hon General Secretary* — Mrs D F Hingeley, c/o P O B 535, Bombay

#### *Hony Local Secretaries*

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Bombay   | Mrs. Blair, Arthur House, Coopers, Bombay                         |
| Calcutta | Hon Secretary c/o Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 25, Chowringhee Calcutta |
| Delhi    | Mrs Blomfield, Aurinzel Rd., Rajpura, Delhi                       |
| Punjab   | Mrs Irving, 16, Davis Road, Lahore                                |

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meeting for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

#### **Federation of University Women in India**

This is an organization concerned to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India. Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now fused together into one body and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world service, will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women: they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service; they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1929 these last have included Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree; residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America.

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under graduates from India.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Subscriptions — British Unit | Rs 3 a year |
| Indian Unit                  | Rs 3 a year |
| American Unit                | Rs 2 a year |

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Kodalkanal. Each Branch has its local Committee. But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters at Calcutta for the years 1929 and 1929. Headquarters are at Bombay for 1930-31.

#### **OFFICE BRAPEPS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

*President* — Miss McDougall

#### **LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES**

|          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Bombay   | Miss Phipper          |
|          | Miss Kanga            |
| Calcutta | Miss Cornelia Sorabji |
| Punjab   | Mrs Skemp             |
|          | Miss Zutsi            |
| Madras   | Miss P Seetha         |

*Honorary General Secretary*, Mrs Doctor, Hirji Mansions, Bombay

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same to the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

saints —Kamb *santa* (prefixed to *Papa* ('Pope')) —Mal *santo* ('Pope') —Tet *sántu* —<sup>2</sup> Jap *seito*, this is probably from the English 'saint'

**San-Tomé** (Saint Thomas, this being the name given to a coin struck in Goa) Konk *satmém*, a gold coin with the effigy of St Thomas. A difference is made between *navém satmém* ('new St Thomas coins') and *parném satmém* ('old St Thomas coins') [Anglo-Ind *St Thomas*, *St Thomae*] <sup>1</sup>—Jap *san-*

<sup>1</sup> "Gold coins which are made into *sant'-tomés* for parties who wish to have them so converted" Simão Botelho, p 55

"These coins were the very *pardaos* struck like *cruzados* of the value of one thousand *réis*, having the (Portuguese) coat-of arms on one side and on the other the figure of St Thomas with the legend along the circumference, which read—*India tibi cessit*" Gaspar Correia, IV, p 434

"[Feeling the want of money in the city the Governor commanded the issue of a gold coin of the fineness of the round pagodas which are brought from the mainland, of 43 points, equal to 20½ carats. He directed this coin to be struck with the figure of the blessed Apostle St Thomas, the Patron Saint of India, on one side, and the royal coat of arms of Portugal on the other.] These coins came to be called *São Thomés*, and are even now to be

*tome*, *santomejina*, species of striped cloth which came from San-Tomé of Mylapore near Madras. Hepburn gives as a meaning of the word the term *taffecillas*, I do not know to what language this word belongs but it occurs frequently in old writers.<sup>1</sup> [*Taffecilla*, or *taje-*

found in India where they are current throughout" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, vii, 1

"[A St Thomea de figura, 16½ tangas, a St Thomea de Cruz, 15 tangas" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt 1, p 65]

"[Their (of the people of Malabar) Coins are of Gold, a St. Thomas 10s a *Fanam*, 7 and ½ of which go to a Dollar, or *Petacha*" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 139]

"[1 Gold St Thomae—5 *Xerep hins*" Hamilton, *East-Indies* (1727), Vol II, Table of weights, etc, p 7]

<sup>1</sup> "Taficiras of silk, and *beatilhas* (qv) and other sorts of cloth" Gaspar Correia, II, p 344 "They presented one sword, and six pieces of linen, and two *taficiras*" *Id*, 714 "Two small bales of *tafeciras* from Cambaya and other fine cloth" *Id*, III, 23 "Two small bales of *tafeciras* and painted cloth ('chintz') from Cambaya" *Id*, p 51

"From our master and also others (from Melapor) we learnt that at some time in the past they were all very rich because of the great gains they derived from the trade in cloth which was manufactured in that city and which was regarded as the best in the whole of the

| Name of Club                  | Estab-<br>lished | Club house                          | Subscription |             |              | Secretary                                     |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---|
|                               |                  |                                     | Lat          | An-<br>nual | Mon-<br>thly |   |
|                               |                  |                                     | Rs           | Rs          | Rs           |   |
| JHANSI ..                     | 1887             | Next to Public Gar-<br>dens, Jhansi | 75           |             | 17           | Capt J M S Gardner<br>F A S C                 |
| MADRAS                        | 1831             | Mount Road, Madras                  | 250          | 20          | 12           | F A Thomson                                   |
| MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN           | 1877             | Mount Road                          | 150          | 24          | 5            | Rao Bhadur Dr A<br>Lakshmanaswami<br>Mudaliar |
| MAHARAJ                       | 1864             | Beach Road, Calcutt                 | 100          |             | 12           | P G L Cole                                    |
| MARHTO                        | 1901             |                                     | 100          | 12          | 20           | J R Gould                                     |
| MOGITAN                       | 1892             | Mooltan                             | 50           |             | 11           | Capt R Tovey Tuffin                           |
| NAINITAL .                    | 1864             | .. .                                | 100          | 12          | 10           | Col J de Grey,<br>O B E, FRGS                 |
| OOTACAMUND                    | 1840             | Ootacamund, Nilgiri<br>Hills        | 150          | 18          | 12           | Capt A Catling                                |
| OPPIENT .                     |                  | Chowpaty, Bombay                    | 200          | 75          | 6            | A G Gray and R M<br>Chinoy                    |
| PERC .                        | 1871             | Prome Road, Rangoon                 | 300          | 20          | 12           | R O B Perrot                                  |
| PESHAWAR .                    | 1883             | Peshawar                            | 50           |             | 12           | E E Hills                                     |
| PUNJAB                        | 1879             | Upper Mall, Lahore                  | 150          | 15          | 12           | R G Saulez                                    |
| QUETTA                        | 1879             | Quetta                              | 120          |             | 20           | T M Walker, O B E                             |
| RANGOON GYMNASIA              | 1874             | Halpin Rd, Rangoon                  | 75           | 6           | 10           | C L Foreman                                   |
| RANGOON BOAT CLUB             |                  | Royal Lakes, Rangoon                | 48           | 2           | 5            | Edward Thomson                                |
| RAJPUTANA                     | 1880             | Mount Abu                           | 50           |             | 8            | R E Coupland                                  |
| ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB       | 1880             | Apollo Bunder                       | 450          | 18          | 12           | Lt-Col C Colby, C B E                         |
| ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB      | 1861             | 11, Russell Street                  | 500          | 25          |              | Capt A Howard, M C                            |
| ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB |                  | Nasik                               | 75           | 15          | 12           | A C Owen                                      |
| SATURDAY ..                   | ..               | 7, Wood Street, Calcutta            | 175          | 12          | 12           | F A Yearsley                                  |
| SECUNDERABAD .                | 1893             | Secunderabad (Deccan)               | 100          |             | 12           | Capt H S Morris, M C                          |
| SHILLONG                      | 1878             | Northbrook Road,<br>Shillong        | 100          | 12          | 20           | J C Ritter                                    |
| SIALKOT                       |                  | Sialkot, Punjab                     | 32           |             | 19           | Capt F M Moore                                |
| SIND .                        | 1871             | Karachi .                           | 300          | 12          | 12           | Major J C Crocker                             |
| TRICHINOPOLY                  | 1860             | Cantonment                          | 90           | 12          | 12           | Major R H Wigfall                             |
| TUTICORIN .                   | 1885             | Tuticorin                           | 50           | 6           | 11           | R S Kemp Scriven                              |
| UNITED SERVICE CLUB           | 1860             | Simla . . .                         | 200          | 12          |              | Major L B Grant, T I                          |
| UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW  | 1861             | Chatter Manzil Palace               | 100          |             | 12           | E J Hawkins                                   |
| UPPER BURMA                   | 1889             | Fort Dufferin, Man-<br>dalar        | 50           | 12          | 20           | Capt J Hassell, D S C,<br>M O                 |
| WESTERN INDIA TURF            |                  | Bombay and Poona                    | 50           | 15          | ..           | C C Gulliland                                 |
| WILLINGDON SPORTS             | 1917             | Clerk Road, Bombay.                 | 500          | 120         |              | W Botterill                                   |
| WILLER .. .                   | 1863             | The Mall, Meerut ..                 | 50           |             | 17           | Major R E Webb,<br>O B E                      |

—Pers *sabát* —Ar *sabbat*, *sebbath*, *sabat* <sup>1</sup>

Saraça (a kind of printed cotton fabric) Konk *sarás* — Jap *sarasa* <sup>2</sup>

The word is of Malay origin, *sarásah* See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*, I, p 347

[In the *Glossario* and also in *Gonçalves Viana e a Lex Port*, etc, Dalgado makes the sugges-

<sup>1</sup> "White çapatos, birretas of purple silk in hand" Gasper Correia, I, p 533

"Sometimes patients are discharged after their recovery, but some of them for want of shirts, drawers, and *sapatos* will not go away from the hospital (1597) ' *Arquivo Port Or*, Fasc 5th, p 1056

<sup>2</sup> "With a *corja* (qv) of çaraças, and Malay body cloth for his wife and daughter which is the common article of dress of that land ' Fernão Pinto, ch xvi

"And he gave him two *sararas*, cloth worn by women in India, which is pretty to look at" Francisco Vaz da Almada, in *Hist tragico marit*, IX, p 71

"*Sarassas* and shirts, and all other articles of clothing they had with them they handed over Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 170

"In the Azores Islands there is in use even to day a woman s under petticoat called çaraça, says Senhor Brito da Fonseca But I am inclined to think that this word *saraça* came from the East Dr Alberto de Castro, *Flores d Coral*, p 172

tion that the Malay *sarásah* may itself have come from the Sansk *sārasa*, the zone or girdle of a woman *Saraça* in the sense in which it is used by old Portuguese writers with reference to India or the Far East is identical with the article called in Anglo-Ind *sarong*, in Port *sarão*, from Malay *sáiang* which is the Sansk *sāianga* meaning 'variegated' and also 'a garment See Linschoten's interesting description of 'clothes of Sarasso' (Hak Soc Vol I, p 91) Burnell's attempt to explain 'sarasso' as the Hind *sarasa* = 'superior' is very unsatisfactory ]

**Sargento** (sergeant) Konk *sārgent* —Tet *sarjentu* —Gal *sarjentu*, *sarentu*

**Sarja** (serge) Konk *sárj* —Mal *serja*

The Portuguese Dictionary, *Contemporaneo*, derives *sarja* from the Latin *sericus*, and that of Cândido de Figueiredo from the Arabic *sardje*

**Satán, satanáś** (Satan) Konk *satānáz* —Sindh *Dasetan* —Sinh *sátan* —Gar *sat-an* —Gal *satanaz* —Jap *satán*

*Satán*, used in some of the Indian languages, is from the

# The Church.

The Church of England in India became on March 1, 1930, a self governing branch of the Anglican Communion. Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal. It is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Assam and Nasik. Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930. Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election each diocese electing its own bishop. The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful. The foundation of the system is the **Parochial Council** of which the Parish Priest is the convenor and chairman. Every baptised and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council and is called a Qualified Elector.

Above the Parochial Councils come the **Diocesan Councils**. All Priests holding the Bishop's license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three 'Houses', Bishops, Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The three Houses usually sit and vote together,

but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate is the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons.

**The Ecclesiastical Establishment**—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India. These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches. The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman. They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service. Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors. The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments. The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services. The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church. Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act.

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations. These are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur.

**Secretário** (secretary) Konk *sekietár* —Tet, Gal *sek-retárnu*

**Sêda** (silk) Konk *séd*, vern terms *rešim*, *rešim lugať* *Sedí* (adj), from silk, silky —Sinh *séda*, vern terms *pāta-redr*, *paṭapitiya* *Séda paṭiya*, a silk-ribbon —<sup>2</sup> Mal, Sund *sutia* —Jav *sutrô* —Mad *sotra* —Tet, Gal *seda* <sup>1</sup>

Dr Heyligers justifies the identity of *sutia* and *seda* by means of the change of *u* for *e* and of *t* for *d* and by the intercalation of *r*, either as the result of carelessness or for the sake of euphony. In Sanskrit, *sūtra* means 'thread'

**Seguro** (safe) Konk *sugún* *Sugúr-karunk*, to save *Sugúr-zāvunk*, to be safe —[Anglo-Ind *seguro*, *secure* (obs), *subst*, in the sense of 'passport, assurance which the substantival form has in Portuguese] <sup>2</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> "Here (in China) very good *seda* is produced" Duarte Barbosa, p 382 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 214]

<sup>2</sup> ["I was forced to currie fav or with the Jesuites to get mee a safe conduct or *seguro* from the Vice Roy to goo for Goa, and so to Portugall, and from thence to England, thinking that, the Vice Roy giving his *secure* royall, there would be no danger for me"]

Mal *seguro* (*subst*), safety (Haex)

**Sela** (saddle) Konk *sél* (more us is *selim*), vern terms *jín*, *khogín* —Mal, Tet, Gal *séla* —Sund *sella* —Jav *sélô*

**Sêlo** (revenue stamp) Konk *sél* —Tet, Gal *sêlu*

**Sem** (without) Mal *sin* (Haex)

**Semana** (week) Konk *sumān*, vern terms *sātvadó*, *sátolém*, *āṭhvadó*, *hāptó* (us in Kanara) *Sumānkār*, a servant of the church who has to be on duty every alternate week, servant for the week <sup>1</sup>—Sinh *sumánaya* *Sumána-pata*, weekly *Sumánayak adangu*, weekly, vern term *satiya* —Mal *semana* (Haex) Also *sātu mingo*, lit 'one *domingo*', i e Sunday, *sātu ja' mat*, lit 'one Friday' —Tet, Gal *semana*

The change of *e* into *u* in the first syllable of *sumān* is due to the *s* initial and to the *m* following Cf *seguro* The form *so-*

William Hawkins, in Foster, *Early Travels in India* (1921), p 92

<sup>1</sup> Derivatives of this kind are very common Cf *chepekār*, a man wearing a hat, from *chapeu* ('a hat'), *mortikār*, a murderer, from *morte* ('a murder'), *phontyo*, one having a seton, from *fonte* ('a seton')

statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal **University colleges** under Protestant auspices are the **Madras Christian College**, the **Duff College**, **Calcutta**, the **Wilson College**, **Bombay**, the **Forman College**, **Lahore**, and three women's colleges—the **Women's Christian College** at **Madras**, the **Isabella Thoburn College** at **Lucknow**, and the **Women's Christian Medical College** at **Ludhiana**. The **Roman Catholics** have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees. But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies. The proportion of literates amongst native **Roman Catholics** is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with **Hindus** and **Mahomedans** it is conspicuously higher. The **Roman Catholics** have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction. In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more wider spread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions. Hospitals and dispensaries have sprung up in all parts of the mission field, and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing. In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place, and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social conscience of the non-Christian public, and such movements as "The Servants of India" and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations.

**Reunion**—For many years Indian Christians have shown that they felt such

more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christendom. These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part. Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts. For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahomed or Shiva and Vishnu. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ. Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non-Christian, the differences of "confession" and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible. In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India. In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the **South India United Church**, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a **Pan-Protestant Union**. The **S I U C** is at present negotiating with the **Anglican Church**. If as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the **Roman Catholics**, on the basis of the last **Lambeth** encyclical. This will mean that a real **National Indian Church** will come into being. Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the **Anglican Church**.

### Anglican Missionary Societies

The **Church Missionary Society** carries on work in India in seven different missions—the **United Provinces**, **South India**, **Travancore** and **Cochin**, **Bengal**, **Western India**, **Punjab** and **Sind** and the **Central Provinces** and **Rajputana**. Its names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the **United Provinces** in 1813, in **Bombay** in 1820, in the **Panjab** in 1851, and in the **Central Provinces** in 1864. The Society has always kept its standards as high as the force, but it also has important medical missions, especially on the **N.W. Frontier**, and many schools of the primary, middle and high standards. The **Church of India and Zenana Missionary Society** was founded in 1814. It is controlled at the present time by the **C. M. S.** The number of ordained missionaries of the **C. M. S.** in India is 169. European laymen and women 218. The Society has a community of 2,170 of whom 1,000 are adult converts.

**Society for the propagation of the Gospel**—The **Society for the propagation of the Gospel** was founded in 1808. It is one of the oldest of the missionary societies in India. It has a long and distinguished history. It was the first to send missionaries to India. It has been instrumental in the establishment of many of the most important Christian institutions in India. It has a large number of missionaries and laymen working in various parts of the country. It is particularly active in the field of education and medical work.



to separate, to divide into two parts *Paron*, *palikan*, in two parts, halves See Heyligers

? **Serão** (evening time) Mal, Sund, Low-Jav *sore* Properly speaking it means the part of the day from four in the afternoon to sunset

Gonçalves Viana thinks that the resemblance of the two words is casual

**Seringa** (syringe) Konk *suíng*, vern terms *nal*, *pich-kāri* —Mal *swing*, filtered, *Su-ing-an*, a filter —Sund *saring*

**Sério** (serious, earnest) Konk *sei*, vern terms *bhāri*, *nnāló* —Tet *séri*, vern term *matének* —Gal *séri*

**Sermão** (sermon) Kon *sei-mámv* —Tet, Gal *sei-mã*

[**Serra** (an East Indian scombroid fish, *Cybrum guttatum*) Anglo-Ind *seer-*, *sen-fish*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ["There is a fish called *Pieve Serra*, which is cut in round peeces as we cut salmon, and salt it It is very good, and wil indure long to carie over sea for victuals" Linschoten, *Voyage*, Hak. Soc, Vol II, p 11 'Pieve' is for Port peize, 'fish']

["The Seas (on the 'Coast of Chormondel') produce many Sorts of excellent Fishes, and the Rivers the best Mullett ever I saw In November and December they have great Plenty of *Seer-fish*, which is as savoury as any

*Serra*, in Port, means 'saw,' and the name "would appear to belong properly to the well-known saw-fish (*Pristis*) but probably it may have been applied to the fish now in question, because of the serrated appearance of the row of finlets, behind the second dorsal and anal fins, which are characteristic of the genus" Yule in *Hobson-Jobson* In the Bombay market it is called *Su Mahi*]

**Serviço** (service) Konk *sn-vis*, vern terms *chākri*, *sevá*. —Mal *servício* (Haex) —Tet *servisu*

Salmon or Trout in *Europe*" Hamilton, *East Indies* (1827), Vol I, p 379]

["Fish pickled in a preparation of tamarinds is known in Indian trade by this name (Tamarind-Fish) The species most frequently treated in this way are *Cybrum guttatum*, the **seer** or **seir fish**, "Watt, *The Comm Prod of India* (1908), p 547]

["Of those in ordinary use (in Ceylon) for the table the finest by far is the **Seir fish**, a species of scomber, which is called *Tora malu* by the natives" Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol I, p 205]

["*Saw Fish* —The huge saw fish, the *Pristis antiquorum*, infests the eastern coast of the island, where it attains a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, including the powerful weapon from which its name is derived" *Id*, p 207 This is the fish which in Portugal is called '*serra*']

# **Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.**

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Archd. Thos. F. A. L. D. D. and Dyke, M.A. | Lord Bishop of Bombay    |
| Archd. Geo. A. C. H. S. M.A.               | Archdeacon               |
| Thos. A. L.                                | Secretary of the Diocese |
| Thos. C. L. M.                             | Officer                  |

## **SENIOR CHAPLAINS**

|                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Archd. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.          | Chaplain of St. Mary, Poona. |
| Henry F. A. C. H. S. M.A.           | (On leave)                   |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A., D.D. M.A. | (On leave)                   |
| M. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.              | Deputy                       |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.            | Chaplain, Bombay             |
| W. A. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.           | Chaplain                     |
| Archd. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.          | Chaplain                     |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.            | Chaplain                     |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.            | Chaplain                     |

## **CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**

### **CHAPLAINS**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Presbyterian Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Chaplain of Karachi                      |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | (On leave)                               |

## **CHURCH OF THE CHURCH OF LONDON**

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Presbyterian |
|--------------------------|--------------|

# **Assam Ecclesiastical Department.**

## **CHAPLAINS**

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| W. F. A. C. H. S. M.A.   | Shillong   |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Dibrugarh  |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Lal bimpur |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Silchar    |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Sibsagar   |

# **Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department**

## **CHAPLAINS**

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Chaplain of Dinapore       |
| Rev. F. A. C. H. S. M.A. | Senior Chaplain, Bankipore |

## **ADDITIONAL CLERGY**

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grundy, Rev. H.             | Bhagalpur                 |
| Sage, Rev. W. H.            | Monghyr and Jamalpur      |
| Frederick Tudor, Rev. L. A. | Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga |
| Dunne, The Rev. K. J. D.    | Ranchi                    |

# **Burma Ecclesiastical Department**

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Thos. Right Reverend Norman Henry Tubbs, M.A. | Lord Bishop of Rangoon (On leave) |
|---|-----------------------------------|

## **SENIOR CHAPLAINS**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Cowper John on, The Venble Wilfrid Harry, (On leave) |  |
| Anderson, Rev. Nicol Kelth, M.A.                     | (On leave)                                 |
| Park, Rev. William Robert, C.E.L., O.B.F., M.A.      | Chaplain, Maymyo                           |
| Thursfield, Rev. Gerald Arthur Richard, M.A.         | Chaplain, Mandalay                         |
| Delahay, Rev. William                                | Chaplain Rangoon and Mingaloon Cantonments |

## **JUNIOR CHAPLAINS**

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris, M.A. | Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral |
| Anderson, The Venble Nicol Kelth, M.A. | (On leave)                  |

**Soldado** (soldier) Konk *soldád*, vern terms *šipáy*, *laškarí*, *páyk*, *sainik* — Sinh *soldáduva*, vern terms *sévayā*, *hévayā* — [Anglo-Ind *soldado*<sup>1</sup> (obs) not in *Hobson-Jobson*] — Mal *soldādu*, *seredādu*, *seridādu* — Ach *seridādu*, *seledād*, sailor, seaman — Sund *sol-dādo*, *soldādu* — Jav *sōiódādu* — Mad *soiódādu* — Bal *sure-dādu*, *siedādu* — Mac, Bug *soiódādu* — Tet Gal *soldādu*, vern terms *ema fónun* — Malag *sondany*

The Portuguese chroniclers spoke of the indigenous soldiers as *piães* and *lascarins*

**Sombreiro** (sun-shade) Anglo-Ind *sombreiro*, [*sumbairo*], *summerhead* — Tet *sombréiru*, vern term *siáti* — Gal *sombriélu*

In Indo-Portuguese, *sombreiro* is used both of 'a sun-shade' and 'a water-proof'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "This Governor used to favour **soldados** who possessed good arms" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 3 "With a hundred **soldados** and a few *Lascarins* (q v)" *Id*, Dec VIII, 1, 3

[“A cross-grain'd *Brachmin*, supported by an outlaw'd *Portugal*, contradicted in despite of both, seizing it by Force with Three Files of **Soldados**” Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc Vol I, p 349]

<sup>2</sup> "Near him (the King of Calicut)

[*Sombreiro* among the Portuguese meant 'a hat' but in the

they carry a **sombreiro** ('umbrella') on a high support which keeps off the sun" Duarte Barbosa, p 320 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 26]

[“As well as the page armed with a sword, they take also another who holds a **sombreiro** to shade them off and to keep off the rain, and of these some are made of finely worked silk with many golden tassels, and many precious stones and seed-pearls They are so made as to open and shut and many cost three or four hundred *crúzados*” *Idem*, Vol I, p 206 The editor is of the opinion that this is the second earliest mention of umbrellas made to open and shut, the only other earlier one is that of Marignoli who died in 1355]

“It is not permitted to any one to use torches, *andor*, **sombreiro**, without our permission or that of the Governor” *Foral* (the Revenue Settlement) of John III, in *Arquivo Port O*, Fasc 5th, p 132

“With **sombreiros** of green and crimson satin” Fernão Pinto ch lxxviii

(The Archbishop of Goa) “when he goes abroad a large **sombrero** or *parasol* is borne over his head, and he is noted that his, and that of the viceroy and the other great lords, are very magnificent, and covered with velvet or other silk stuff, and in winter with some fine wax cloth, the stick prettily worked and painted with gold and blue” Pyrard, *Viagem*, II, p 80 [Hak Soc, Vol II, p 92]

[“They (the people in Pegu) rowe too and fro, and have all their *marchandizes* in their *boates* with a great

### Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Durrant, The Right Reverend H B, M A D D           | Lord Bishop of Lahore  |
| Carden, The Ven'ble Henry Craven, M A              | Archdeacon of Lahore Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain  |
| Barne Rev Canon George Dunford, M A (Oxon)         | On Foreign Service Serving under the G of I Army Department, as Principal, the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar Simla |
| England, Rev Canon Herbert George, M A (Durham)    |  |
| Kerr, Rev George Henry Bruce, M A (Dur)            | Murree   |
| McKelvie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley, M A B D (Oxon) | Murree N G   |
| Lister, Rev J G, M A                               | Rawalpindi   |
| Tambling, Rev F G H                                | Karachi  |
| Marshall, Rev Norman Edwin, M A                    | Abbottabad   |
| Storrs-Fox, Rev T A                                | New Delhi  |
| Gorrie Rev L M                                     | Bishop's Chaplain, Lahore  |
| Johnston, Rev G F, B A                             | (On leave)   |
| Devenish, Rev R C S, B A                           | Quetta   |
| Rennison, Rev Eric David Robert B.A                | Karachi  |
| Jones, Rev G W, B A                                | Simla (Assistant)  |
| Nicholl, Rev E M, M A                              | Ambala   |
| Mackenzie, Rev D S, M A                            | Serving under Government of India as Metropolitan Chaplain   |

### United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey | Bishop of Lucknow Headquarters, Allahabad                  |
| Bill, The Ven'ble S A, M A                   | Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini Tal             |
| Westmacott, R                                | Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Headquarters, Calcutta |

#### SENIOR CHAPLAINS

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Bill, The Ven'ble Sidney Alfred, M A    | Naini Tal       |
| Coburn, Rev Clifford John, M A          | Lucknow (Civil) |
| Talbot, Rev Alfred Dixon                | (On leave)      |
| Dunlop, Rev Douglas Lvall Chandlee, M A | Jhansi          |
| Maynard, Rev Bertin                     | Muttra          |
| Broughton, Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A    | Dehra Dun       |
| Hare, Rev Arthur Neville, B A           | Meerut          |

#### ADDITIONAL CLERGY

#### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

#### SENIOR CHAPLAIN

|                              |               |                                      |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| McLean, Rev Luchlan, M A B D | Meerut (Army) | In visiting charge of Delhi and Agra |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|

#### JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Reid, Rev James Potter, M A           | (On leave)    |
| Cameron, Rev Samuel William, M A, B.D | Jhansi (Army) |
| Rutledge, Rev J W B, M A              | Cawnpore      |

#### PROBATIONARY CHAPLAIN

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Paul Stirling, Rev J C | Fyzabad (Army) |
|------------------------|----------------|

redo) Konk *suys Suyrā-chēm kapel*, chapel of the 'Swiss guards'—Mal *surssa*, "a selected body of armed troops" (Haex)

In the town of Mapuca (Goa), there is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross which is, by the common people, spoken of as 'the chapel of the Swiss', i.e., the musketeers. On the feast day, after the church-services are over, a mock-fight is staged in a field near by between the Portuguese and the Marathas. The 'Swiss guard' was regarded as invincible<sup>1</sup>

**Sul** (south) Konk *súl*, vern term *dakhin Sulkán*, a man from the south of Goa, i.e., an inhabitant of Kanara

<sup>1</sup> "The captains of the *soyça* (Swiss) arrived at last in the ship *Conceiçam* and with them also some men of good repute who are corporals" A de Albuquerque, *Cartas*, I, p. 83

"He gave orders for a register to be prepared of all the lowest class of people, with their names and the reasons which made them enlist in Portugal, and he bade them join the militia as *çoiços*. And because the *çoyça* and the militia was then something of a novelty, he had great difficulty in enlisting men, because it was considered dishonourable for a man to join the *çoyços*" Gaspar Correia, II, p. 44

or of Malabar—L-Hindust *sūlī*<sup>1</sup>

**Sumaca** ('a smack, vessel with two masts') Mal *sumáka* (Marre)

[The *O E D* says that Eng 'sumack' is an adaptation of Port *sumaca*. I have not come across 'sumack' in Anglo-Indian writings]

[**Sumbaia, zumbaia** (a profound reference, a low bow) Anglo-Ind *sumba, sumbia*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The largest income which I derive from customs dues in these parts is in respect of commodities that come from China or from **Sul**" Letter from His Majesty (1591), in *Arquivo Port Or*, Fasc 3rd, p. 312

"And as the Island and City of Goa, the capital and metropolis of the Portuguese dominions, is situated on the same coast, it is with reference to this City and Island that we reckon the situation of all the other lands, and fortresses of the State. Those which lie towards the left, are spoken of as the **Sul**" Fr Luis de Sousa *História de S. Domingos*, III, p. 360 [Similarly the Portuguese dominions to the north of Goa such as Salsete, Bassein, were spoken of as '*terras do norte*' and their inhabitants as *Norteiros* ('Northerners')]

<sup>2</sup> [1540—"There was security for all, with liberty and freedom during the whole month of September, according to the statute of the King of Siam for this was the month of **Çumbayas** of

## The Church

country, numbering about 2,200 and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people, their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednager district and the Telugu coasts may be

mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplains are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one. The Union, effected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated in Calcutta 1914, Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921. Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains respectively of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been built, in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubulpore. In addition to the regular chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Ahow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1919 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Churches of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under seventeen missionaries. The baptised Christian community now numbers over 14,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 8,000. In the five mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poona, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1919 over 24,787 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St.

is, therefore, not surprising that foreigner's should represent it by *o* surd or by *u*. The change of *s* into *z* was perhaps influenced by the Portuguese verb *zumbai* which also means 'to bow in sign of courtesy'

With regard to the meanings of the word, Dalgado says that, though it is true, that *sēmbahyang* signifies literally 'divine worship', it is not to be wondered at that it should also be used to denote 'reverential homage in general', in view of the fact that in Sanskrit and the Prakrits *pūjā* and *namaskār* are also used in a similar two-fold meaning. Even assuming that the Malays had reserved the term *sēmbahyang* to connote 'reverence to a divine being', it is not unnatural to expect that the Portuguese should have confounded it with *sēmbah*, seeing that the manner in which the homage or greeting implied by the latter term was offered appeared to them little short of adoration.

Gubernatis derives *sumbara* from the Sansk *sandhyā*, in doing so he follows his usual bent of referring every conceivable Indian or Malay word to

Sanskrit *Sandhyā* could never become *sumbara* or *sambara*, but it would become *sanj* or *sanz*, and these forms are met with in some of the Prakrits.

Judging from the citations in the *Glossario*, the earliest of which goes back to 1540, it is evident the term *sumbara* had acquired a great vogue among the Portuguese chroniclers, and there can be no doubt that such of the English writers as use the word either as substantive or verb adopted it from the Portuguese.

*Sumbara* in its meaning of 'obeisance' was very similar to the Chinese *k'o-t'ou*, lit 'knock-head', which gave 'kow-tow' to Anglo-India and English.

*Sumbaia* is not in *Hobson-Jobson* which, however, gives "Somba, Sombay, s. A present Malay *sambah-an*" May not this Malay word be the same as *sēmbah*, and might it not be that the 'presents' which the word implies are just those that are generally offered to a person in the East when he is treated with reverence and homage?]

**Superior** (superior) Konk

**THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION**—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatnam and Ganjam Districts. There are 22 stations and 420 out-stations with a staff of 108 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,278 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,438 villages. Organized Churches number 109, communicants 23,188 and adherents 22,000 for the past year. Twenty-two Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 579 village day schools, with 18,271 children, 13 boarding schools, 2 High schools, a Normal Training school, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums and an Orphanage. The Mission publishes a Telugu newspaper. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 55 per cent, the Christian community by 40 per cent, and scholars by 75 per cent. Indian Secretary is the Rev A Arthur Scott, Tunli, East Godavari.

**AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813, Assam 1836, Bengal and Orissa 1836, South India 1840. It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 33 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 10 in Bengal Orissa, 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

Last year the field staff numbered 314 missionaries, 7,064 Native workers. There were 1,892 Churches of which 1,272 were self-supporting. Church members number 1,27,823. In the 2,107 Sunday Schools were enrolled 9,60,000 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,741 schools of all grades with 91,091 students enrolled. 14 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries treated 6,364 in-patients and 1,05,879 out-patients. Indian Christians contributed over Rs 6,74,000 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

**THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION** was opened in 1836 and has 13 main stations staffed by about 50 missionaries. There are 785 native workers, 414 organized churches, 45,526 baptised members, 377 schools of all grades including 1 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 13 station schools. 8 Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries treated 1,338 in-patients and 25,191 out-patients during the year. Mission work is carried in 10 different languages.

*Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Marion G Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

**AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION** commenced in 1836. Area of operation Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 39, Indian workers 329. Two English Churches and 31 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 5,000. Two dispensaries. Educational One Theological and two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 118 Elementary Schools, pupils 3,600. One Industrial School for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

*Secretary*—Mr W S Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa.

**THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION**—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial Settlement work for the Erukalas is carried on at Kavali and vicinity. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission. High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 289, with 100,521 baptized communicants. There are 102 missionaries, and 2,720 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 33,923 receive instruction in 1,270 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 8 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries report 4,303 in-patients, 95,108 out-patients, and 115,073 treatments during the year.

*Secretary*—Rev F Kurtz, D.D., 39, Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Deccan.

**THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSION**—*Missionary-in-charge* Rev T C Kelly, (on leave).

Rev A J Grace (Acting) Mission House, Serajunge.

**THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION**—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 42 Australian workers. There are 2,763 communicants and a Christian community of 4,936.

*Secretary, Field Council* Rev A J Grace, Pabna, E B.

**THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION**—Has 18 European Missionaries, and 219 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,427, organized churches 43, elementary schools 75, with 3,334 pupils.

*Treasurer and Secretary* Rev L Walts, Kilpauk, Madras.



to Girolamo Benzoni (1550) The use of tobacco spread in India during the reign of the Emperor Akbar (16th-17th cent) It was introduced into India, in all probability, by the Portuguese But the following is taken from *Tut-Bits* of the 22nd July, 1911 "The idea that tobacco was known in Europe only after the discovery of America is erroneous A philologist has suggested that the Greeks and the Romans used to smoke tobacco, at least in their colonies It is said that in the Malay Archipelago the use of cheerots and cigars dates from a period before the discovery of America"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Among them there is one which they call the smoker's weed, and which I would call '*erva sancta*' (tobacco), which they say they call (in Brazil) Betum This plant was first brought to Portugal by Luiz de Goes" Damão de Gois, *Chron de D Manuel*, I, ch 57

[Prof Alfred Haddon, F R S, in his *Head Hunters* says "Although smoking was practised in these Islands (Papua and New Guinea) before the Whitemen came, and they grew their own tobacco, they never smoked much at a time The native pipe is made of a piece of bamboo from about a foot to between two and three feet in length

They enjoy it greatly and value tobacco very highly, they usually sell

It is curious that Konkani, like the Dravidian languages, has not adopted the foreign word, in this language tobacco is referred to generically as *pán*, 'leaf', or *odhchém pán*, 'the leaf for smoking', and is thus distinguished from the betel-leaf, which is also called *pán* or, more specifically, *khāvunchém pán*, 'the leaf for eating'<sup>1</sup> From *pán* is derived *pānkái*, 'tobacconist'

[There can be no doubt about the home of *Nicotiana Tabacum* being America (De Candolle, *Origine*, III) The Spaniards were the first to become acquainted with this plant when, at the close of the 5th century, they visited the Antilles, and Oviedo (*Historia de las Indias*, 1535) was the first to give a clear account of it According to him *tabaco* was the name in the Canib of Hayti of the Y shaped tube or pipe through which the Indians inhaled the smoke But according

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almost anything they possess for the same" In *Ind Antiq* Vol XL, p 40]

<sup>1</sup> "In Arabic *cadeqi indi* which means leaf of India" Garcia da Orta, Col xiii [ed Markham, p 203]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation, identifying the key stakeholders, and determining the desired outcome.

2. The second step is to gather information. This involves researching the problem, identifying relevant data, and consulting with experts or stakeholders.

3. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves identifying the steps needed to achieve the goal, determining the resources required, and establishing a timeline.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves executing the steps, monitoring progress, and making adjustments as needed.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual outcomes to the desired outcomes, identifying any gaps, and determining the reasons for any discrepancies.

6. The sixth step is to document the process. This involves recording the steps taken, the results achieved, and the lessons learned.

7. The seventh step is to share the results. This involves communicating the findings to the relevant stakeholders and using the information to inform future decision-making.

8. The eighth step is to reflect on the process. This involves considering the overall experience, identifying areas for improvement, and determining the next steps.

9. The ninth step is to celebrate success. This involves recognizing the achievements of the team and the organization, and sharing the success with the wider community.

10. The tenth step is to continue to improve. This involves staying up-to-date on the latest developments, seeking feedback, and continuously refining the process.

The "Central Church" in the south of the township is a Methodist Episcopal church, operates in the Methodist Episcopal District and has a congregation of 11,450 and a total membership of 2,498 and 5 organized churches most of which are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The school is an integral part of the South Indian United Church School number 317 with 16,581 pupils. In Matruva there are a first grade through High School training schools for girls.

[illegible]

The Agent Mission commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Baptist Church of America in 1851.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA—Embraces two Branches, one in Bengal and the other in Khandah. The first Branch in Khandah is represented by sixteen lay members and forty Indian workers. There are 12 non-communists and 7 non-communists and 494 regular Christian instruction, 14 Elementary Schools provide for 396 pupils.

Secretary: R. A. Paul Knudsen, Pimpalner,  
West Knappton

**THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION**—Working among Hill Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khasi has 28 missionaries and 65 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 942, of whom 435 are communicants. There are 91 elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 380.

Secretary- Miss Ellen A. Anderson, Shirpur,  
W. Khandesh.

**FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INLAND MISSION.**—Total Mission Staff is represented by 6 Missionaries, 1 native Pastor, two catechists, 7 Teachers. There are about 120 communicants and total community 100. There are five day schools, one evening school, one hospital, four dispensaries and weaving and Hand Carver Industries.

and in Lu-Chicongo *tabaco* and *fumu*, the last named being the Port *fumo*, 'smoke'

There are no references to the tobacco plant in Baber's *Memons* (1519-1525) nor in Garcia da Orta's *Colloques* (1563), nor in Christoval Acosta (1578), not even in Linschoten (1589) "The first direct reference to it, in connection with India, centres around certain Portuguese missionaries at the court of the Great Mughal. Doubtless to the Portuguese is due the credit of having conveyed both the plant and the knowledge of its properties to India and China. It is said in the *Dara-shikohi* that they had conveyed it to the Deccan as early as 1508. Asad Beg, of date 1605 (Elliot, *Hist Ind*, 1875, VI, 165-7), says of Bijapur that he found some tobacco and, "never having seen the like in India I brought some with me and prepared a handsome pipe of jewel work." These he presented to the Emperor Akbar, who attempted to smoke, until he was forbidden by his physician. It would thus seem to have been known in the Deccan for nearly

a century before it was carried to the rest of India. By 1617 smoking had, in fact, become so general in India that the Emperor Jehangir forbade the practice, as also had Shah Abbas of Persia (Elliot, *loc. cit.*, 851)" (Watt, *The Commerce of India*, p. 796)

The cultivation of the plant must have been taken up vigorously and spread with surprising rapidity, for there are references in letters and invoices received by the East India Company from its servants in the East of as early a date as 1619 to shipments of tobacco from India. These references also enable us to know the prevailing price of tobacco in India in these early years of its cultivation.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ["Goods sent to the Red Sea in the *Lion* Mahm. Price  
Tobacco, 155 maunds at  
4 m 18 p 707 [6]  
Foster, *The English Factories (1618-1621)*, p. 64

"Tobako at rials 4 per maund of 32 sears" (in Mocha) *Op cit.*, p. 109

"Of the goods carried thither (Gombroon, on December 4, 1638) by the *Francis*, the tobacco was sold for 9 lāris per maund" *Op cit.*, (1637-1641), p. 126

*Mahmūdī*, a silver coin current in

North-east India Union Mission  
(G G Lowry, Superinte  
Address Hlnoo P. O, 1

It is not enough to say, as Mr Ray does, that because *tāmākūta* is mentioned along with opium, *gānjā*, and other intoxicants, it must “therefore mean ‘tobacco’” Why should it not be some other narcotic like opium or *gānjā*? It requires no great philological acumen to perceive that *tabaco* could give in Bengali *tāmāku*, as it did in Marathi, in which *tamākhū* exists side by side with *tambākhū*. Moreover, botanical evidence is completely opposed to Mr Ray’s contention (See *Ind Antiq*, Vols I, p 210 and XXXVII, p 210)

**Taberna** (tavern, pot-house) Sinh *teberuma*, *teberema*, vern terms *suāsela*, *suāsālāva*

**Tabernáculo** (tabernacle) Konk *tābernākl* — Tam *tabernākulu*

**Tacho** (stew-pan) Sinh *tāchuva* — Mal *tāchu* — Tet, Gal *tāchu*, *tāsu*

*Tajélo*, from the Malay spoken in Amboyna, is, according to Dr Schuchardt, composed of *tacho* and *tiyela* ‘bowl’

[**Taça** (a cup) <sup>2</sup>Anglo-Ind *toss* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [“And then most of them (Persians) will freely take off their Bowls

‘Toss’ is used by Fryer and Ovington in the sense of ‘a cup’, and their editors derive it from Pers *tās*, ‘a cup’ But if the Persian word was so much in use in the 17th century as to have been easily picked up by English travellers it should, without a doubt, have been adopted in colloquial Urdu or Hindi, in which, however, we do not find it The Hindi word for ‘cup’, in common use, is *pyālā* or *jām* *Taça* was used by the Portuguese for ‘a cup’, especially ‘drinking cup’, and, as their *festas* accompanied by drinking had acquired a notoriety in India, it is not improbable that their name for ‘cup’ enjoyed considerable currency The *O E D* regards ‘toss’ used by Fryer as a variant or misprint for ‘tass’ which derived from Arabic or Persian and

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of Wine, most of Silver, some of Gold, which we call a **Toss**, and is made like a Wooden Dish” Fryer, *East India and Persia*, Hak Soc, Vol III, p 137]

[“All the Dishes and Plates brought to the Table are of pure Silver, massy and Substantial, and such are also the Tosses or Cups out of which we drink.” Ovington, *A Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 231]

Hospital was opened in 1900 and has now 200 beds. In 1913 non-Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above.

In 37 years, 212 Medical Students have qualified as doctors, besides 122 as Compounders, 147 as Nurses and 396 as Dais and Midwives.

At present 232 are in training—118 as Medical Students, 16 as Compounders, 50 as Nurses, and 80 as Nurse Dais.

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics. New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Babies' Ward. The new Dispensary for out patients has now become very popular.

**THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN** was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre is located at the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

*Warden*—Miss R. Navalkar, B. A., Reynolds Road, Buxulla, Bombay.

**THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION** (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

*Miss M. Lissa Hastie, Corresponding Secretary*

## Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 68 missionaries, including missionaries wives, and 270 Indian workers. There are 16 organized churches with the membership of 2,225. There is a Christian community of 4,700. There are 5 hospitals and 10 dispensaries, in which 1,669 in-patients, and 45,261 out-patients were treated last year, with a total of 217,098 treatments. There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided for in the boarding schools and hostels. A boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with 2 hostels for boys and one for girls show 632 inmates. There is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 99 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. In the Training Home for women at Kulpahar, needlework, gardening, etc., are taught in connection with which a large business is done

each year. The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools also 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 1,786 under instruction.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

*Secretary and Treasurer* W. B. Alexander, Jubbulpore, C.P.

## Udenominational Missions

**THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION** Objective: Salvation of Central Asia, from Afghanistan to Tibet (including N.E. portion of Peshawar District), North Kashmir, etc. Protestant Evangelical, Inter-denominational Headquarters in India, Mardan, N.W.F.P., in London 52, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Branch Stations, Bandapur, and Kargil N. Kashmir, Shigars and Khapalu Baltistan, Kashmir. Seven European Missionaries on field and two on furlough. Founded and managed chiefly by officers who have served in Frontier parts.

**THE FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL**—The Friends' Service Council (until recently the Friends Foreign Mission Association) works in seven stations of the Hoshangabad District, and in Nagpur, where there is a Hostel for College and High School boys.

The Church, which is organised largely on the lines of the Society of Friends in England, is composed of Six Monthly Meetings, united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting.

There are Sixteen Missionaries, of whom two are retired, and the principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and one village dispensary, a boarding school for girls having an Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Primary Departments, a hostel for boys, Anglo-Vernacular and three Primary Day Schools for boys, and two farming villages in the Seoni Malwa tahsil of the Hoshangabad District. A Weavers Colony at Itarsi, C.P.

There are 170 full members, and 1,387 Christian adherents.

*Mission Secretary* T. R. Addison, Itarsi, C.P.

*Church Secretary* Dhan Singh, Jumarat Bazar, Hoshangabad, C.P.

**THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION**—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur and evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong.

*Secretary* Miss E. E. Baird, Nowgong, C.I.

**THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION** was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Secretary* E. C. Jackson, Esq., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

**THE OPEN BRETHREN**—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godavari, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevely, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

the view of the *OED* See also *Ind Antiq*, Vol XXXV, p. 267 ]

**Talento** (high mental ability) Konk *tālent*, vern terms *bāṅkamāy*, *maidī* —Tet *taléntu*

**Talhamar** (cut-water) L-Hindust *tālyāmāi*, *tālyāvār*

**Tambaca, tambaque** ('an alloy of copper and zinc prepared in Indo-China') Konk *tāmbak* — | Sinh *tambákka* | . —Tam, Malayal *tambákku* —Tul *tambaku* —Anglo-Ind *tomback*<sup>1</sup>

From the Malay *tambaga* (which is related to the Sanskrit *tamrka*), it was introduced into India by the Portuguese

**Tambor** (tambour, drum) Konk *tambor* —<sup>2</sup> Mar, Hindust, Punj *tambúr* —<sup>2</sup> Ass *tambaru*, *tamburu* —Sinh *tambóruva*, *tambóruera* —Tam, Malayal *tamboi* —<sup>2</sup> Kan

<sup>1</sup> ["When the King came to the First little building on the greene, hee alighted From thatt Elephant, and passing through the roome, Mounted on another thatt there stood ready For him, having the Pavillion over his head of **Tambacca**, a mixt Mettall of gold and Copper much esteemed in these parts" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc. Vol III, pt 1, p 125

*tambúne*. —<sup>2</sup> Mal, Sund, Jav. *tambur* —<sup>2</sup> Ach *támbu* —Bug *támboio*, *tambúru*<sup>1</sup>

The source-word of *tambor* is said to be the Arabic-Persian *tanbúr*, which might have been directly carried to the languages in which the word ends in *úr* | See Dozy, *s v atambor* |

**Tanchão** (stanchion) L-Hindust *tanchan*

**Tangedor** (player on a stringed instrument) Mal *tanjedor*, *tanjidur* —Jav *tanjídur*, *panjidur* —Bug *tanjidóio* A musician who plays on a European instrument

**Tanger** (to play on a stringed instrument) Mal *tanji* (*subst*), music *Bikin tanji*, to play music

? **Tanque** (cistern, an artificial reservoir of water) Mar *tānkí*, *tānkém* —Guj *tānkí*, *tānkum* —Tul *tānkí* —Anglo-Ind. *tank* — | Mal *tángkí*, 'ship's tank' |

It appears that here is an instance of a coincidence of two

<sup>1</sup> "He used to give orders to play on an *atambor* which was of such a huge size that four men could not move it" João de Barros, Dec IV, vii, 20

"With many bag-pipes, trumpets, kettle drums, **tambores**, fifes" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iv, 16





Anglo-Ind *teak*<sup>1</sup>—Ind -Fr *tek*

The Portuguese became acquainted with this word as they did with so many others in the Malabar country Malayal *tekka*, Tam *tēkku* The Sansk name of the tree is *sāka*, whence the Mar and Guj

<sup>1</sup> ["The interior of Damão which is mountainous and dry and parched has many of the roughest thickets of bamboo, and forests of the most plentiful and best timber that there is in the world, and that is teca" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, vi, 6]

["Likewise all timber for shipping and houses of durance, wch wee may call ye oak of India, growes up at Cullean, Bimurly, and must necessarily passe by Tanna, where they take 33 p cent custome" Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 120]

["*Teke* by the Portuguese, *Sogwan* by the Moors, is the firmest Wood they have for Building, and on the account it resists Worms and Putrefaction, the best for that purpose in the World, in Height the Lofty Pine exceeds it not, nor the Sturdy Oak in Bulk and Substance, the knotty Branches which it bears aloft, send forth Green Boughs more phant, in Form Quadrangular fed within by a Spongy Marrow or Pith, on which at the Joints hang broad, thin, and porous Leafs, sending from the main Rib some Fibres, winding and spreading like a Fan" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc Vol II, p 75]

*sāg*, and the Hindust *sāgūn* and *sāgwān* In the 'Bombay Letters' as late as 1667 this wood is not referred to as 'teak' but as 'ye oak of India,' and Fryer is the earliest English traveller not only to refer to 'teke' but also to show first hand acquaintance with the tree as can be seen from the quotation below]

**Têmpera** (used for *tempero*, "seasoning or condiments used in cooking") Konk *tempri*, vern terms *sāmbhāi*, *masālō*, *jiem mīém*—Tet *tempa*, vern term *būdu*—Gal *têmpera*

In the form *tempia* or *tempri* the word is used in Indo-Portuguese dialects

**Temperado** (spiced) Konk. and Tam *tempiad* (*subst*), a vegetable stew—Sinh *temprāduva*, mixture *Tempiādu karanavā*, to season

**Tempo** (time) Konk *têmp*, vern terms *kāl*, *vêl*, *vagat*, *samay*—Mal *tempo*, duration and atmospheric condition *Minta tempo*, to ask for time—Jav *tempo* *Tempo*, period of time fixed in contracts—Sund *tempo* *Ra-tempo*, "a modified form of *tempo* and used in the sense of.

Other institutions include Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools, Agricultural and Fruit Farms, a Home for Stranded Europeans and for British Military Soldiers.

Village centres at which the S. A. Works  
Officers and Employees 1,731  
Social Institutions 688  
22

**Territorial Headquarters** 32, Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab

**Territorial Commander** Lt. Commissioner N. Muthiah

**Chief Secretary**—Lt. Colonel N. L. Madsen

**Western India**—The Western India Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Malabarashtra.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Imam Memorial Anand—and several Dispensaries, at which during the year about 22,000 patients are treated, 200 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, an Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, a conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp, Weaving Schools, a Factory for the making of Weaving, Warming and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 300 Salvationists.

Corps, 274, Outposts, 448, Societies, 510, Officers and Cadets, 660 of whom 584 are Indian, Employees and Teachers 105 Social Institutions, 16

**Territorial Headquarters** The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Bvculia, Bombay, S

**Territorial Commander** Colonel Gnana Dasen (Alfred H. Barnett)

**Madras and Telugu Territory**—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, also Bangalore.

There are the following agencies at work—286 Corps and Outposts, viz., places in which work is systematically done.

121 Village Primary Schools, 3 Settlements for Criminal Tribes with a total population of 3,200, 1 Reformatory School for children of Criminal Tribes, 1 Rescue Home, 2 Institutions for the training of Officers and one Boarding School for Boys and 1 for Girls.

1 Leper Colony at Bapatla (newly taken over by us). Present number of lepers in the Colony is 105.

1 Trade Department, where cloth, leather goods, furniture, carpets, silk, lace, etc., the products of Industrial Institutions, are disposed of.

**Territorial Headquarters** The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras

**Territorial Commander** Colonel Collidge

**General Secretary** Major H. H. Rawson

**The South Indian Territory**—The South Indian Territory embraces the native states of Travancore, Cochin and the Tinnevely District of British India. Work is being carried on at more than 1,200 centres, among six castes.

During the past year considerable advances have been made in all parts of the Territory, but there are still great opportunities for extension, there being many unoccupied localities, particularly in Central and Northern Travancore and Tinnevely District of British India, from which repeated appeals have been received for the opening up of Army work.

A number of Village Halls and Officers' Quarters have been erected during the past year. The Divisional Headquarters and the Central Hall at Valluvor form one of the finest properties in the Southern Territory.

In this Command there are upwards of 300 well conducted Day schools wherein nearly 8,500 boys and girls receive religious and secular instruction.

There are three Boarding Schools, two at Nagercoil and one at Trivandrum mothering a total number of 140 children. Besides there is a Hostel at Nagercoil wherein 20 bright and intelligent young men are being admitted.

A new Division has been formed this year with the Divisional Headquarters at Adoor. This makes a total of 11 Divisions in the Territory.

The Jail Meetings are conducted in the Central Prison every Sunday afternoon, which prove a great blessing to the convicts.

An important event this year was the decision of the Cochin Government to entrust the management of the new Leper Asylum at Adoor to the Salvation Army. It—Colonel Pritchard, the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras, performed the opening ceremony. The Settlement covers 100 acres of land on which are erected fifteen blocks. There are also five wells, a septic tank and two small halls for religious worship.

An epidemic of small-pox, which prevailed in the Territory, caused considerable havoc. Our Officers did valiant service in administering the remedy during this time.

The Medical Department in this Territory is very proud to have its first qualified Indian Medical Officer. Three more have been sent out this year for training.

**Territorial Headquarters**—The Salvation Army, Kuravancanam, Trivandrum

**Territorial Commander**—Lieut.-Commissioner Priva (Mrs. A. Trounce)

**Chief Secretary**—Colonel Yesudasan Sanjivi

**Assistant Chief Secretary**—Brigadier Anand Singh (Bower)

Crooke's hypothesis that 'trankey' may be connected with the Port *trincador* is inadmissible, it is no doubt the same word as the Port *terranquim*. But what is the derivation of *terranquim*? Dalgado's view is that *terranquim* is either an augmentative or diminutive of *terrada* (Ar *tarrād*), the name of a short boat and also of small boats for service in war used in the same parts, which is frequently referred to by Portuguese chroniclers. It is not impossible that the Portuguese spoke of the small *terrada* as *terrādm*,

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*Commentaries*, Hak Soc., Vol I, p 105]

["Even the water comes (to Ormuz) from outside, from the main and from the neighbouring isles for their drinking in certain small boats which they call *teradas*, as I have said before"] Duarte Barbosa, ed Dames, Vol I, p 97]

["As soon as the Contract was made, the *Arabs* went courageously to Work, and gave the *English* their Choice, and then got *Trankies*, (or Barks without Decks) and shipt what belonged to the *English* for *Muslat*"] Hamilton, *East Indies* (1827), Vol I, p 57]

[(The King of that Province) "had provided a sufficient Number of small Vessels, called *Trankies*, for their Transports"] *Idem*, p 59]

just as they formed the diminutive *varandim* from *varanda*, and that *terrādm* became subsequently transformed into *terraquim* perhaps through the influence of *terrāqueo* ('terraqueous') See *Glossario*. Both *terrada* and *terranquim* are mentioned in Vieyra's Dictionary. The derivation of 'trankey' given in the *OED* makes all the above hypotheses valueless and shows how necessary it is to seek for the explanation of a word in the language of the people by whom, and of the region where, it is used. The *OED* says 'trankey or tranky' is adopted from Pers *trankēh*, name in Persian Gulf for a pearl diver's net, or perhaps its adjectival derivation *trānkī*, applied elliptically to a pearling boat, and gives as its meaning 'a small undecked vessel, used in the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf'

There is no reason to suppose that 'trankey' owes anything to *terranquim* which is the Portuguese transcription of the Persian word. For the insertion of *e* after *t*, and for the nasalised termination, cf *mordeam*]

provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered. Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted — 'That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals.' As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee, the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1921, in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (35443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (35443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

### High Courts

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature. These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown, they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for the appointment of Indian lawyers. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Burma there is a Chief Court, with three or more judges, in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner. In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is termed Judge of the Sudder Court and has two colleagues.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all

the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

### Lower Courts

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistance if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails. If accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

*tuváje*, vern term *pisnakada*  
 —Tam *tualer* —Malayal *tu-  
 vála* —Tel *tuvālā*, *tuvālāguṭṭa*  
 —Tul *tuválu* —Anglo-Ind *tou-  
 leea* —Khas *taulha* —<sup>2</sup> Siam  
*tōk* —Mal *tuála*, *tuvála* —Tet,  
 Gal *tualha*

The hiatus in *oa* was destroy-  
 ed by the intercallation of *v*  
 (= *w*), and *lh* became depala-  
 talized, because there is no such  
 sound in the oriental langu-  
 ages

**Tocha** (torch) Konk *toch*  
 —Tam *tócha*

**Tomar** (to take) Mal  
*tóma*, *Tóma ánn*, *toma hárus*,  
 to sail near the wind, to take  
 the current

**Tomate** (tomato) Konk  
*tomát*, *tamaṭ* (from the English  
 'tomato'), vern term *belvān-  
 gem* —Tet *tomati*, vern term  
*fái-mátah*

**Tômbô** (record, archive)  
 Sinh *tómbura*

**Topa** (top, teetotum)  
 Mal *tópa*, used in a game of  
 tops'

**Topaz** (a dark-skinned  
 Christian half-breed of Portu-  
 guese descent) Anglo-Ind  
*topaz*, *topass* (obs) —Indo-Fr  
*topas*

This term was employed in

the seventeenth and eighteenth  
 centuries as synonymous with  
 mestizo to denote those who  
 claimed to be Portuguese de-  
 scendants, spoke Portuguese,  
 affected the Portuguese style  
 of dress, professed the Catholic  
 faith and served ordinarily as  
 soldiers in the army

The origin of the word has  
 been the subject of much discus-  
 sion. At least three different  
 derivations of the word, more  
 or less plausible, are given (1)  
 The Turk-Pers-Hindust *top-  
 chī*, 'a gunner', by profession,<sup>1</sup>  
 (2) Hindust *topī* (Tam *toppi*),  
 'a hat' *topívālā*, 'one who  
 wears a hat'), used as a distin-  
 guishing mark, at times honour-

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<sup>1</sup> "Seven hundred Portuguese, be-  
 sides some **topazes** who were also mus-  
 keteers" António Bocarro, Dec XIII,  
 p 244

"Gaspar Figueira was with eight  
 companies, and in these there were two  
 hundred and forty Portuguese, and  
 there was one company of **topazes** in  
 which there were thirty seven" João  
 Ribeiro, *Fatalidade hist*, Bk II, ch  
 xx

"In the early history of the Company  
 these people were extensively enlisted  
 as soldiers, [hence the term came to be  
 applied to the Company's native sol-  
 diery generally in the Peninsula it is  
 now obsolete]" (p 525)] H H Wilson



is, therefore, to be presumed that it had its origin in one of the Dravidian languages. Now, if *tuppasi* corresponds to *dubhāśi* and primarily signified an 'interpreter', it is clear that it would be applied in this acceptation to the indigenous Christians who might be acquainted with Portuguese,<sup>1</sup> just as well as to the descendants of the Portuguese who would speak besides Portuguese one or more of the Indian vernaculars, and as such would be frequently employed as interpreters between the Europeans and the Indians.<sup>2</sup> And in this sense the term is used by Portuguese and other writers "Those who have wants mani-

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in the south of India. In the early history of the Company these people were extensively enlisted as soldiers." H. H. Wilson

<sup>1</sup> "There were at that time no more than five Portuguese, seven Indians, the children of Portuguese, who were born there, and six Topazes, by this name are called those Christians who have no Portuguese blood in them" *Conquista do Reyno de Pegu*, ch. vii

<sup>2</sup> "A letter patent of His Highness, dated the 25th January, 1571, in which it is ordained that the posts of *Linguas* (interpreters) be given to the new (Christian) converts." *Archivo Port Or*, Suppl. 2nd, p. 79

fest and set them forth very well without **topaz**, or interpreter." Lucena "Appreciating greatly the occasion of finding himself without **topaz**". *Id*, Bk. II, ch. 16

Afterwards, when the word came to be used of one particular race, and there were interpreters from the other classes, some of the Dravidian languages, in order to avoid confusion, imported the term *dubāśi*, as *tatsama*, in order to designate an interpreter in general, as well as a factor or agent<sup>1</sup> (See *Hobson-Jobson* and Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc.)

[With the object of settling the vexed question of the derivation of the word 'Topaz or Topass', Sir R. C. Temple collected in chronological order as many references to, and definitions of, the term as appear in *Hobson-Jobson*, the *O E D*, the *Ceylon Antiquary*, and his own notes from original records and

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<sup>1</sup> In *Laskari-Hindustani*, 'topās' is the name of a sweeper. "It is doubtful to what language this word properly belongs. It does not mean a sweeper in *Hindustani*, but the *Laskar* 'topas' generally acts as such as his special duty in the ship." Small

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| W. J. W. M. | Government Solicitor and Public<br>Prosecutor (On leave)  |
| W. J. W. M. | Chief of the Crown  |
| W. J. W. M. | Reporter to the High Court  |
| W. J. W. M. | Official Assignee in solvent Debtors'<br>Court  |
| W. J. W. M. | Government Pleader (On deputation)  |
| W. J. W. M. | Do (Officiating)  |
| W. J. W. M. | Government Pleader and Public Pro-<br>secutor Karachi   |
| W. J. W. M. | Administrator General and Official<br>Trustee in addition to his duties as<br>Receiver of Companies |
| W. J. W. M. | Prothonotary and Senior Master  |
| W. J. W. M. | Master and Registrar in Equity and<br>Commissioner for taking Accounts<br>and Local Inheritance     |
| W. J. W. M. | Master and Assistant Prothonotary   |
| W. J. W. M. | Taxing Master   |
| W. J. W. M. | In solvency Registrar   |
| W. J. W. M. | Assistant Taxing Master   |
| W. J. W. M. | First Assistant Master Officiating<br>Master and Assistant Prothonotary                             |
| W. J. W. M. | Second Assistant Master Officiating<br>First Assistant Master                                       |
| W. J. W. M. | Third Assistant Master (On depu-<br>tation)   |
| W. J. W. M. | Associate Officiating Third Assistant<br>Master   |
| W. J. W. M. | Associate Officiating Third Assistant<br>Master   |
| W. J. W. M. | Associate   |
| W. J. W. M. | Do  |
| W. J. W. M. | Officiating Associate   |
| W. J. W. M. | Sheriff   |
| W. J. W. M. | Deputy Sheriff  |
| W. J. W. M. | Registrar High Court Appellate Side   |
| W. J. W. M. | Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appel-<br>late Side, and Secretary to Rule<br>Committee                |
| W. J. W. M. | Assistant Registrar and Superintend-<br>ent High Court Press  |

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Wild, A. C., B.A., I.C.S.                             | Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On<br>leave)            |
| Milne, R. B., M.A., I.C.S.                            | Officiating do   |
| Aston, Arthur Henry Southcott, M.A., Barrister at Law | Additional Judicial Commissioner of<br>Sind (On leave) |
| Rupchand Pillaram                                     | Do do  |
| Mehra, Dadibhai C., M.A., LL.B.                       | Officiating do   |

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wadia, H. H., M.A., Barrister at Law | Court Receiver and Liquidator |
| Chilnov, A. J., LL.B.                | First Assistant to do         |
| Mankar, M. N., M.A., Attorney-at-Law | Second Assistant to do        |



The word *topí*, *topí* or *toppi*, which is found in the Gaurian and Dravidian languages, with the meaning of 'cap or hat', is traced by some philologists to the Portuguese *tope* or *tópo* ('the top, the uppermost end') But the *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco de Gama* ('The Log Book of Vasco de Gama') mentions *tupy* as corresponding to the Port *barrete*, 'cap', in the list of Malabar words Indian dictionary writers connect *topí* with *topa* or *top*, 'big hat, helmet and (in Konkani) mitre'

[Wilson (*Glossary*, p 525) has "*Toppi-kuda*, Malayal A hat-umbrella, a hat with a projecting brim on the crown, worn by fishermen and other castes in Malabar, the term seems to be of old, and to precede the Portuguese"]

**Toranja** (*Citrus decumana*, the shaddock or 'the pomelo') Konk *torónz* (neut, the fruit), *torónz* (fem, the plant) —Mar *turanj*, *toranjan* —Guj Hindust *turanj* —Sindh *turúnju* —Tel *turanj*, *turánju* —| Turk *túrunj* | —

The plant is a native of Java, probably introduced by the Portuguese into India The

name is the Arabic *turunj*, Persian *turanj*, which appears to be the immediate source of the word in many of the languages

[The pomelo has no Sanskrit name It was known to the early Dutch traders as 'Pompelmoes' (=pumpkin citron), hence some of the modern names It reached India and Ceylon in the 17th century

The pomelo is presumed to have been introduced into India and Ceylon from Java, hence the name *batávi nebu*, and it was carried to the West Indies by a Capt Shaddock after whom it is known there The best quality of the pomelo is the thin-skinned Bombay variety, hence the South Indian name for it of *bombalinas* See Watt, *The Comm Prod of Ind*]

**Toro** ('trunk or body of a man') Mal, Jav, *toro*, a kind of jacket According to Dr Heyligers it is an abbreviation of *báju-toro* (Mal) and *rasukan-toro*

**Tôrre** (tower) Konk *tórr*, vern terms *gopur*, *burínz* — Tet, Gal *tórr*

**Torto** ('squint eyed') Mal *torto* (Haex)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Chief Justice   | Pangoon                  |
| Judge   | Kan oon                  |
| Do  | Rangoon At Chief Justice |
| Do  | Kan oon                  |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do On leave              |
| Do  | Officiating              |
| Government Advocate   |                          |
| Deputy Government Advocate and<br>Secretary to Burma Legislative<br>Council   |                          |
| Assistant Government Advocate   |                          |
| Do  | do                       |
| Do  | do                       |
| Administrator General and Official<br>Trustee, Burma and Official Assignee<br>and Receiver, H C, Rangoon<br>Officiating |                          |
| Public Prosecutor, Rangoon  |                          |
| Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon  |                          |
| Public Prosecutor, Moulmein   |                          |
| Do  | Mandalay                 |
| Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay   |                          |
| Registrar, High Court, Rangoon  |                          |
| Registrar, Original Side, High Court,<br>Rangoon (On leave)   |                          |
| Registrar, Small Cause Court Ran-<br>goon   |                          |

Grant, C. H., LL. B.  
B. B. Tun. Par at Law  
Lambert, F. W., Bar at-Law  
L. On Pt., Par at Law  
  
L. Myint Par at Law  
L. Myint Thela M. A., LL. B. Bar at-Law  
Parratto, Charles Honor  
Putter, Henry Milford, A. D.  
Mitter, K. L., B. I.  
Pakenham Walsh, W. P. M. A.  
Goldsmith W. S.  
  
Myaing, U. L., B. A., B. I.

(cf *dupat*, 'double', *dutoṇḍi*, 'double headed'), it was replaced by *ti*, from *tín*, 'three' (cf *tipêt*, 'triple', *tipāyi*, 'tripod'), in order to indicate its three-fold character. Tulu must have received the word directly from Konkani, as it did so many others.

**Trigo** (wheat) Sinh *tuṇ-gu*, vern term *góduma* —Mal *trígu*, *terígu*, vern term *gundum* —Sund *taṅgo*, vern term *gundrum* —Jav *trígu* —Tet, Gal *trígu*

In Southern India and in Malasia no wheat is produced. The Portuguese spread the knowledge of the cereal and its use. See *pão Góduma* and *gundum* are related to the Sanskrit *godhūma*.

**Triste** (sad) Konk *trist*, vern terms *chintešt*, *khantibharit*, *udās* —Gal *trísti*

**Trocar** (to exchange) Konk *trokár-karunk* (1 us), vern terms *badhunk*, *vātāvunk* —Mal, Sund, Jav *túkar* —Ach *túkar*, *túka* —Tet *túkar*, *truka* (also us as a subst), vern term *sílu ku*

**Trombeta** (a trumpet) Konk *turmét* vern terms *lāl*, *turturí* —Mal | *tṛompēt* | —

Mac, Bug *tūrumbéta*, *tūrumpéta* —Tet *tṛombeta*<sup>1</sup>

**Tronco** ('a prison or gaol') Mar *turung*, *turang* —Guj *tu-ang* —Guj *tuang* *Turang* *adhikāri*, gaoler —Sindh *tu-rungu* —<sup>2</sup> Tam *tuṛukkam*, a fortress on a mountain (perhaps from the Sansk *duṛgam*) —Malayal *tuṛungu*, vern term *tadavu* —Tul *tuṛungu*, *torangu*, *tuṛanga*, vern term *bandikkhāne* —Anglo-Ind *trunk* (obs) —Siam *tárahng* —Ann *tú rac* —Mal *tronko*, *tarunku*

"The municipal gaol, where those charged with the smaller delinquencies were locked up, was called *tronco*, the others were sent to prison. In Lisbon the *tronco* existed till the time of King Sebastian in whose reign two prisons were established" *Almanach do Occidente*, 1903

In the East the term *tronco* was used in a generic acceptance. "The *tronco* which was the house of the chief magistrate, where the captives of Buntão were imprisoned, on account of the bribe they offer-

<sup>1</sup> "A great number of *trombetas*, bagpipes and kettledrums" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, 1, 11

**United Provinces Judicial Department.**

| Vacant  | Chief Justice                 |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Suleman The Honble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt<br>Bar-at-Law M.A. LL.D.         | President Judge               |
| Mukharji The Honble Mr Justice Lal Gopal, B.A.,<br>LL.B., Rai Bahadur     | Do                            |
| Boys, The Honble Mr Justice G. P., Bar-at-Law                             | Do                            |
| Banarji, The Honble Mr Justice Latif Mohan, M.A.,<br>LL.B., Rai Bahadur   | Do                            |
| Kendall The Honble Mr Justice Charles Henry<br>Bayly, J.P. (I.C.S.)       | Do                            |
| Young The Honble Mr Justice John Douglas, Bar-<br>at-Law                  | Do                            |
| King The Honble Mr Justice Carlton Moss C.I.E.<br>J.P., I.C.S.            | Do                            |
| Pullan, The Honble Mr Justice Avton Popplewell,<br>M.A., I.C.S.           | Do                            |
| Sen The Honble Mr Justice Surendra Nath M.A.<br>LL.D.                     | Additional Principal Judge    |
| Naimat-Ullah The Honble Mr Justice Chaudri                                | Do                            |
| Bennet The Honble Mr Justice Edward B.A. LL.B.<br>Bar at Law, J.P. I.C.S. | Do                            |
| Toshi, Dr Lachhmi Dutt F.Sc. LL.B., Bar at Law                            | Registrar                     |
| Mills, Stanley Edward Fervin  | Deputy Registrar              |
| Ravner, Frank Ernest  | Assistant Registrar           |
| Uma Shankar Bajpai M.A. LL.B.   | Government Advocate           |
| Wali Ullah Dr M. M.A. LL.D. Bar at Law                                    | Assistant Government Advocate |
| Brunett J.R.W., I.C.S.  | Local Fund Commissioner       |
| Megha, Phul Chand B.A. LL.B.  | Deputy Local Board Member     |
| Shankar Saran M.A. (Oxon.) Bar at Law                                     | Government Advocate           |
| Mukharji Pandit Kumar   | Law Reporter                  |
| Mukhtar Ahmad F.A., LL.B.   | Assistant Law Reporter        |
| Dessanges H.C., Bar at Law  | Administrative Officer        |

**CHIEF COURT OF OUDH—LUCKNOW**

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Wazir Hasan The Honble Justice Sayid F.A. LL.B.                   | Chief Justice |
| Muhammad Raza The Honble Justice Khan Fakhru-<br>Sayid B.A. LL.B. | Judge         |
| Srinivasa The Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao<br>F.A. LL.B. O.F.F.  | Do            |
| Narayani The Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao<br>B.A. I.C.S.         | Do            |
| Kitch, The Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao<br>B.A. I.C.S.           | Do            |
| Smith The Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao<br>I.C.S.                 | Do            |
| Munshi N. S. Upadhyay   | Do            |
| Akbar Hussain Shah B.A., LL.B.                                    | Do            |
| The Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao                                 | Do            |
| Ghosh Ramakrishna B.A. LL.B.                                      | Do            |
| 1. Honble Mr Justice Krishna Rao                                  | Do            |

some —Sindh *tuphanu*, hurricane, extravagance, calumny *Tuphānī*, boisterous, quarrelsome, calumniator —Punj *tufán*, storm, strife, calumny *Tufānī*, a disorderly fellow —Kash *tuphán*, tempest —Tel *tuphānu* —Kan, Tul *tuphanu*, hurricane, groundless accusation, calamity —Anglo-Ind *typhoon* —Khas *tupan* —Mal *tufán* —Jap *taifu* —Pers *tūfán*, *tūfán*, strong winds, inundation —Ar *tufán*, inundation, overpowering rain, cataclysm

Portuguese dictionary-writers, with the exception of Fr João de Sousa, point out as the original of the Portuguese word the Greek *typhōn*, which normally ought to give *typhão* or *tifão*. But was the term current in Portugal? Fernão Pinto says "We went through such a terrible southwind which the Chinese call **tufão**" And in another place "The storm which the Chinese called **tufão**"

The same source is indicated by Diogo do Couto,<sup>1</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> "They had very rough weather, which the inhabitants (of the port of Chüncheu) call **Tufão**, which is a distur-

corroborated by John Barrow and Giles, who derive the word from the Chinese syllables *ta-fung*, 'great wind', and by Di Hirth, who derives it from the local Formosan term *t'ai* and *fung*

Webster (*s v* typhoon) says that the whirlwind which raises clouds of dust was called *typhoon* "because it was regarded as the work of *Typhon* or *Typhos*, the giant who was struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna" But the meaning he gives to the word is "a violent tornado or hurricane occurring in Chinese seas"

Yule and Burnell admit that the word was first employed in the China Sea and not in the Indian Ocean, and observe that the Portuguese *tufão* distinctly

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bance so great and fierce and causes so many storms and earthquakes", V, viii, 12 "The fly of the compass was moving as fast as do the *tufões* of China" *Id*, VIII, 1, 11

["It was accompanied by such a furious storm of rain, with lightning and hail, that those who were familiar with these coasts declared it to be a *tufon*, a form of storm much dreaded in those parts" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 53]

## THE INDIAN POLICE.

**Origins**—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police, and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence, in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

**Working**—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor General.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D S P.

The D S P is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department. Generally speaking the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

**The C I D**—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureau.

**Headquarters and Armed Police**—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles. At most head quarters but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

**Thanas and Thanadars**—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are 'Thana' and 'Thanadar'. It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are 'cognisable by the police'. The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, investigated and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

**Police Prosecutors**—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the person, the prosecution in court is conducted for him by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to conduct police cases in the lower courts. Cases of non-

Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt I, p 164, n<sup>1</sup>

The *O E D* distinguishes between two different Oriental words (1) the *a* forms, like Port *tufão*, are referred to Ar *tāfa* which itself is probably an adaptation of Gk *Typhon*, (2) *tuffoon*, *tyfoon* represent the Chinese *tar-fung*. The spelling of the second has apparently been influenced by that of the earlier known Indian word, while that now current is due to association with *Typhon*.

Below is a description of a storm given by Pyrard which is clearly influenced by the Greek conception of *Typhon*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ["Their houses (of the people of Macao) double tyled, and thatt plasted over againe, for prevention of Hurricanes or violentt wyndes thatt happen some Yeares, called by the Chinois *Tuffaones*"]

<sup>2</sup> ["On the 24th August we passed the equinoctial line. Nothing is so inconstant as the weather, but there it is inconstancy itself, in a moment it becomes calm as by a miracle, in half an hour there is on all sides thunder and lightning, the most terrible that can be imagined this is chiefly when the sun is near the equinox. Suddenly the calm returns, then the storm begins again, and so on. All at once the wind rises with such impetuosity that it is all you can do to lower

**Tumba** (a bier for the poor)  
Konk *túmb* — Beng *tumbá* — Tet, Gal *túmba* —? Jap *fumbo*, a grave, vern term *haka*

The change of *t* into *f* in the Japanese word cannot be explained Cf *tinta*, *mártu*

**Tumor** (bump, swelling).  
Konk, Mar *tumban*

**Tutanaga** (a Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, also zinc) Anglo-Ind *tootnague*. — [Indo-Fr *toutenague*]

It appears that the immediate source of the Portuguese word is the Tam *tuttanāgam*, 'zinc', from the Persian *tūtīā-nāk*, 'oxide of zinc'<sup>1</sup>

all sail in time, and you would suppose that the masts and yards would give way and the ship be lost. Often you see coming from afar great whirlwinds, which the sailors call *dragons*, if they pass over ships they break them up and send them to the bottom. When they are seen coming the sailors take naked swords and strike them one against the other, in the form of a cross, on the bows of the ship, or in the direction where they see the storm coming, and they consider that that prevents it coming upon the ship and turns it aside." *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 11]

<sup>1</sup> ["Here cometh to an end the great and wealthy Kingdom of Guze rate and Cambaya, in which are many

| Province                    | Inspector-Generals and Deputy Inspectors | Superintendents | Assistant Superintendents of Police | Deputy Superintendents of Police | Inspectors | Sub-Inspectors | Sergeants | Head Constables | Constables | Total   | and Total Cost | Proportion of Police. |               |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|                             |  |                 |                                     |                                  |            |                |           |                 |            |         |                | to area               | to population |
| Assam                       | 1  | 14              | 13                                  | 0                                | 40         | 200            | 1         | 121             | 3,524      | 4,928   | Rs. 23,00,405  | 1 to 123              | 1 to 1,772 0  |
| Bengal (excluding Calcutta) | 7  | 15              | 52                                  | 28                               | 258        | 1,921          | 50        | 2,034           | 19,711     | 21,000  | 1,13,11,807    | 1 to 29               | 1 to 1,953 9  |
| Bihar                       | 5  | 20              | 28                                  | 28                               | 182        | 1,139          | 17        | 1,518           | 11,140     | 14,422  | 80,32,102      | 1 to 58               | 1 to 2,172    |
| Bombay (excluding Bombay)   | 6  | 12              | 30                                  | 36                               | 143        | 758            | 57        | 4,840           | 17,427     | 24,337  | 1,26,80,810    | 1 to 569              | 1 to 776      |
| Burma (excluding Rangoon)   | 6  | 30              | 39                                  | 64                               | 223        | 1,868          | 14        | 1,474           | 9,708      | 13,435  | 1,15,05,011    | 1 to 1721             | 1 to 954      |
| C P                         | 1  | 26              | 10                                  | 19                               | 151        | 738            | 25        | 1,739           | 8,331      | 11,043  | 59,03,840      | 1 to 93               | 1 to 1,259    |
| Madras                      | 6  | 34              | 36                                  | 44                               | 304        | 1,444          | 151       | 3,101           | 22,617     | 27,737  | 1,50,57,220    | 1 to 51               | 1 to 1,520    |
| N W F                       | 1  | 8               | 7                                   | 1                                | 31         | 172            | 1         | 625             | 4,968      | 5,857   | 29,57,232      | 1 to 23               | 1 to 399      |
| Punjab                      | 5  | 36              | 35                                  | 40                               | 130        | 862            | 29        | 2,863           | 17,237     | 21,213  | 90,41,481      | 1 to 40               | 1 to 1,053    |
| U P                         | 6  | 58              | 51                                  | 71                               | 245        | 2,073          | 40        | 2,614           | 23,617     | 33,775  | 1,48,73,800    | 1 to 31               | 1 to 1,343    |
|                             | 47                                       | 331             | 391                                 | 358                              | 1,710      | 11,171         | 385       | 21,858          | 113,616    | 176,783 | 9,82,33,860    | 1 to 680              | 1 to 1,331    |



**Valado** (a mound or embankment) Anglo-Ind *valade* (lus), *vellard* (used in Bombay) <sup>1</sup>

[Not in *O E D* The term is applied to the causeways built between Bombay and the neighbouring islands, intended to exclude water and to serve as dry passages over the marshy land

Whitworth's suggestion that the Marathi *walhád*, to cross over, would supply a derivation for 'vellard or walade' would be an instance of striving after meaning, if there were such a word in Marathi Molesworth does not mention it *Olāndane* in Mai is 'to cross over']

**Valer** (to be worth) Mal *valei* (Haex)

**Vapor** ('a steamship') Konk *vāpoi*, vern term *āg-bōt*, lit 'fire boat', (*bōt* is from the English 'boat') —Tet *vapor*

<sup>1</sup> "The Moors were also busy making a *vallado* in the river" António Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 81

[“The bridge over the “wide breach of land” is now called Breach Candy. It is also called “*Vellard*,” a corruption of the Portuguese *Vallado* which means a fence or hedge, properly a mud wall with a fence of wood upon it” Da Cunha, *The Origin of Bombay*, p 57]

—<sup>2</sup> Pers *vāpur* —<sup>2</sup> Ar *vābūn* — | Turk *vāpoi* |

Belot derives *vābūn* from Italian

**Vara** (a linear measure, a yard) Konk, Guj. *vāi* *Adhāvāi* (Guj), half a yard —Malayal *vāra* —Kan *vāru* —Tul *vāru*, *varu* —Mal *vara*, a stick (Haex) <sup>1</sup>

The word is used in Konkani and in Tamil also in the sense of 'the pole of a canopy, and of the staff carried by the chief member of a religious sodality'

**Varanda** (verandah) Konk *varānd*, the principal part of the house which one first enters —<sup>2</sup> Mar *varand*, *varadā*, *varāndā*, *varandī*, parapet, a wall alongside a verandah, or a street —Guj *varandó*, gallery —Hindi, *barāndā*, *varāndā*, *varandā*, *barandaka*, *barāmada* —<sup>2</sup> Hindust *barāmada* —Beng *bārāndā* —Ass *barandā*, a species of thatched cottage —Sinh *barānde*, *barāndaya* *varandaya* —Tam, Malayal *varanda* —Kan, Tul *varanda*

<sup>1</sup> "All these kinds of cloths are produced in entire pieces each of which measures twenty-three or twenty four Portuguese *varas*" Duarte Barbosa, p 362



Burnell observes that the meaning referred to above "does not belong to old Sanskrit, but is only to be found in works relatively modern", but does not cite any text

Molesworth (Mar) distinguishes between two *varandas*, one of Sanskrit origin, in the sense of 'a load of hay', and the other with the various meanings mentioned above, but does not suggest its etymology. Candy (Mar) translates the English 'veranda' into *osrī*, *padvī*, *padśāl*, *pad-osrī*, *padśālā*, *padāvi*, *oṭī*. Almost all these words, and in addition to these *osrī* and *oṭī*, are current in Konkani. Gundert (Malayal) admits the Portuguese source. Campbell (Tel) adopts the Sanskrit derivation. Ziegler (Kan) states that *varanda* is a foreign term but does not indicate its origin. Haex (Mal) mentions *baranda* ('a story or balcony') as a vernacular term, but Favre attributes it to a Sanskrit and Wilkinson to a Portuguese origin. Rigg (Sund) derives it from Portuguese.

Yule & Burnell were the first to suggest that there existed in

Portuguese and Spanish the word *varanda*, independent of the Indian *varanda*, with the same or analogous meaning, because the author of the *Rotemo* (1498) employs it without explaining it,<sup>1</sup> and also

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1 "And he came to join us where we had been put in a *varanda* where there was a large candlestick made of brass that gave us light" Fernão Pinto (1540) employs the word *varanda* very often as though it was well-known "We entered with her into another court much nobler than the first, surrounded on all sides with two kinds of *varandas*, as if it had been a cloister of monks" [Cogan renders this reference to verandas thus "all about invironed with Galleries" (in *Hobson-Jobson*)] And Gaspar Correia (1561) "The King was in a *varanda*, so that he saw everything in the order in which it happened"

[In *Chronica de Bisnaga* (1525), ed David Lopes, both forms *varamdas* and *baramdas* are met with and nowhere is an explanation of the term offered "The palaces of the King (of Vijayanagar) are of this kind they have a gate leading to an open space

and above this gate there is a pinnacle very high built like such others with their *varamdas* After going through this gate you find there is a large open space and you soon come to another gate very like the first so much so that when you have entered this you have a large open space before you, and on either side of it some low *baramdas* in which the captains and

warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners which was tried from 1903 onwards in the Thana Jail.

**Juvenile Prisoners.**—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years but not beyond the age of 15, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian or the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit, and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 15 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1915, a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar Jail in Bombay, in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal, in 1909 the Melkita jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces, and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District Jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases, a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done.

**Reformatory Schools.**—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

**Transportation.**—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

**Commission of Enquiry, 1919.**—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the

Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

**Fines and Short Sentences.**—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

**The Indeterminate Sentences.**—The sentence of every long term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

**Transportation and the Andamans.**—If any fresh attempt at colonisation is made, it should be in an entirely new locality. A fresh attempt at colonisation in the Middle Andaman is not recommended. The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended. The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended. Deportation to the Andamans should cease, except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests. The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans should, unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case, cease to apply. The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation. In provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners, the Star class should be the first, and the habitual the last, to be detained in Indian jails. No female should in future be deported to the Andamans, and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the Provinces to which they belong. In those Provinces where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported, additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible.

**Criminal Tribes.**—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

cerebral sounds, and is employed solely among the Christians together with other terms (*vasiô*, *vasrí*) and in a meaning which is peculiar to it. Sixthly, the English form *veranda* or *verandah* betrays clearly its Portuguese, and not indigenous, origin had it been the latter, it would have become *uarand* <sup>1</sup>

The third hypothesis, little probable proposed by Webster and C Defréméry, points out as the primary source of *varanda* the Persian *barāmada* (introduced into Hindustani) a compound of *bar* ('from above') and *āmada* ('coming'), and equivalent to 'coming forward, projecting'. Yule thinks it possible that it may be a Persian 'striving after meaning' in explanation of the foreign word which they may have borrowed

<sup>1</sup> Dr Schuchardt finds that in the Romanic languages the actual meaning of *varanda* is not brought out because the Port *varanda* Sp *baranda*, Catalan *barana* ('balustrade') are derived from the verb 'barrar', *Beitrag*, etc [*Barrar* in this connection would be derived from *barra* bar of metal or wood and *barrar* would mean either 'to support on bars', or 'to lay bars across']

[The *O E D* says that 'verandah' was originally introduced into English from India, where the word is found in several of the native languages as Hindi *varandā*, Beng *bārāndā*, mod Sansk *baranda*, but it appears to be merely an adoption of Port and older Sp *varanda* (*baranda*), railing, balustrade, balcony. The Fr *véranda* appears to it to have been adopted from English, but to Dalgado from Indo-Fr through Portuguese.]

[Varela (an idol, a Buddhist temple and monastery in Indo-China, China and in Japan) Anglo-Ind *varella* <sup>1</sup>

This word which is to be met with in the works of old Portuguese writers is believed to be the Malay *barhālā* (Jav *biāhalā*) 'idol,' and to have

<sup>1</sup> ["And they consume many canes likewise in making of their *Varellaes* or idole temples, which are in great number, both great and small. They be made round like a sugar loaf, some are as high as a church, very broad beneath, some a quarter of a mile in compasse. They consume in these *Varellaes* great quantity of golde, for that they be all gilded aloft, and many of them from the top to the bottome." Ralph Fitch, in Foster *Early Travels*, p 35]

# The Laws of 1931

BY

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AND

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## 1 The Punjab Criminal Procedure Amendment (Supplementary) Act—The

Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1930, enables the Local Government to appoint Commissioners for the trial of certain specified offences. The present Act provides for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under the above Act, and for the submission to the High Court for confirmation of any sentence of death passed by the Commissioners.

## 2 The Steel Industry (Protection)

**Act**—This Act gives effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding certain railway materials made of steel. A specific duty of Rs 2·4·0 per cwt is imposed on fish bolts and nuts and dogspikes and of Rs 2 per cwt on rivets, gibs, cotters and keys. Cromesteel switches and crossings are also brought under the protective tariff. Stretcher bars which form part of switches and crossings are liable to the same duty as switches and crossings whether imported with the latter or separately.

## 3 The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act—

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Tariff Board a duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* is levied by the present Act for a period of ten years on silver thread and wire (including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), silver leaf, imitation gold and silver wire and thread, lametta and articles of a like nature. The duty on silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified, is restored to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. In item No 131 of the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the words "gold thread and wire" are omitted.

## 4 The Indian Income-Tax (Amendment)

**Act**—Under subsection (1) (e) of s 58 C of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a private provident fund must be vested in two or more trustees. The present Act enables the Official Trustee to be appointed sole trustee of the fund should those concerned desire to appoint him.

## 5 The Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act—

The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, does not empower the Governor-General in Council to prescribe extra (voluntary) training for persons enrolled under the Act. The effect of this is that such persons, not being officers, are not subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911. The present Act makes good this omission by substituting incl (d) of sub sec (2) of s 13 of the original Act, the words "preliminary and periodical military training, compulsory and voluntary, for for the words 'the preliminary and periodical training to be undergone by

## 6 The Auxiliary Force (Amendment)

**Act**—Under cl (f) of sub sec (2) of s 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons liable to perform military service under the Act. The present Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons who may be required to undergo military training under the Act but are not liable to perform military service. The words "enrolled persons" are substituted for the words "persons liable to perform military service under this Act", in clause (f) of sub-sec (2) of s 30 of the original Act.

## 7 The Cantonments (Amendment) Act—

This Act removes certain minor defects from the Cantonments Act, 1924. A proviso is added to sub sec (1) of sec 39 of the original Act which allows a quorum of four to a nominated board (s 2). In sub sec (1) of s 52 of the original Act certain words are omitted which enable the officer commanding-in-chief, the Command, to intervene promptly when he considers it necessary to do so (s 3). Sections 4 and 5 of the present Act remove verbal flaws from ss 75 and 77 A of the original Act. Under s 99 A of the original Act the Local Government may only exempt property or goods or class or property or goods belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council from payment of tax. Section 6 of the present Act provides for the exemption from taxation of property which does not belong to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Under s 236, prosecutions for the offences of loitering for the purpose of prostitution, etc., can be instituted on the complaint of police-officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector employed in the cantonment. Section 7 of the present Act enables a sergeant of police to institute such prosecutions. A new section is added which enables Assistant Secretaries to pass routine orders on behalf of the Executive Officer during the latter's absence from the cantonment (s 8).

## 8 Indian Naval Armament (Amendment)

**Act**—The London Naval Treaty, 1930, was signed on behalf of His Majesty and certain Powers in order to prevent the dangers and reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armaments, and to carry forward the work begun by the Washington Naval Conference and to facilitate the progressive realisation of general limitation and reduction of armaments. This treaty prescribes further limitations relating to the displacement of armament of aircraft carriers and submarines. The present Act gives effect to the London Naval Treaty 1930 so far as British India is concerned, by securing the observance of the restrictions prescribed therein.

*vilúd* — Sinh *villúdu* — Malay *villúdu*, *velúdu* — Mal *veludo* (Haex), *belúdu*, *belúduo*, *beldú*, *beldúva* — Ach *belúdu* — Batt *bilúlu* — Sund *belúdu*, *bulúdu* — Jav *belúdu*, *blúdu*, *beládu* — Mad *blúdu* — Bal *blúdu* — Batav *bilúdu* — Mac *bilúlu* — Bug *belúdu*, *bilúlu*, *valúdu*, *biladúva* — Jap *buōdo* <sup>1</sup>

[Pyrard in his *Dict of some words of the Maldivé language* mentions *velouzy*, which is obviously derived from Portuguese. See Hak Soc's ed Vol II, pt II, p 416]

*Belúdu* in Javanese and *belúdu* in Malay is also the name of a botanical plant, *Momordica charantia*. In Konkani, as also in the Portuguese of Goa, *vilud* is also the name of *Celosia cristata*.

**Vendas** ('sale by public auction') Sinh *vendésiya* Ven-  
*dési sāláva*, the place of the  
auction-sale *Vendési-kara-*  
*navā* (lit 'to make a sale'),  
*vendésiyeñ vikunnavā* (lit 'to

sell in a public auction'), *ven-  
dési damanavā* (lit 'to place  
on sale'), to sell by auction  
*Vendési-karayā*, *véndu*, the  
seller at an auction

[**Veneziano** (the name of an  
old Venetian gold coin current  
in India and which in the six-  
teenth century was worth 420  
reis, afterwards the sequin)  
Anglo-Ind *Venetian* <sup>1</sup>

There are frequent references  
to this coin in the early Portu-  
guese writers in India from as  
early a date as the middle of  
the sixteenth century]

[**Ventosa** (cupping-glass)  
Anglo-Ind *ventoso* (obs) <sup>2</sup>

This form is not mentioned  
in the *O E D*, nor is the word  
found in *Hobson-Jobson*]

**Verde** (green) Konk *verd*,  
vern term *pāchvō* — Beng *berdī*  
(us among the Christians) —

<sup>1</sup> ["There is another kinde of gold  
money (in Goa), which is called **Vene-  
tians** some of Venice, and some  
of Turkish come, and are commonly  
2 Pardawes Xeraphins" Linschoten,  
*Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 243]

["The Money which passes is a  
Golden **Venetian**, equivalent to our  
Angel" Fryer, Hak Soc, Vol III, p  
152]

<sup>2</sup> ["To Cup they use **Ventosoes**,  
without Scarifications" Fryer, *East  
India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 286]

<sup>1</sup> "And on the head over a coif of  
gold, a cap of **veludo**" João de  
Barros, Dec II, v, 8

"With jackets of black **veludo** and  
sleeves of purple satin" Gaspar  
Correia, I, p 533





*veruma*, *bóimma*, vern term *tuippanam*, *támar* —Tel *buruma*, *baramá*, vern term *toipadamu* —Tul *burma*, *burmu*, vern terms *benaye*, *benavu*, *beirige* —Gar, Khas *boima*, *bolma* —Tet, Gal *veruma* —Pers *baramá* —Ar *barima*

Portuguese dictionary-writers give as the certain or probable source of *veruma* the Arabic *berima*. But Simonet says “**Berrima**. Ar Afr and Or *baríma* or *buíma*, ‘boier’, Sp *berima* Port *veruma* Ital *verina* Low Lat *verinum* or perhaps better *verina* “*cum verrinis perforavit*” (‘bored holes with a gimlet’) Ducange, from Lat *verruina* and this again from *veru*, from which source we have also the Low Lat *verubius* (*terebrus*) In consequence the Spanish word *berima* is neither of Germanic nor Arabic origin, as some have imagined The Arabs received it from the people of Spain as M Dozy with much reason conjectured, and from it formed the word *berren*”

All the same, it is very probable that *barimá* or *barmó* in

the Indian languages comes directly from the Persian *barimá*<sup>1</sup> In Konkani *rum*, which is evidently from *veruma* (cf *duljens*, from *indulgencia*, ‘indulgence,’ *pen* from *empena*, ‘gable end of a house’), is distinguished from *boimó* or *bumó*

**Verso** (verse) Konk *véis* (us among the Christians), vern terms *pad*, *charan*, *ślok* —Tet, Gal *véisu*

**Vesperas** (vespers) Konk *vespi* —Tam *vespei* —Kan *véspetu* —Mal *vesporas* —Tet, Gal *véspeta*

**Vestido** (dress) Konk *vestid* —Gal *vestídu*

**Véu** (veil, cover) Konk *vev*, vern terms *ól*, *odhni* —Beng, Tam *vévu* (of the chalice used at mass) —Tet, Gal *veu*

**Vidro** (glass, also a tumbler) Konk *vídri*, vern terms *kánc̣h* or *káz*, *peló*, *kānsó*, *pivanpati*, *suābhānd* (I us in this sense) —Sinh *viduruvā*,

<sup>1</sup> “They use (in the Moluccas) only an adze, a narrow chisel, a wooden mallet, **verruma**, which is like a gouge inserted in a hollow pipe” Gabriel Rebello, p 176

## Labour in India.

During previous years very little authentic information was available regarding Labour in India, and the sections dealing with this question in *The Indian Year Book* were more or less confined to a description of the main Acts in Labour Legislation in India and to such information as could be gleaned from the official Reports of the administration of these Acts and from the Reports published of Enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay. With the appointment of a Royal Commission on Labour in India all Provincial Governments and Railways, and many of the larger labour-employing organisations and Associations of such organisations have made enquiries into labour conditions in their respective territories and jurisdictions, and have compiled fairly comprehensive Memoranda for

submission to the Royal Commission. Many of these Memoranda have been published, and contain a fund of the most valuable information possible. No use could, of course, be made of such information as the Governments and others submitting these Memoranda desire to keep confidential. But, where descriptions are given of existing conditions which must be known to large bodies of persons in the respective localities concerned and which could easily be obtained by any person enquiring into them, use has been made of them and every endeavour has been made to make this section as complete as possible by the presentation of essential facts. The Editors of *The Indian Year Book* gratefully acknowledge the sources which have been made use of in the compilation of this note.

### GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and has always been a pre-eminently and predominantly agricultural country and 72.98 per cent of her people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood. Except in a comparatively few cases there is no settled and permanent labour force in most industrial centres in India. The vast majority of industries draw the labour they require from the village—labour which seldom breaks its contact with village life and periodically returns to renew its associations with it. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised. If it is lost sight of it would be most difficult to understand how large bodies of comparatively low-paid men and women can afford to participate in strikes involving complete stoppage of work and loss in wages for periods of half a year. Such strikes would be impossible if Indian industrial labour did not have agriculture to fall back upon as a subsidiary occupation during periods of prolonged industrial disputes.

The emergence of Indian industrial labour as such may be considered to be associated with the year 1880. Its growth and development since that date may be divided, for purposes of broad generalisation, into four periods: (1) from 1880 to 1915, (2) from 1916 to 1921, (3), from 1922 to 1927, and (4) from 1928 to the present day. The first period marks the growth of factory development with a slow but steady decline in cottage industries. The total number of cotton mills in India rose from 58 to 264 and the number of persons employed from 40,000 to 260,000. The total number of jute mills rose from 22 to 65 and the number of persons employed from 27,000 to 216,000. There was a vast expansion in railways and many new industries were established. Labour was immobile, earnings in agricultural pursuits were extremely low, commodities were comparatively cheap, and industrialists were able to get all the labour they wanted by tapping the adjacent villages at any rates of wages they liked to offer so long as they were higher than those which could be earned by work in the fields. Both the men and the women employed were considered to be a part of the plant of the factory, child labour was exploited, and little thought was given to the human element in the worker. Hours of work were excessive, no amenities were provided because the only thing

that the worker was expected to do was to work, eat and sleep. The provision of housing was a necessary evil which had to be provided where factories were situated away from towns. The Factories Act was modelled more on the lines of providing against loss of life due to accident rather than from the grinding work which a factory worker was expected to do. The humanitarian employer was considered to be a pest who would ruin industry and all that industrialists thought of was the greatest return which could be obtained from the capital invested.

The second period emerged soon after the outbreak of war. Large contingents of Indian troops were sent overseas, and had to be supplied with adequate clothing and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were made by the belligerent countries for raw products. India secured the opportunity for which she had been looking for generations. Her credit expanded, her industries thrived and the returns on capital invested in every branch of trade and industry became phenomenal. Prices soared high. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons to the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents rose to such an extent as to call for legislative restrictions. But nobody thought of those who were mainly responsible for the creation of the added wealth of India. Labour was still considered to be that inarticulate part of the plant of the factory which it had always been. The end of the War brought visions of an India, a free commercial and industrial enterprise was floated. Agricultural prices were soaring, high prices for their produce. Labour was in great demand not only in agriculture but also in commerce and industry. The situation with labour met with during the war had created an increase in rates of wages and a demand for further increases which had been made in the cost of living. Wages were granted as a concession to the labourer. The epidemic of 1918-19 had created a shortage of the population of the country and the capital available for investment was small. The Government of India had to

tery) Anglo-Ind *visitador* (obs) <sup>1</sup>

The Dutch adopted the name for one of their officials, the *Visitador General* (Foster, *Letters*, II, 165) ]

**Viso-rei** (viceroy) Malaya *visarey* —Mal *bīsūey*

**Viva** ' (long live ' huriah') Konk *vivā*, vern terms *śabās* or *śebās* —Tet *viva*, *biba*

**Volta** (turn, bend) Konk *volt*, a band such as is worn by clergymen —L-Hindust *bolta*, *boltá*, the twist or winding of a rope

**Voltar** (to turn, in a game of cards) Konk *voltár-larunk*, vern term *partunk* —Mal *bortá*

**Voto** (vow) Konk *vot*, vern term *āngvan*, *vat*, *vān-gad*, *sammāt* —Tet *vótu*, vern term *lia lós*

## X

[**Xerafim** (a coin formerly current in Goa and other eastern ports) Anglo-Ind *vera-fine*, *sherapheen*, *xerephin* <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ["The Father Visitador of the Carmelites persuaded the Agent to leave me at Siras" Fryer, *East India and Persia*, Hak. Soc., Vol II, p 314 ]

<sup>2</sup> ["The principall and commonest

The original of the Portuguese word is the Ar *ashrafī* (or *sharīfī*), 'noble', which name was originally used of the gold *dīnār* worth about 3000 reis The Portuguese *vera-fim* was originally a gold, but afterwards a silver coin, the latter was worth 5 *tangas* or 300 *reis* The Konkani *asurpī* or *usurpī* is derived directly from *ashrafī* and not from *vera-fim* ]

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money (at Goa) is called Pardaus **Xeraphims** Linschoten, *Voyage*, Vol I, p 241 ]

[“Our rents were not much increased last year, though something they were our chiefe rent The Custome is farmed for 27000 Xs” Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 120 ]

[“The Vicar of Parela, Padre Antonio Barboza (a Jesuit) presented mee with the paper which is herewith sent for your perusal, by which hee endeavours to make appeare that 2000 Sherapheens out of the Kings rents at Maim, which comes but to 26 Sherapheens more per annum, were given to their Company by the King of Spaine and confirmed unto them by the Vice Roys of India” Letter from Humfrey Cooke, in Khan, *Anglo Portuguese Negotiations*, p 472 ]

[“Their (Goa) Coin 1 Vintin 15 *Budgeroocks*, 1 *Tango* 5 *Vintins*, 1 **Xerephin** or *Pardoa*, 5 *Tangos*, 1 Gold St *Thomae*, 5 **Xerephins**” A Hamilton, Vol II, *Table of Weights*, p 6 ]

cation of their paper the "Krantī" and they were successful, by holding almost daily meetings at which revolutionary speeches were delivered and by the publication of hand-bills. In capturing the imagination of the workers and keeping the strike going for a period of nearly six months. They also took an active part in the prolonged strikes of the same year in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and in the workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur. They actively associated themselves with the strike on the South Indian Railway and they secured an entry into several Unions connected with Municipalities, Port Trusts and other Public Utility Services. After the calling off of the General Strike in the Bombay Mills on the 6th October, 1928, they endeavoured to paralyse the cotton mill industry in Bombay by calling several lightning strikes in individual mills on the flimsiest of pretexts, even though the terms of the settlement of that strike required that all disputes between the employers and employed on the interpretation of the terms of agreement should be referred to the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee which had been appointed by the Government of Bombay to express opinions on the matters in contention.

Bombay has seen few riots and disturbances of the type which broke out in the City on the 3rd February 1929 and which resulted in the death of 149 persons and the destruction of property. The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay found that the origin of the riots was the series of inflammatory speeches delivered by certain leaders of the Girmī Kamgar Union during the General Mill Strike of 1928 and again during the Bombay Oil Strike which lasted from the 7th December 1928 till after the date of the riots.

In 1929 the Girmī Kamgar Union succeeded in calling another General Strike in the Bombay Mills on questions connected with dismissals which they interpreted as a direct attack by the Millowners to undermine the Union. The strike, although not so complete in character as the strike of 1928, nevertheless lasted from 26th April to 18th September, 1929, and was called off only when the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Trade Disputes Act had reported in unequivocal terms that the whole blame for this strike lay with the Bombay Girmī Kamgar Union. But the Communist group was able to capture the Indian Trade Union Congress at the 11th Session held in Nagpur and to force the moderate elements, consisting of Messrs Diwan Chaman Lal, N. M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao, V. V. Giri, R. R. Bakhale, etc., to secede from the Congress on that body passing resolutions boycotting the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the International Labour Conference, by appointing the Workmen's Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England, as their Agents for Great Britain, and the declaration of Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Republican Government of the Working Classes in India.

It is of importance to lay stress on the problems connected with the Communist menace in India. The object of the Communists is not so much the welfare of labour as the spread of revolution. Their ultimate aim is the destruc-

tion of capital and the replacement of the established Government by a dictatorship of the proletariat. The manner in which they can achieve this is by penetrating trade unions, by calling strikes in industries, by unduly prolonging them by putting up strings of preposterous and absurd demands by refusing conciliation or arbitration, and by sending masses of workers seething with discontent into the districts to preach their gospels of class hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in the villages of India. Fortunately for the industry many of the avowed Communists are awaiting their trial at Meerut or are in jail. Some of them have now been released from jail and are making frantic efforts to regain their hold on labour unions. But luckily the good sense of the workers has now begun to prevail and they are allowing little or one quarter to them.

### Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The British Government, in consultation with the Government of India, appointed on 24th May, 1929, a Royal Commission 'to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and on relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations.' The Royal Commission consisted of the Right Honourable Mr J. H. Whitley as Chairman with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., Miss Beryl M. Le Power Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England, and Messrs N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., A. G. Clow, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. D. Birla, M.L.A., Kabeer-ud-din Ahmed, M.L.A., and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers Union, England, as members, and with Messrs S. Lal, I.C.S., and A. Dibdin from the India Office, London, as Joint Secretaries. Mr J. H. Green, M.B.E., as Assistant Secretary. Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., was subsequently appointed as a Medical Assessor and Mr S. R. Deshpande, B. Litt (Oxon), Senior Investigator of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, was appointed as a Statistician to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Railways and Associations of Employers and Employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930. The Commission returned on the 11th of October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November.

The Report of the Commission was published in June 1931 and is a document of first rate importance which will be the text book of social legislation and labour welfare for many years to come. Moreover, the value of its recommendations is enhanced by the fact that they are practically unanimous and represent the considered opinion of employers, workers, legislators and officials, all of whom were represented on the Commission. Every aspect of the labour problem in India has been considered and discussed and the recommendations number many hundreds and cover a very wide field.



The provision of shelter for rest and refreshment is in many cases necessary, and the possibilities of workers' canteens should be examined with a view to their wider adoption.

Greater rigour should be shown in the enforcement of the Factories Act in Bihar and Orissa.

An officer with medical qualifications should be appointed as an Inspector of Factories in every province, part or full time according to the requirements of the province. Certifying Surgeons should be empowered as Inspectors.

Women Factory Inspectors are desirable in every province.

### Seasonal Factories

The law should establish standards for seasonal factories not necessarily identical with those for perennial factories, but enforced with equal rigour.

The present limits of maximum hours, 11 per day and 60 per week, may remain for seasonal factories but the exigencies of seasonal industries do not justify any extension of those hours for the individual.

The 'seasonal' list should include in all provinces cotton-ginning factories, lac factories, indigo factories, coffee factories, rubber factories, jute presses and, in North India, tea factories.

Other groups may be included with reference to particular provinces.

Where overworking of women is prevalent, local Governments should have power to prohibit in any particular group or class of factory the employment of women outside such hours, not less than 11 in the aggregate, as they may specify.

Before plans submitted under Sec 9 (1) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act are approved, the prescribed authority should be satisfied that adequate ventilation will be secured.

Owners of existing tea factories should be required to install efficient dust-extracting machinery within a specified period and new factories should not be allowed to be built without it.

In new rice mills steps should be taken to compel the installation of necessary protective machinery against the dissemination of dust, and freer use should be made of the power of inspectors to demand its installation in existing mills.

Where women are employed in any process creating an impure atmosphere, the owner should be required to set up some temporary shelter in the compound for their infants.

Local Governments should have power for any or all classes of factories, to prescribe standards of height for children, employment of those under standard being made illegal.

The inspection of cotton-ginning factories and other seasonal factories should be largely carried out by part-time inspectors. Officers of the grade of Industrial Surveyors should not be employed for this purpose. Selected revenue officers of suitable grade should be given a short course of instruction under the Chief Inspector with a view to their employment in districts where such factories are found. This system should not apply to tea factories in Bengal and Assam. Regular forms should be prepared by the Factory Inspection Department for issue to part-time inspectors and a copy of the report of each inspection should be submitted to the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

### Unregulated Factories

**A—Small Factories using power**—In the case of factories using power and employing less than 20 but not less than 10 persons, only the following sections of the Factories Act should apply automatically—

Section 5, Chapter III (excluding sections 12 and 15), sec 37 and the appropriate parts of Chapter VIII with sec 50. Local Governments should retain the power of applying the whole Act by notification, and should be given power to apply selected sections to any such factory.

Local Governments should be given power to apply the sections specified above to similar places employing less than 10 persons where conditions are dangerous.

The "number employed" for this purpose should be the aggregate number employed for any part of the 24 hours.

**B—Factories not using power**—A separate Act, brief and simple, should be passed to apply to factories, without power machinery, employing 50 or more persons during any part of the year.

The starting age for children under this Act should be 10 years in the first instance, and protection in the matter of hours should be confined to children between 10 and 14 years.

Hours of children should fall within limits to be specified by local Governments, but in no case should the working hours exceed seven nor should they fall outside a period of nine hours, with a rest interval of at least one hour. The overriding maxima should be embodied in the Act.

No child who has been employed full time in a factory should be allowed to work overtime or to take work home after factory hours.

The expediency of penalising the giving of advances to secure the labour of children and the execution of bonds pledging such labour should be examined by Government. In any case a bond pledging the labour of a person under 15 years executed for or on account of any consideration should be void.

Every factory of this class should be entirely closed on one day of the week to be specified beforehand by the local Government. Subject to particular exemptions the closing day should be the same for all factories in the same district.

Local Government should have power to extend any of the provisions of this Act to factories employing less than 50 persons. This should be done forthwith in the case of offensive trades, the power should also be exercised in the case of industries, classes of establishments and individual establishments employing an appreciable number of young children or where larger places have been broken up to escape regulation.

The policy of gradualness which underlies the proposals made for legislation should also influence its enforcement.

### Mines

In the Mangnese Mines in the Central Provinces, steps should be taken to apprise the workers of the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

1628-37 —“ On the tops of these interlaced trees we saw large numbers of monkeys and below some abadas or rhinoceroses, which frequent those wilds ” Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol I, p 124

**Abafado** (a dish of stew, see p 2) Anglo-Ind *buffath*

For recipes for preparing “**Madras Buffath, Buffath of Fresh Meat, Mutton Buffath** ”, see *Indian Cookery* by Anglo-Indian, pp 75 and 76

**Achar** (pickles, see p 6)

The citation below from Fryer helps to explain why Goa was noted for mango pickles

1672-1681 —“ They [the Goa women] sing, and play on the Lute, make Confections, pickle **Achars**, (the best *Mongo Achars* coming from them) Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 28

1640-41 —“ After numerous dishes of various kinds of flesh, both of domesticated and wild animals and birds, with stimulants of sundry **achares**, made of cucumber, radish, limes, and green chillies, soaked in strong fragrant vinegars, that served to spur the appetite ” Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 127

**Adarga** (a buckler made of buffalo hide) Anglo-Ind *adarga* (obs ) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1638 —“ Every Cavallero was bravely appparelled with an **adarga**, which is a great pastboard or leather buckler on his arme ” Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt 1, p 286

**Aduana** (customs-house) Anglo-Ind *aduanano* (obs ) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1610 —“ To-morrow we purpose to send you the copy hereof by the old scrivano [q v p 149] of the **Aduano** of ” Danvers, *Letters*, Vol I (1602-1613), p 51

**Afogado** (a kind of stew) Konk *fugād*, *arros fugād*, rice boiled in broth —Anglo-Ind *foogath*

“ **Foogaths** are vegetables fried with onions and the usual mussala ” (condiments) *Indian Cookery*, p 94 There are recipes for various kinds of ‘foogaths’ in the book

**Águila, Áquila** (aromatic wood, see p 8)

Below is a very early Anglo-Indian form of this word which clearly discloses its connexion with the Portuguese vocable

1619 —“ As to the sale of the prize goods left at Jask, ‘ especially of that called by the name of **Agilia**, which we understand to bee lignum aloes, and was a fitt commodity for England ” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1618-1621), p 141

**Alcatraz** (*Diomedea exulans*, L , see p 11)

The following two quotations are not in *Hobson-Jobson* The second is interesting because it introduces us to a new form of ‘albatross’ not in the *O E D*

Partners should be consulted as to the manner of representation of the various interests on the Central Board of Control. The Central Board should consider the manner of the functioning of the various committees.

Meetings should be held at regular intervals and the working time limits should be observed.

The Central Board should have the right of nomination of a representative of the various interests.

Disputes should be settled by arbitration wherever practicable.

### Transport Service and Public Works Seamen

At least 10 months no fresh continuous employment should be issued and the Shipping Master is satisfied that the recruit is required for employment and that suitable recruits are already available.

The recruit continuous discharge certificates should be issued to seamen for whom posts are available. The recruit continuous discharge certificates should be issued to seamen for whom posts are available.

If necessary after a suitable break there should be a further period of 12 months in which the recruit continuous discharge certificates should be issued.

Shipping Master should be authorised forthwith to strike off from the register all seamen who have been in employment for a period of three years and to begin with a seaman should be struck off the register automatically on the expiry of three years from his last discharge. The period of three years should be steadily reduced to 18 months but the latter period may be altered if necessary in consultation with representatives of shipowners and seamen.

Shipping companies should have liberty of choice from men who have been in their employment within a specified period. To begin with this period should be two years, but it should be steadily reduced to 9 months. This latter period may also be altered if necessary in consultation with representatives of both sides.

If a shipowner is unable to fill his crew from those from whom he is entitled to make free choice he should be required to take men selected from the register by the Shipping Office.

### Docks

The practice of nominating a representative of labour on Port Trusts should be extended to all the major ports.

With a view to decasualisation and to secure more equitable distribution of employment, a system of registration of dock labour should be introduced in each of the main ports, supervised and controlled by the port authority assisted by representatives of shipowners, stevedores and labourers.



1616 —“Also a present determined to be given the Judge of the Alfandica, the particulars, viz

2 vests cloth, 1 damask piece, 2 sword blades, 6 knives, 1 bottle strong water, 1 perspective glass, 1 dozen spectacles, 6 gorgolets [see p 170], 6 wine glasses, 12 plates, 6 gilded dishes, 1 looking glass gilded” *Ibidem*, p 198

The last citation is instructive inasmuch as it throws very interesting light on the customs-officials in India in the 17th century

**Almadia** (a small boat or canoe, see p 13) **Anglo-Ind almadee** The earliest instance of this word—not this form—in the *O E D*, from English sources, is of 1681

1630 —“Hari Vaisya also told them that among the Portuguese prisoners in the hands of the English is one ‘of especiall noate and quality’, for whose escape a plan has been arranged with ‘some Parseis or Muccadams there about Swally’, the idea being to get him away (with the connivance of certain Englishmen) in one of the boats of the fleet or ‘a small almadee of the Portingalls’” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 101

**Almude** (a Portuguese measure for wine or oil, “twenty-six almudes make a pipe” Vieyra) **Anglo-Ind almode**, *almoodae* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1644 —“22 almodes of oil” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1642-1645), p 217

1673 —“1 Barrel is six Almoodaes” Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 130

**Alviçaras** (a reward given for good news) **Konk alvis** — **Anglo-Ind albriças** (obs)

The word in the citation below may also be the Spanish *albriças*

1638 —“In this 20 Daies space wee had variable News of our Merchantts att Cantan, sometymes thatt they would bee here within a Day or two, other tymes thatt itt would bee long ere they could come Once [at Macao] the Jesuitts Man came running, calling for Albricias (which is a terme thatt signifies a gratification for good newes), which was given him” Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt I, p 270

**Ananás** (pine-apple, see p 16)

The following quotations are of interest inasmuch as they show what value was set on this fruit in the early seventeenth century

1615 —“Soe [the Governor of Surat] giuing me two Pines, with a long speech of the dayntenes, which I bade a seruante take telling him I knew the fruct v eary well, I took my leave” Sir T Roe, *Embassy*, Hak Soc, Vol I p 68

1616-19 —“Their fruits are very answerable to the rest, the countrey [of the ‘Great Mogol’] full of muskmelons, water melons, pomegranats, pomecitrons, limons, oranges, dates,

Schemes for the erection by workers of their own houses should be encouraged but a certain degree of supervision is essential.

Municipal Council should undertake preliminary work without waiting for additional legislation.

(a) Qualified health officer should be appointed and municipal health organisations should be improved and strengthened.

(b) Bye laws dealing with health, housing and sanitation should be revised and brought up to date.

(c) Health officers should see that all bye laws are impartially and vigorously applied.

(d) Applications for permission to erect new buildings or to alter existing ones should be closely scrutinised in order to ensure that the grant of permission will not result in increased congestion.

(e) Plans should be prepared for the extension and improvement of areas set apart for housing schemes.

**Workmen's Compensation**—The Workmen's Compensation Act should now be extended to cover as completely as possible the workers in organised industry, whether their occupations are hazardous or not and there should be a gradual extension to workers in less organised employment, beginning with those who are subject to most risk.

The following classes of workmen should now be included—

(a) Workmen employed in factories using power and employing not less than 10 persons, and in factories not using power employing not less than 50 persons.

(b) Workmen in all mines except open quarries in which less than 50 persons are employed and no explosives are used.

(c) All workmen employed in docks.

(d) All workmen employed in work on oilfields.

(e) Seamen on Indian registered ships of not less than 50 tons and on all inland vessels propelled by steam or motor engines and persons employed on the more important public ferries not so propelled.

(f) Workmen employed on Government plantations and on tea, coffee or rubber plantations employing not less than 50 persons.

(g) Workmen employed in the operation of mechanically propelled vehicles which are maintained for the transport of passengers or for commercial purposes.

(h) Workmen engaged in the construction, maintenance or demolition of canals, sewers, public roads, tunnels, aerial rope-ways and pipe lines, and of dams, embankments or excavations 20 or more feet in height, and of all permanent bridges.

(i) Workmen engaged in building work as in the existing clause, but the reference in this clause to industrial and commercial purposes should be omitted.

(j) Workmen employed in connection with the generation and distribution of electrical energy.

The question of the inclusion of persons employed by the larger agricultural employers and of those employed in reserve forests deserves examination.

(a) Steps should be taken to insure that the agreement to pay compensation in

accordance with the Indian Act is obligatory on all shipowners engaging Indian seamen and that dependents are capable of enforcing this agreement.

(b) The possibilities of giving Indian seamen the right to compensation whilst serving on ships registered outside India should be further explored by the Government of India and the Home Office. Special attention should be given to the possibility of extending the Act to Indian seamen whilst serving on all ships within India's territorial waters and on British ships engaged in the coastal trade of India.

The limitation of the benefits of the Act to workmen in receipt of not more than Rs 300 a month should be generally applied and the exception relating to the armed forces of the Crown should be modified, if this is necessary, in order to include persons who are genuinely industrial workers.

Widowed sisters and widowed daughters should be added to the list of dependents.

For adults in receipt of not more than Rs 30 a month, payments for temporary disablement should be based on two thirds of wages and for minors on the full wage rate. The scale should be subject to a minimum of Rs 5 for each half monthly payment, but the rate of compensation should not exceed the rate of wages. No person receiving more than Rs 30 a month should receive less compensation than he would have got if his wages had been Rs 30.

The minimum compensation for death in the case of adults should be Rs 600 and for complete permanent disablement Rs 840. The minimum for partial disablement should be correspondingly raised.

The maximum half-monthly payment should be raised from Rs 15 to Rs 30 and the present maxima for death and permanent disablement should be abolished.

The waiting period should be reduced from ten days to seven.

The exceptions in the second proviso to section 3 (1) should not apply where death or a permanent loss of 50 per cent or more of earning capacity result from the accident.

The following additions should be made to Schedule III (List of occupational diseases)—

(i) Poisoning by benzene and its homologues or sequelae, and

(ii) Chronic ulceration or its sequelae.

The administration of the Act should be entrusted, as far as possible, to specially qualified commissioners (not necessarily a whole-time officer), and there should be at least one such officer in every major province. The appointment should not be linked with one in which transfers are frequent and it should be possible to appoint more than one commissioner for the same area.

Pamphlets summarising the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act should be made available to workmen and, if the Act is substantially amended, steps should be taken to diffuse information of the amended law.

(a) Notice to the Commissioner should be compulsory in the case of all fatal accidents occurring to employees while they are on the employers' premises or while they are on duty elsewhere.

1673 —“The *Portugals* striving to possess themselves of Muschat, were put to such stress that had not their Armado come to their relief, they must have desisted their Enterprize ” Fryer *East India*, Vol I, p 193

**Arrasador** (one who ruins or destroys) ? Anglo-Ind *ransadoes* (obs)

“The second evening came before our hellhound Governour, who stope inge against all our and our frinds reasons sayd wee were ransadoes and one with the [Dutch?] and comanded the Cottwall to keepe us saufe till nixt, morninge ” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1622-1623), p 73

**Arrendador** (revenue-farmer see also *Rendeno* p 310) ? Anglo-Ind *rendedare* (obs)

1632 —“Our suite to this King (advised you in our last) mett with opposition by Mirza Rosvan *rendedare* of this place, and chancellour of this kingdome ” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 22

**Ata** (custard-apple, see p 26)

The quotation below is, according to Sir Richard Temple the earliest notice of this fruit by European writers

1636 —[At Goa] “A Delicate Fruit resembling a pine, butt when ripe it is off and of an Admuable tast, called *Atae*.” Mundy, Vol. III, pt I, p 58

**Atambor (a drum)** Konk

*tamboi* —Malayal *tampêre* (a kind of drum)

See *Ind Antiq* Vol LVII, Nov, 1928

**Bacamarte** (a blunderbuss, a gun with a bell mouth) Anglo-Ind *boca-mortis*, *boca-mortass bukmar* (obs)

Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq*, Vol L, p 227) offers an ingenious derivation of the Portuguese word, viz Port *boca*, ‘mouth’, and *mortis*, ‘death’ hence ‘death-dealing mouth’ Death in Port is *morte* and not *mortis* Longworth Dames’s conjecture is that the word might conceivably stand for *boca-Martis*, and thus mean ‘the mouth of Mars’, instead of ‘the mouth of Death’ This word must not be confounded with the Port *bracamarte* which means a broadsword or cutlass The Portuguese dictionaries derive this latter from the French, through Low-Latin, *braquemart*, ‘cutlass’, but offer no derivation of *bacamarte* The Anglo-Indian forms are neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

“They kept at a small distance firing their muskets and bocamortasses and flying granadoes ” *Ind Antiq*,

The Assam Labour Board should be abolished

(a) The Government of India should appoint a Protector of Immigrants in Assam to look after the interest of emigrants from other provinces who have not yet settled in Assam. This officer should also be entrusted with responsibility for emigrants during the journey.

(b) The cost of the Protector of Immigrants and his staff should be defrayed by a cess on emigrants.

(c) The tea industry should give publicity to the advantages which the plantations have to offer to the inhabitants of other provinces.

(d) The emigrants should be encouraged to maintain touch with his own people by means of correspondence.

#### Repatriation

Every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden, whether from an area of free or controlled recruiting should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense.

The Protector should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker, at the expense of his employer, within the one year of his arrival in Assam if this is necessary on the ground of health, the unsuitability of the work to his capacity, unjust treatment by the employer or for other sufficient reason, and at any time before the expiry of three years if he is satisfied that the immigrant is unable with due diligence to secure a normal wage and desires to be repatriated.

A worker dismissed before the expiry of the three years should be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the employer dismissing him, unless it is established that the dismissal was due to wilful misconduct.

#### Wages on Plantations.

Wage fixing machinery in the Assam plantations—

(a) The establishment of statutory wage-fixing machinery in the Assam plantations, if practicable, is desirable, and, there are reasons for believing that if proper methods are adopted, a practicable scheme can be devised.

(b) Before legislation is undertaken, an enquiry should be instituted as to the most suitable form of machinery, the actual rates paid and the variations in these rates between district and district and between garden and garden. The tea industry should be invited to co-operate in this enquiry.

#### Health and Welfare in Plantations

On all plantations managers should be required to maintain birth and death registers, and by inspection Government should ensure that these are reasonably accurate.

Where possible, garden managers should make a more generous allocation to workers of land for grazing and for vegetable cultivation.

A more active policy should be adopted by all plantation managements in regard to anti-malarial work carried out under skilled advice and supervision.

Wherever conditions are suitable, tube wells should be constructed. Where possible, piped water supplies should be provided.

Workers' houses should be suitably spaced out and not built back to back. They should be in blocks of two rooms, and wherever possible on high ground.

Women doctors should be employed by each medical group organisation for confinements in hospital, for the training and supervision of midwives and dais, and for child welfare work.

The practice of giving free food to indoor patients should be adopted in all plantation hospitals.

Maternity benefits should be provided for by legislation.

The practice of feeding non-working children without charge should be generally adopted.

Plantation managers should assist in organising suitable recreation for their workers and should provide playing fields for general recreational purposes.

When young children become orphaned and have no relations settled on the estate, the district magistrate or some suitable authority should invariably be approached to get into touch with any existing relations and, if a desire is expressed for the return of the child, arrangements should be made for repatriation.

The employment either directly or with their parents, of children before the age of 10 years should be prohibited by law.

Boards of Health and Welfare should be established under statute for convenient planting areas.

#### Burma and India.

The general recommendations in other parts of the Report are intended for Burma as well as India and are designed to meet the needs of Burmese labour in Burma as of Indian labour in India.

The Protector of Immigrants should work in co-operation with the Government of Burma but should be solely responsible to the Government of India.

Government should approach employers with a view to securing direct payment of wages without legislation. If this fails, the question of legislation for direct payment in certain sections of industry should be taken up.

If any other industry finds it necessary to recruit in India, it should repatriate the recruited worker as soon as it ceases to pay him his normal wages.

A policy of decasualisation for dock labour in Rangoon is urgently needed.

For a sound immigration policy, further statistical information regarding immigrant labour is urgently required. Accurate figures should be obtained bearing on the extent of employment available at different seasons and the movements of immigrant labour in search of work.

Whatever steps are taken to regulate immigration, satisfactory conditions of life and work should be maintained for the immigrant populations.

Government employers and all concerned should accept a much greater measure of responsibility for the immigrant.

#### Statistics and Administration

**Statistics and Intelligence**—An examination should be made of the causes of delay in the

The earliest reference for this word in the *OED* is of 1673, but the form *banda* is not mentioned

1616 — "Besides the danger in intercepting our boats to and from the shore, etc., their firing from the *Banda*, would be with much difficulty" Foster, *Letters*, Vol IV, p 328

1673 — "We fortify our Houses have *Bunders* or Docks for our vessels, to which belong Yards for Seamen, Soldiers, and Stores" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 289

**Banean** (a Gujarati trader, see p 38)

To the compounds of this word mentioned on p 39 two others might be added *Banyan-day* and *Banyan-fight*. They appear to have acquired a currency as early as the seventeenth century

The first of the following quotations is of special interest because it recalls to mind the not unsimilar efforts made by Governments and trading houses in India to combat the trade and financial depression at the present day

The expression 'banian-fight' is not in the *OED*. The earliest reference in it for 'banian-hospital' is of 1813, but though the name is not used the hospital itself is

described by Fitch (c 1585). See R Fitch in Foster *Early Travels*, pp 14 and 25

1634 — "As rigid economy is necessary 'in these sad deplorable tymes, whenas India affoordeth little or nothing whereon to begett a profitable trade for the Honourable Company', the commanders are charged to be as frugal as possible in regard to harbour provisions. They are to deliver lists of their men and the number of their messes, 'and accordingly a computed proportion of what they may spend in such diet for *Banyan daies* (so called) as this place affords and the Company allowes, with promise that for the other daies care shall be taken at *Suratt* that fresh meat be provided conveniently sufficient." Foster, *Eng Fact (1634-1636)*, p 38

1690 — "Of this [*Kedgere* or *Kitcheree*] the European Sailors feed in those parts once or twice a Week, and are forc'd at those times to a Pagan Abstinence from Flesh, which creates in them a perfect Dislike and utter Detestation to those *Bannian Days*, as they commonly call them" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, OUP, p 183

1666 — "The men are great clowns they make a great noise when they have any quarrel, but what passion soever they seem to be in, and what bitter words so ever they utter, they never come to blows" Thevenot, *Travels into the Levant*, pt III, p 51 (Eng tr of 1687)

1690 — "Next to the *Moors* the *Banians* are the most noted Inhabitants of *Suratt* who are Merchants all by Profession, and very numerous in all parts of *India*. They are most innocent and obsequious, humble and

**Industrial Workers in India**

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief industrial States in the world. The grounds on which this claim was put forward in the Memorandum prepared by the India Office which gave the following figures to illustrate the industrial importance of the country —

25,000,000 agricultural work (excluding peasant proprietors), 141,000 maritime workers, 15,000,000 etc. a figure second only to that for the United Kingdom, over 20,000,000 workers in industries, including cotton, industries, mines and

transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States."

It is impossible to say how far and to what extent the figures given above hold good to-day. The Railways of India alone offer employment to very nearly a million workers. The number of workers employed in Plantations according to the 1921 Census amounted to over three quarters of a million. The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1929, which are reproduced in Summary Form in the tables given below —

*Growth of Factories*

| Year | Number of Factories | Average Daily Number of Persons Employed |
|------|---------------------|--|
| 1922 | 5,144               | 1,361,002                                |
| 1923 | 5,985               | 1,409,173                                |
| 1924 | 6,406               | 1,455,592                                |
| 1925 | 6,926               | 1,494,958                                |
| 1926 | 7,251               | 1,518,391                                |
| 1927 | 7,515               | 1,533,382                                |
| 1928 | 7,861               | 1,520,315                                |
| 1929 | 8,129               | 1,553,169                                |

*Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour*

| Year | Men       | Women   | Children | Total     |
|------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1922 | 1,086,457 | 206,887 | 67,658   | 1,361,002 |
| 1923 | 1,113,508 | 221,045 | 74,620   | 1,409,173 |
| 1924 | 1,147,729 | 235,332 | 72,531   | 1,455,592 |
| 1925 | 1,178,719 | 247,514 | 68,725   | 1,494,958 |
| 1926 | 1,208,628 | 249,669 | 60,094   | 1,518,391 |
| 1927 | 1,222,662 | 253,158 | 57,562   | 1,533,382 |
| 1928 | 1,216,471 | 252,933 | 50,911   | 1,520,315 |
| 1929 | 1,219,165 | 257,161 | 46,843   | 1,553,169 |

*Statistics for 1929*

| Province                     | Number of Factories | Average Daily Number of Persons Employed |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Madras                       | 1,530               | 143,217                                  |
| Bombay                       | 1,543               | 366,029                                  |
| Bengal                       | 1,393               | 589,860                                  |
| United Provinces             | 310                 | 91,188                                   |
| Punjab                       | 521                 | 49,875                                   |
| Burma                        | 978                 | 98,077                                   |
| Bihar and Orissa             | 284                 | 68,726                                   |
| Central Provinces and Berar  | 769                 | 69,291                                   |
| Assam                        | 610                 | 45,884                                   |
| North West Frontier Province | 29                  | 1,207                                    |
| Baluchistan                  | 6                   | 1,255                                    |
| Ajmer-Merwara                | 38                  | 15,456                                   |
| Delhi                        | 55                  | 10,109                                   |
| Bangalore and Coorg          | 27                  | 2,095                                    |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>8,129</b>        | <b>1,553,169</b>                         |

(obs) The latter of these two forms is not in the *O E D*

"Sends him a 'barrecoe' of beer and desires a supply of provisions" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1622-1623), p 138

[Safi Khān] "begs therefore a couple of 'barrekes'" *Op cit*, p 292

**Barricada** (a barrier)  
Anglo-Ind *bairracodo* (obs)

"The enemy's vessels were 'extraordinary great ships' The rear-admiral was the largest of all, and had been 'built upon a carack at Cochín

only for to make a battery and to be a barracodo to the rest of her fleet' *Eng Fact* (1624-1629), p 49

**Bata** (subsistence allowance, see p 41)

The citation below gives proof of a much earlier use of this word in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1638 — "They have received daily 'batta' but this need not be deducted from their wages" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1637-1641), p 51

**Batão** (difference in exchange, see p 43)

In the citations below are Anglo-Indian forms not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*, they are also of an earlier date than those mentioned there

1634 — "Thus much of your silver was sould for new rupees, to be paid daily out of the mynt as it could be coined, whereout we had hoped to have coined some advantage, in gayning the exchange betwixt them and

mammoths here called **buttaw**" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1634-1636), p 68  
See also Vol of 1637-1641, p 100

1651 — "When he asked Davidge he did not demand 'the vattaw of cuzana [khazāna = treasury] rupees due to the Company from Mr Knipe, he with stern lookes and high words told me I was a sawey knave to demaund of him about the Companies accompts" Foster, *Idem*, (1651-1654), p 81

The Marathi form of the Hindust *battau* is *vātāv*, but it is scarcely likely that the Marathi form is used above, it appears to be a normal case of the exchange of *v* for *b* and vice versa

**Batel** (a small boat, see p 45)

With regard to this word it is useful to note what Professor Hodivalla says in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, p 88

"Whatever the source of the Portuguese 'Batell', it is certain that the Bombay 'Batelo' or the Bengal 'Patello' is not directly derived from it as the form *batla* occurs in the *Târikh-i-Fîrûzshâhî* of Baranî, which was completed in 1385 A C (*Bibl Indica* Text, p 490, l 7) "

Portuguese dictionaries derive *batel* from the Lat *batellum* Dalgado does not include *batel* in his *Glossário* in

The movement of labour in India is entirely different from that in Europe. In Europe, labour is mobile and moves from one part of the country to another in search of work. In India, labour is immobile and is confined to its native place. This is due to the fact that in India, labour is not free to move from one part of the country to another. It is bound to its native place by various factors, such as caste, religion, and custom. This is the main reason why labour in India is immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work.

Labour in India is entirely immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work. This is due to the fact that in India, labour is not free to move from one part of the country to another. It is bound to its native place by various factors, such as caste, religion, and custom. This is the main reason why labour in India is immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work.

The following are the main types of migration in India:

- (1) Local migration consisting of movements between adjacent villages.
- (2) Large scale movements of labour on a large scale for the purpose of building up the country, e.g., railways, etc.
- (3) Periodical migration owing to the seasonal demands for agricultural labour.
- (4) Permanent migration when the labourers of one place migrate to another for trade but return at intervals to their native place where they sometimes even leave their families and spend their declining years, and
- (5) Permanent migration where economic or other reasons have caused a permanent displacement of population.

The movement of labour in India is entirely immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work. This is due to the fact that in India, labour is not free to move from one part of the country to another. It is bound to its native place by various factors, such as caste, religion, and custom. This is the main reason why labour in India is immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work.

In the Punjab, the movement of labour is entirely immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work. This is due to the fact that in India, labour is not free to move from one part of the country to another. It is bound to its native place by various factors, such as caste, religion, and custom. This is the main reason why labour in India is immobile and does not move from one part of the country to another in search of work.

Lahore, the principal industrial town of the Punjab Province, is in a very curious position. It not only imports labour for its various industries which are to be found there, but also exports it to surrounding districts and to other provinces. Any shortage of labour that it experiences is satisfied from the densely populated districts which surround the city.

The mobility of Indian labour is of considerable advantage to the agricultural population as it helps to relieve the increasing pressure on the land. In India, the movement of labour

In the first three cases, the emigrants invariably return to their villages. In the fourth and fifth cases, the majority of workers return for a short visit after two or three years, but there is a considerable minority which has settled down at the industrial centres in which they have worked. Lahore is, however, overlooking that owing to the home loving character of the Indian worker he seldom or never breaks his contact with his village home. The number of workmen of rural origin who have severed their connexion with their village and with agriculture is very small and is usually confined to such skilled workers as have left their homes permanently to settle in the important centres of factory industry. As the large majority of workers return home annually or biennially there is little disturbance of family life, except in the case of Assam where the system of recruitment now in force directly encourages the importation of families, and women are almost as numerous as men in the residential labour population on the tea estates.



fact but even are so in name, as they are called bueyes throughout India' Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc., Vol I, p 57

*Boi* in Portuguese, *buey* in Spanish means 'a bullock'

**Bolsa** (purse, bag, see p 54)  
Anglo-Ind *bulse* (obs)

The term was used to indicate a packet of diamonds or gold dust

1711 — "Received a bulse, said to be of gold, of Manuel Tavoch of Macao, merchant, sealed as above, which I promise to deliver to Mr Frederick, the dangers of the sea excepted J Scattergood" *The Scattergoods and the East India Co*, in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, Supp p 77

**Botica** (a shop, see p 57)

The citation below gives evidence of earlier use of this word in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1668 — "Rent of the botica  
£ 16 0 0" *Yearley Rent Rowle of Bombaim*, etc in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LIV, p 1

**Braça** (a measure of extent, see p 57) Anglo-Ind *barsa* (obs)

1638 — "Good drinkeing cuppes att 1*d* and 1½*d*, and Fruitt Dishes att 2½*d*, each, the rest according to that rate For a whole barsa, which is 2 tubbes, will cost 28 or 30 Ryall eight, and they usually contain aboutt 600 peeces little and great" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc., Vol III, pt 1, p 305

'Barsa' in the passage above means a fathom, i e, a six-foot

cask This form is not in the *O E D*

**Breda do mar** (lit 'sea-beet', an edible seaweed) Anglo-Ind *breda de Marr* (obs) See *Scattergood's List of goods procurable at Malacca* in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LVI, Supplement p 76

**Brinco** (curios, bric-à-brac) Anglo-Ind *brinquo* (obs) Not in the *O E D*

"Thomas Keiridge at Surat to John Bangham at Lahore, April, 26, 1628, Sends a copy of his last, and again, urges the sale of his goods, 'least Manoell de Payva his brinquos cause yours to be disesteemed and this your cautious wayting produce my further prejudice'" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1624-1629), p 130

**Búfalo** (buffalo, see p 58)

Below are some citations with Anglo-Indian forms of this word not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* They help to show the tentative forms through which this word passed before the present day spelling became stabilised One of them from Fryer contains a description of the buffalo which it would be hard to beat for accuracy

1673 — "We passed Five Mile to the Foot of the Hill on which the City [of 'Canorein'] stands, and had passed half a Mile through a thick Wood,

**Recruitment for Assam**—It has already been stated that the Assam tea industry is the only industry which is controlled in its recruitment of Indian Labour. Other industries, and even the tea industry in the Duars, Darjeeling and Madras Presidency are free from Governmental control. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of freeing the Assam tea industry from control, but the Indian Tea Association is not only not in favour of this but has definitely urged that Government control should continue. The Association contend that if recruiting were free, abuses would arise as they did in the past from the competitive spending of money to secure labour. There appears little doubt that if control were removed, all the abuses which were associated with the *Arbati* system of recruitment would be revived.

The present system of recruitment is controlled by Act VI of 1901 called the Assam Labour and Immigration Act 1901, as amended by Act XI of 1903, Act VIII of 1915, Act XI of 1915, Act XXXVIII of 1920 (Devolution Act) and Act XXXI of 1927. The Act extends to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras and Assam. In the Bombay Presidency Act No VI of 1901 is not enforced. There the Government of Bombay have allowed recruitment provided the emigrants are produced before a Magistrate. The most important provision of the Amending Act of 1915 is the abolition of the system of recruitment by contractors, and their recruiters, commonly known as *Arbatis*. In all recruiting areas, where the provisions of Act VI of 1901 are in operation, except the local areas in which recruitment is prohibited by notification under section 3, recruitment is carried out only through the medium of garden sirdars, under the provisions of Chapter IV, working under a local agent duly licensed under section 61 of the Act. The only recruiter now recognised is the sirdar who must himself engage the coolies. Any arrangement for the direct supply of coolies to a tea estate by a contractor or for the supply to sirdars of coolies collected through the agency of a contractor or *arbati* would be illegal and would render every person who is a party to such an arrangement liable to prosecution and punishment under section 164 of the Act. Even an

employer cannot himself legally engage labour in a recruiting district, he must do so through the agency of his garden sirdars. In the Bombay Presidency, agents other than garden sirdars are allowed.

**Latest Statistics**—The Annual Report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during the year ending the 30th June 1931 has been published. The Report shows that the total number of persons recruited during the year was 50,555 as against 58,150 in the previous year. The average of advances to garden sirdars for each adult recruit fell in 24 and rose in 9 agencies as compared with the preceding year. No cases occurred in which the local Agents were found to be extravagant or indiscreet in the matter of giving advances to sirdars. The total number of garden sirdars prosecuted for offences in connexion with recruitment was 69 as compared with 107 in the previous year. The rate of cess on garden sirdars and emigrants was one Rupee per head during 1929-30. The actual receipts from the cess amounted to Rs 69,119.

**Reforms in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry**—In a circular letter dated the 8th January 1930 the Bombay Millowners' Association have instructed all mills affiliated to the Association to introduce, wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. The introduction of a system for providing Discharge Certificates to operatives leaving service has also been recommended. The certificates are to contain a record of the service of the operative concerned and in all cases of recruitment, the men presenting themselves for employment will be asked to produce their Discharge Certificates. Notices are to be posted at all mills stating (a) that all persons will be engaged by the Manager or by the head of the department concerned, and (b) that any heads of departments, assistants or jobbers accepting bribes from the workpeople will be instantly dismissed.

Several groups of mills are considering the possibility of employing labour officers who will be responsible for the direct recruitment of labour and for welfare work generally.

## ABSENTEEISM AND LABOUR TURNOVER

Though there is meagre statistical information available on this subject, it may be stated with a fair amount of accuracy that the Indian worker is more habituated to absent himself from work than his prototype in other countries. He has yet to get himself thoroughly adapted to the industrial environment in which he finds himself. The reasons for his absence are not always connected with his love of rest but in many cases absence is due to causes beyond his control such as sickness, domestic difficulties, etc. The effects which poor and indifferent housing have on his work have been dealt with in the Section on Industrial Housing.

The Factory Labour Commission of 1907 made an inquiry into the number of absent workers and came to the conclusion that the average worker took 2 days off every month and a further holiday of from 3 to 7 weeks every year. In addition, he receives the weekly

holiday and from 4 to 10 Indian holidays during the year. The question of absenteeism received the attention of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) and it was urged in evidence before them that the efficiency of labour in Bombay was greatly reduced by the high percentage of absenteeism among the operatives. The Board came to the conclusion that Ahmedabad had a great advantage over Bombay in the matter of absenteeism, both in respect of a low rate throughout the year and also of the absence of the wide seasonal variations which were apparent in other centres of the textile industry. They therefore recommended that in order to minimise the effect of absenteeism there should be a general adoption of a system already in force in a few mills in Bombay under which a certain number of spare hands are entertained in each department, except the weaving. The Board "The percentage of

Ralph Fitch, in Foster, *Early Travels*, OUP, p 11

1644 —“She [the *Seahorse*] is then to proceed to Goa to buy some *cairo*” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1642-45), p 167

**Caju** (the cashew tree and fruit, see p 65)

The quotations below reveal some very strange forms of this word in Anglo-India. The form *cadju* though, as we have observed (p 66), only recently noticed in India was used by Rumphius who died in 1693. The first of the following citations is of special interest because of the reference in it to Cromwell and his wife. The *OED* does not contain the forms ‘cadjew’ and ‘cajoora’, and the earliest instance it has of the word is of 1703.

1655 —“Concerning ‘Generall Cromwell’ he [Capt James Martin] declared ‘that before these warrs begunn hee was a pore cowardly fellow and would take a cuff on the eare from any man’, while as for Cromwell’s wife, ‘the stone or excrescence of a fruite called a *cadjew* would fitt her very well for a tooth’” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1651-1654), p 123

1638 —“*Cajooraes* of a straunge propertye *Cajooras* trees, whose blossome casteth a Most Fragrant smell into the ayre, the Fruit somewhat harsh in tast and strong” Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt 1, p 57. There is evident confusion in Mundy’s mind

between *caju* and *kajūrā* or *kajūrī*, the Indian name of the date-palm.

“**Cadju** is not properly speaking an Eastern fruit, but at one time it was brought there from the West Indies” Rumphius, *Herbarium Amboinense*, I, p 177. He also mentions that in Amboyna the fruit, was called *boa franqi*, that is ‘fruit from Portugal’.

**Caminhar** (to travel)  
Anglo-Ind *caminha* (obs.)

1632 —“The Dutchman from Masulipatam arrived here on the 25th and, finding little hope of a market, hastened for ‘Ninapooly and adjacent aldeas’, but being ‘tardiff in *caminha*’, he was overtaken by Cartwright at ‘Bapatly’ on the 28th” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 232

**Campo** (a field, see p 72)

Here is a citation which contains an earlier instance of the use of compound in Anglo-India than those mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *OED*.

1676 —“Company’s goods by reason of several thatch hovells within and round about the compound, which are very dangerous in respect of fire, which often happens in Dacca” Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc., Vol II, p ccxxvi. See also instances on the same page and the next.

**Canja** (in the sense of ‘starch used by Indian washermen, and also in that of ‘rice gruel’, see p 76)

Below are instances of this word in Anglo-India older than those in *Hobson-Jobson* or in

per cent between the 20th and the 30th year and the remaining 9 per cent joined the first mill after they had attained the age of 30

Sixty three per cent of the workers were born in the Konkan and 27 per cent in the Deccan while the rest came from different parts of the country. Not a single worker gave his place of origin as Bombay City.

About 48 per cent of the workers covered by the sample continued in the employment of the same mill without change, 34 per cent served in two or three mills and 18 per cent had served in 4 or more mills. The highest number of mills served by an individual was 15. The cause of leaving the mills was "for going to native place" in 26 per cent cases, "low wages and for bettering prospects" in 21 per cent cases, "absence due to illness" in 14 per cent cases and "retrenchment" in 10 per cent cases. Other causes for leaving mills were unsuitable conditions of work, dismissal, strike, resignation, etc.

The approximate period of total service (including the period of non attendance) was reported to be less than 5 years in 37.54 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 23.37 per cent cases, 10 to 15

years in 15.89 per cent cases, 15 to 20 years in 9.13 per cent cases and more than 20 years in 14.08 per cent cases. The percentages of workers who had not changed mills was 67 in the case of operatives with less than 5 years' service and 42 for workers with 5 to 10 years' service. In the other service groups, the percentage of operatives working in the same mill varied between 25 and 45.

The actual active service was reported to be less than 5 years in 46.51 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 24.26 per cent cases, 10 to 15 years in 13.95 per cent cases and 15 to 20 years in 7.20 per cent cases. In the remaining 8.08 per cent cases the actual service was more than 20 years.

A large number of workers in the age groups 15-20 and 20-25 had served for a period of less than 5 years while the most common period of service in the age group 25-30 was between 5 and 10 years. In the age group 30-35 about 30 per cent of the workers had served for less than 5 years and 19 per cent for a period of 5 to 10 years. Among workers of 35 to 40 years of age, the number of those filling in each of the first five service groups was between 16 and 20 per cent.

## LABOUR IN FACTORIES

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881, as amended in 1891. Under the chief provisions of the amended Act Local Governments were empowered to appoint Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeons to testify as to the age of children. A mid-day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories, except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday labour was prohibited subject to certain exceptions. The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half, their employment between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. was prohibited, as a general rule, except in factories worked by shifts. The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of 14) were limited to 7 and their employment at night-time was forbidden, children below the age of 9 were not to be employed. Provision was made for fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding, etc.

The next Factory Act to be passed into law was Act XII of 1911. This Act extended the definition of 'factory' so as to include seasonal factories working for less than 4 months in the year, shortened the hours within which children, and, as a general rule, women might be employed and further restricted the employment of women by night by allowing it only in the case of cotton spinning and pressing factories. It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the Act. The most important feature of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories. The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The Act, for the first time, applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that, subject to certain

exceptions, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than 12 hours in any one day." It also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain exceptions, which were factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no person may be employed before 5.30 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children).

**The Acts now in force**—The ratification by India of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911. This was undertaken during 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922, introduced a series of important reforms including the adoption of a 60-hours week, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12, the prohibition of night work for women, the extension of the Act to a large number of small factories, drastic restriction of the exempting provisions, etc. The principal object of the amending Act of 1923 was the removal of a difficulty which had arisen in connection with the law relating to the weekly holiday. The experience gained during the three years which immediately followed the revision of the Act in 1922 indicated that the amending Act had worked smoothly and that the main principles followed in 1922 commanded general acceptance. It was not considered necessary, therefore, to modify any of the main principles of the Act, but several administrative difficulties had arisen in connection with some sections of the Act—one such difficulty relating to Section 21 which provided for intervals. Local Governments were asked in June 1923 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen in connection with other provisions. On receipt of their replies, a conference of Chief

on us" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1642-1645), p 44

See also under *Armada* in Supplement

**Caro** (adj dear) Anglo-Ind *caro* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1626—"By reason of the Dutch's inveterate hate and malice all passages round about us are waylaid, either with a guard of Dutchmen or by the Governor, who they and Malaya together put in, which we make no doubt costs them *caro*" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1624-1629) p 131

**Cartaz** (a pass, safe-conduct) Anglo-Ind *curtass*, *cartasse*, (obs) See p 82 Neither in the *O E D* nor in *Hobson-Jobson*

1618—"If they misenforme not from Mesolapatan, there is great store of indico shipt at some ports to the south, all which take *curtasses* of our enemies" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1618-1621), p 3

1618—"Shee hath her *cartasse* without stopping at Suratt and upon conclusion sent to mee for my passe, els the merchants would not stirr" *Ibidem*, p 4

1621—"The Dutch in the Red Sea gave *cartasses* or assurance to the junks to pass free, and yet most treacherously, to their great infamie, made seizure of six vessels" *Ibidem*, p 324

**Castiço** (child of Portuguese parents born in India, see p 85) Anglo-Ind *Castihan*, *Castez* Not in the *O E D*

"Kanappa confiscated a quantity of rice, unjustly, defrauding the 'Castilian' who brought it for sale" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1651-1654), p 240 Foster conjectures that 'Castihan' here is intended for *castiço* and it appears rightly so

"Richard Trenchfield married a *Castez*" *The Diaries of Streynsham Master* (1675-80), ed Temple, Vol II, p 284

**Cavalaria** (an establishment of horses or other animals) Anglo-Ind *cavelurnee* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1622-23—"As for the coach, one of the oxen died and the other went lame and had to be sold, 'which is all the proceed of the *cavelurree*'" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1622-1623), p 95 In the same volume (p 45) is also met with the form *cavyluryoo*, in the same sense

**Cavaleiro** (a horseman, a rider) Anglo Ind *cavallerous* (obs)

"Had intended to keep their 'ablucks' for sale here, as ordered by the President, but their 'cavallerous' refused to return without them" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1624-1629), p 232 *Abluck* is Ar *ablaq*, 'a piebald horse' See also quotation under *Adarga* in Supplement

**Centopeia** (centipede, see p 92)

Here is an instance of the use of this word in Anglo-India



one cloth to another" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1651-1654), p 275

**Chinche** (a bug) Anglo-Ind *chince*, *chint* (obs)

1673 — "Swarms of Ants, *Muskeeto*s, Flies, and stinking Chints, *Cimices*, etc breed and infest them This Season we experimented, which though moderately warm, yet our Bodies broke out into small fiery Pimples augmented by *Muskeeto*-Bites and Chinces raising Blisters on us" Fryer, *East India*, Hak. Soc, Vol I, p 100

"Notwithstanding Chints, Fleas, and Muskeeto's torment them every Minute, [the 'Banyans'] dare not presume to scratch where it itches, lest some Relation should be untenanted its miserable abode" *Ibidem*, p 231.

**Chita** (printed cotton cloth, see p 104)

Here is an early instance of the use of this term in Anglo-India

1690 — "In some things the Artists of India out do all the Ingenuity of Europe, viz, in the painting of Chites or Callicoes" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 167

**Chuname** (prepared lime, see p 105)

The following is an Anglo-Indian form of this word mentioned neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1583-91 — "And all the time which they ('Chinians') mourne they keepe the dead in the house, the bowels being taken out and filled with chownam or lime, and cofined, and when the time is expired they carry them out

playing and piping, and burne them" Ralph Fitch in Foster, *Early Travels*, O U P, p 42

**Combalenga** (a species of pumpkin) Anglo-Ind *bolango*

The Portuguese borrowed the word *kumbalanu*, 'a pumpkin', from one of the South Dravidian languages The Anglo-Ind form is not in the *O E D*

1679 — "This countrey [Achin] affordeth Severall Excellent good frutes, Namely Duryans, Mangastinos, Oranges, the best in India or South Seas, comparable with the best of China, Lemons, Limes, Ramastines [Litchis], Bolangos, Monsoone plums [*Zizyphus Jujuba* or *bār*], Pumple Mooses [see under *Toranja*, p 350], etc, and the trees beare fruite both green and ripe all the yeare alonge" Bowrey, *Countries round the Bay of Bengal*, Hak Soc, p 323

**Comprador** (a purchaser, see p 115)

Below is an early Anglo-Indian instance of the use of this word, earlier than any in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *O E D*

1614 — "I make John Phebe did deliver you the two fishes and letter I wrote you yesterday He is now grown stately and will not serve in the English house for comprador" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (1613-1615), p 227

**Concerto** (repair) Anglo-Ind *conserta* (obs)

[illegible]

spread over all the Indian labourers rates to be paid for it, when it finds that the yield of the land in his native place is not sufficient to maintain all the members of his family. A certain percentage of the workers employed in India temporarily give up their employment during the sowing, transplanting and harvesting season. During periods of depression in trade and industry, industrial workers released from employment fall back upon agriculture, and thus add to the existing pressure of the population on the land. If the depression in trade and industry synchronizes with the failure of the monsoon, the amount of unemployment becomes considerable and the resulting distress is enormous. Various States have devised schemes of Employment Exchanges for the purpose of studying the problems in connexion with the demand and supply of labour to control the movements of labour and to place it where it is required. The Government of India and the various Provincial Governments have considered the question of creating Employment Exchanges in India several times during the last ten years, but opinion is unanimous that owing to the preponderantly agricultural character of

India is a State Member of the International Labour Conference and as such she is bound according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, to ratify and adopt, wherever possible, any Convention or Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was taken up by the Government of India by the Wehrle Convention which was adopted by the 1st International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1910. Each Member ratifying this Convention was required—

- (a) to communicate to the International Labour Office all information, statistical or other, concerning unemployment including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment
- (ii) to establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of the central authority, and to appoint Committees, including representatives of employers and workers to advise on matters concerning the operation of the agencies

(4) where systems of insurance against unemployment have been established, to make arrangements, upon terms to be agreed upon between the members concerned, whereby work-ers belonging to one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition to this Convention the first International Labour Conference also adopted a Recommendation which advocated—

- (a) the abolition of employment agencies, which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit
- (b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance, and
- (c) the execution of public works as far as practicable during periods of unemployment and in districts most affected by it

The draft Convention was ratified by India but in communicating this ratification to the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, the Secretary of State for India found it necessary 'in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding' to explain at some length the peculiar position of India in this matter and to emphasise the difficulties connected with a complete ratification by India owing to the predominantly agricultural character of the country. The Government of India, in addressing the local Governments on the question arising out of the draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference, invited views on the following points—

- (1) Advisability of creating Public Employment Agencies in congested areas to facilitate



1673 — "These Islands are in number seven *Bombaim, Canorein, Trumbay, Elephanto, the Putachoes, Munchumbay, and Kerenjau, with the Rock of Henry Kenry* " Vol I, p 159

"Having in a Week's time compleated my Business, returning the same way, we steered by the *South* side of the Bay, purposely to touch at *Elephanto*, so called from a monstrous Elephant cut out of the main Rock, bearing a Young one on its Back " *Ibidem*, p 194

**Escrito** (a writing, see p 147)

The quotation below would lead one to the view that this Portuguese word was used not only in the sense of 'a note under one's hand or attestation', but also in the sense of 'a hasty note' in which 'chit' is used to-day in India. The word in this sense is not in the *O E D*

1615 — "All your letters having been liker to screets than letters " Foster, *Letters*, Vol III, p 154

See also quotation under *Scruido* in Supplement

**Escritorio** (a writing desk, see p 148)

The quotations below are of an early date, provide new forms of the word, some of which are not found in the *O E D*, and go to show what a brisk trade there was in these desks between the Far East

and India as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century

1615-1616 — "Among other things I should mention a great number of cabinets of all patterns, in the fashion of those of Germany. This is an article the most perfect and of the finest workmanship to be seen anywhere, for they are all of choice woods, and inlaid with ivory, mother-of-pearl, and precious stones, in place of iron they are mounted with gold. The Portuguese call them *Escritorios de la China* " Pyrard, *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol II, pp 176 and 177

1617 — "There are two *scriptoris* which are sealed up to be delivered to you by Mr Methwold " Foster, *Letters*, Vol VI, p 27

1617 — "I sent a gold box by Richard Kinge to buy me some *skrettores* of mackee [*maki ye* = lacquer] work " *Ibidem*, p 104

1617 — "I have sent by this bearer seventeen sundry parcels of *contores* and *scrittores* marked with R W [Richard Wickham]. The freight of them I pray pay to the master how much it is. I have been at Meaco and talked with the makeman [maker of lacquered goods] who hath promised that in short time he will have done. He hath fifty men that worketh night and day, that, so far as I see, he doth his endeavour " *Ibidem*, p 169

1617 — "I give you thanks for the book of Sir Walter Rawli's which you sent me, and have no good thing to send unto you, only two small *scritoris* " *Ibidem*, p 266

1690 — "It [Suratt] is renown'd for Traffick through all *Asia*, both for rich Silks and for Agatts, Cornelians

to the effect that the total population of the country in 1929 was 1,000,000,000 and that the total population of the country in 1929 was 1,000,000,000.

[illegible]

1. A and B. For of Public Health have  
also been appointed as Divisional Inspectors  
under the Health and Sanitary sections of the  
Act. Their reports are sent to the Chief Ins-  
pector who passes orders on the same. Local  
Magistrates in the districts have ex-officio  
powers under the Employment sections of the  
Act.

**Reporting of accidents**—Section 31 of the Indian Factory Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All class of accidents namely fatal or serious accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more, and minor, are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and, in case of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the Police Station. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. So far notifications have been issued under this section only in Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

use of this term in an Anglo-Indian document but also of the hatred in which the chief 'foreiros' or revenue farmers of Portuguese days were regarded by the people of Bombay

1664 — "Whereas this Island being formerly belonging to the Crowne of Portugall, there were in each Division thereof Foreiros Mayores or Cheife Farmers men powerfule, arrogant, and Exorbitant violators, Ecclesiastiques as well as Civil, whose manner of Government was absolute, bringing the inferior sort of us so much under, and made so small accompt of them, as comparatively wee may say the Elephant doeth of the Ant

Wherefore, we humbly beseech your Majesty for the love of God and the wounds of Jesus Christ, to take pity and compassion on us by not consenting to alienate us from your Government, and the Obedience thereof upon any Consideration or agreement whatsoever neither to permitt any more Foreiros Mayores in this Island" Petition to Charles II in Khan, *Anglo Portuguese Negotiations*, O U P, p 451 *cf seq*

**Fresco** (subst, a cool wind, see p 161)

The following quotation not only illustrates the use of the above word in Anglo-India but furnishes a very vivid and interesting account of the hot season in Gujarat

1680 — "In the Middle of May, before the Southerly Winds set in,

which bring the Rains along with them, the Air at *Surat* is so very dry, that it licks up the Moisture in the Pen, before we are able to write it out, and so intensely Hot, especially about 3 in the Afternoon, that we cannot endure the standing for any long time upon the Grass, where the Sun's Beams have their full force This causes our sprinkling the Floors of our Chambers frequently with Water, to create a kind of Fresco in them, during this Season, and makes us Employ our Peons in Fanning of us with Murchals made of Peacock's Feathers, four or five Foot long, in the time of our Entertainments and when we take our Repose" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P, pp 82 and 83

**Fusta** (a pinnace or small ship, with sails, or oars) — Anglo-Ind *fusto*, *fuste* (obs) These forms are not in the *O E D*

1614 — "The king keepeth there (Reshire) continually 100 fustoes and galleys with them to cut off all passengers that offer to go from Ormus to Balsora" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (1613-1615), p 146

1615 — "It is hoped that the Oslander will be there to carry them before the fustes can arrive" *Ibidem*, Vol III, p 19

**Galeota** (a small galley, see p 164)

The following note of Foster (*Letters*, Vol III, p 296) throws new light on the derivation of Anglo-Ind *gallevat* which Dalgado says is derived from the

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 came into force on July 1st, 1924. The Act as passed by the Legislature covers ten classes of workmen. Some of these, such as members of fire brigade, telegraph and telephone linemen, sewage workers and tramway-men are small, and as the definition of seamen is limited to those employed on certain inland vessels, only a very small proportion of Indian seamen come under the Act. Compensation for seamen, however, has been secured by agreement between the Government of India and their foreign steamship companies, under which the latter agree to the insertion in the ships' articles of a clause whereby the companies agree to pay compensation to injured Indian seamen on the same basis as if they were covered by the Act and all questions as to compensation are decided by Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation in India. An Indian seaman employed on a British ship legally comes under the English Act and the insertion of the clause referred to above does away with the practical difficulties which would arise if Indian seamen had to claim compensation in the English or other foreign courts. The five important classes covered are the workers in factories, mines, docks and on railways, practically all of whom are included and those engaged in certain types of building work, notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey. The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants. Non-manual labourers getting more than Rs 300 a month are excluded, except on the railways. Power is taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time. All occupations involving blasting operations were thus declared by the Governor-General in Council, as hazardous occupations. Compensation is to be given as in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It is also to be given for diseases in certain cases. The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of workmen contracts a scheduled disease, it will usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation. On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally difficult to get compensation for disease, as they will have to prove that the disease arises "solely and directly" from the employment. The diseases scheduled at present are anthrax, lead poisoning and phosphorous poisoning. Whether compensation can be claimed for diseases other than those scheduled is doubtful, but the list is made capable of extension. Mercury poisoning was thus added to Schedule III by notification, dated 28th September 1920.

In order to bring the Indian law into conformity with the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases adopted at the Seventh International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1925, which has been ratified by India,

necessary changes were made in sub-section (2) of section 3 and in the list of occupational diseases given in Schedule III of the Act. Certain occupations in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas and in connection with the loading, unloading and fuelling of a ship in and harbour, roadstead or navigable water were also brought within the purview of the Act by notification issued by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Act.

**The Amending Act of 1929**—With a view to revise the Act so as to amend those Sections or parts of Sections which were admittedly defective and to introduce changes which were likely to raise no important controversial questions and which would be generally recognised as improvements, the Government of India introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 21st September 1928, a Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The main features of this Amending Act are (1) that the discriminating restrictions placed on workmen employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge, with regard to their ineligibility for compensation except in the case of death or permanent total disablement has been removed, (2) that all payments to dependants of the deceased workmen (except advances to the extent of Rs 50 for funeral expenses of the deceased workman and to the extent of a hundred rupees on account of compensation to any dependent) and any lump sums payable to minors should be paid through the Commissioner, (3) deposits of trivial amounts, i.e., less than Rs 10 have been done away with, (4) provision is made for the protection of lump sums payable to a woman or a person under legal disability by empowering the Commissioner to invest, apply or otherwise deal with them for the benefit of the woman, or of such person during his disability, (5) powers are vested in the Commissioner to recover any amount obtained by any person by fraud, impersonation or other improper means and (6) the benefits of the Act are extended to (a) any person employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, fuelling, constructing, repairing, demolishing, cleaning or painting any ship of which he is not the master or a member of the crew, or (b) employed on a railway as defined in Sections 3 (4) and 143 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway administration or (c) employed as an inspector, mail guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service, or (d) employed in connexion with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas as a rig-builder, driller, drillers helper, oil-well puller or bailing or cleaning oil wells or putting in and taking out casings or drill pipes in oil wells or (e) employed in any occupation involving blasting operations.

In February 1931 the Act was further extended to cover workmen engaged in the construction etc of aerial ropeways.

Below is an early instance of this term employed in the sense of the Telugu language

1645 — "This instant wee received a letter from the King by two of our owne servants The translate of that letter out of Jentue into English we send unto you for your perusal" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1642-1645), p 291

**Jaca** (jack-fruit, see p 178)

The citation below is of interest, not only because it is of a fairly early date, but because it helps to show what keen observers the old travelers were, and how keenly and sympathetically they were interested in obtaining and setting down information about the fauna or flora new to them

1637 — "The ancients called this island [Ceylon] the healthy, pleasant, fertile, flourishing and rich Taprobane Healthy on account of its temperate climate and lovely air, fertile owing to numerous streams of excellent water pleasant owing to the fact that most of its mountains and forests are filled with aromatic cassia or cinnamon, or else of great leafy fruit-trees like the bread-fruit which bears a sort of apple of huge size, called jack-fruit Outside they are covered with small prickles which, although sharp to the touch, do not prevent one's getting at the kernel, which is enclosed in a yellow, sweet pulp, very pleasant to the taste From this pulp, and from the kernel many dishes are prepared which are

most excellent and delicious Mother Nature, in her foresight, perceiving that the branches would not suffice to support so great a weight, arranged for this fruit to sprout from the trunk itself, by throwing out roots or stems, which are so strong that, unless you have a knife or other sharp instrument, it is difficult to get them off" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, pp 448 and 449

**Jagra** (coarse sugar, see p 179)

The quotations from Fitch and Terry (p 179) show how by *jagra* they meant the coco-nut or the coco-nut tree' The latter of the two citations below will show how *jaggery* was a term applied to spirit obtained from palm-sugar, and the former how the form *jagra* in its correct meaning of 'palm sugar', was in vogue earlier than *jaggery*

1630 — "April 18 Took some coco-nuts and 'jagra' from a Malabar junk" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 133

1631 — Wedell brought a hog's head of *jaggery* for his owne drinking at sea" *Court Minutes* for May 20, 1631

**Jangada** (a raft formed by two boats lashed together with boards across them see p 181)

The quotations below are of interest because they contain

**Effect on Industry**—A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*vide* para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the small coal mines have been compelled to close down their mines due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry has been faced. In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District are reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them

have had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta, and Madras. In these provinces and in Bombay insurance is widely resorted to by the employers but in the other Provinces accident insurance does not appear to have made much progress.

## INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

One of the most vital problems facing industrial employers in India to-day is that connected with the housing of the labour which they employ. The importance and the urgency of providing decent housing cannot be sufficiently emphasized.

The conditions of industrial housing in India are, in many cases, appalling and the majority of buildings, tenements or huts in which industrial labourers are housed are insanitary and more or less uninhabitable from Western points of view. Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and the larger employers have done a great deal to mitigate the evils resulting from an insufficiency of decent sanitary housing for labour, but a considerable amount still remains to be done before this question can be considered to have been satisfactorily solved.

Several commissions and committees of inquiry appointed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in connection with various subjects have dealt with the question of industrial housing. The Industrial Commission in 1918 urged that, in addition to the scheme followed by the Improvement Trust in Bombay, other measures should be adopted such as the refusal of permission with a few exceptions, to fresh industrial concerns to be established, the setting up of a special area for industrial development, the removal of the existing railway workshops from the city, supply of housing accommodation to the employees by railways, Government departments and public bodies, improved communications with a view to creating industrial suburbs, and a definite programme of construction to be taken up by local authorities. The findings of other commissions and committees with regard to this question follow similar lines.

**Bombay Presidency**—The first attempt to improve housing conditions in Bombay City was made after the plague of 1896 when the heavy mortality and the great exodus that followed paralysed the trade and industry of Bombay. The Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898 "for the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the city and constructing

sanitary dwellings for the poor and the police." Owing to its limited powers and the various difficulties which it encountered the Trust had to content itself for the first few years of its existence with "slum patching," the development of a few building sites, the construction of a few chawls and the development of main roads. In more recent years, however, the Trust has been able to do considerable good work in the direction of industrial housing and has built over 1,300 tenements for housing its own labour and 99 chawls containing 8,806 tenements in all for housing labour in general. The Bombay Port Trust which engages on an average about 8,300 manual workers in all its departments has provided accommodation for a little over 3,000 of its workers. The Bombay Municipality has provided a large number of chawls for its employees as will be evidenced by the fact that 5,538 out of 7,537 scavengers employed are provided with quarters. Varying proportions of the numbers of employees in the other departments of the Municipality are also provided with adequate housing. According to the information collected by the Bombay Labour Office in 1925, 28 out of the 76 textile mills in Bombay City which furnished information for the enquiry had provided housing for their operatives. 7 out of these mills provided residential accommodation only for employees in the Watch and Ward Department and the rooms provided were given free of rent. In the 22 mills which provide partial housing for all classes of operatives, the number of workers who lived in the tenements provided amounted to 12,149 out of 64,720 employed. The G. I. P. Railway owns 20 chawls containing 841 one room tenements and the B. & C. I. Railway owns 303 one-room tenements for housing their employees.

No action was taken by the Local Government in Bombay City for housing general industrial labour till after the end of the war. A broad and comprehensive policy was drawn up just after the end of the war by the Government of Bombay under the personal inspiration of Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay for dealing with the problem. A Development Directorate was formed in 1920 to co-ordinate the various housing activities of Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the larger labour employing organisations. The

1652 —“Friar Ephraim who was pastor or curate unto the Mostezaes of Madraspatam” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1651-1654), p 92

**Monção** (monsoon, see p 229)

Below is a very strange Anglo-Indian form which, if Yule's conjecture that the Anglo-Indian *monsoon* proceeds directly from the Dutch *monssoyn* or *monssoen* is correct, perhaps marks a transition stage between the present Anglo-Indian word and the Dutch term. It is not found in the *O E D*

1642 —“Wee have in this our 15 or 16 monthes residence throughly experienced the trade of this place, and doe finde that the first markets at the begining of the monzoane is most profitabest. Beside the country people having then fully supplied themselves returns not till the next moonzoane to replenish their wants” Foster *Eng Fact* (1642-1645), pp 57 and 58

**Morador** (an inhabitant) Konk *morādor* —Anglo-Ind *moredor* (obs)

In the Konkani of Goa the word is used in the specific sense of an inhabitant of a village of which he is not a member or a ‘*componente*’

1632 —“Whereon one Grua Redie [Guruva Reddi], a *moredor* of Mond-

rero, gathered head, to the number of three or four hundred in armes” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 233

**Morim** (a thin white cloth for shirting) Anglo-Ind. *mooree, mooye, moory* (obs)

The *O E D* derives the Anglo-Ind word from Portuguese, but Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq*, Vol L, Supp p 9) is of the view that the Port *morim* is more likely a corruption of *mûrî* than that *mûrî* is a corruption of *morim*, as it was a common custom of the Portuguese in adopting Oriental names ending in *i* to add a final *m* or *n*. *Morim* means ‘Moor cloth’, i.e. cloths intended primarily for Mohammedan wear. It was cotton cloth manufactured principally in the Nellore district of Madras for sale to the Mohammedans of the Malay peninsula. It is identical with *Salampore*. The earliest instance of the use of this word in the *O E D* is of 1696

1618 —“Such severall sorts of goods as Bantam requires viz white moryes, white percallaes, white salampories, white and redde beteles, dragons malaia, dragons salala, fine gobare serasses fine tappy serasses fine and course Japon tappes, tape chindees, tape anacke, cane goulons, and such

supply and conservancy arrangements in *bastis* are abominable. Government and other public agencies do not provide housing, as in Bombay, for industrial purposes but some Government and public concerns do provide quarters for their own employees.

**Madras Presidency**—As a result of the exertions of the Labour Department of the Government of Madras and the Co-operative Building Societies and a number of local authorities some houses have been built for poor workmen in Madras City. Out of 1,530 registered factories 211 factories are reported to have provided housing for a small number of their employees. Almost all plantation estates in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore provide "lines" for the cool labour employed.

**United Provinces**—Out of 330 regulated factories 83 make some provision for the housing of workmen and their families. Altogether about 5,400 single room and 1,045 double room tenements are provided by the employers. The McRobertsganj, Allenganj and the Jubbettlements of the British India Corporation at Cawnpore are about the only important examples of housing provided by employers for their workmen in that city. A scheme has however been launched by some of the owners of factories in Cawnpore for providing housing for some twenty thousand workmen and their families but it is still under discussion. Except as employers the Government of the United Provinces has done nothing in connection with industrial housing. The Improvement Trust of Cawnpore has put up some temporary housing and the Improvement Trust of Lucknow has put up a model barrack in the area set apart as an industrial area. In the *bastis* or *hatas* where housing is provided by private landlords the type of tenement available is usually a small mud hut with a room at the back and a room or a verandah in front. The size and height vary. The usual size is 10 x 8'. The normal height is 6' to 8'. The only outlet for ventilation is the small main door. Even such tenements are reported to be shared by 2, 3 or even 4 families and as many as 10 persons may be found as inmates.

**Central Provinces**—Housing is provided for about 7,500 workers by some of the larger factories and mills in the Central Provinces. Nineteen per cent. of textile labour and 7.5 per cent. of the labour employed in minor industries is housed. The Pulgaon Cotton Mill maintains a settlement covering an area of 15 acres on which the millhands are allowed to build their own houses on payment of a nominal ground rent of annas 4 per annum per 100 sq. ft. Probably the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The scheme is based on a desire to establish a model village. The idea is to build houses of the bungalow type standing on their own ground in plots measuring 30 x 53 with the limitation that building will not be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire

purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them.

**Bihar and Orissa**—All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses. Their design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are governed by the Jharia Mines Board of Health Workers recruited from villages within five miles from the mine frequently prefer to live in their own villages and walk backwards and forwards to their work. In five collieries employing about ten thousand workers 4,775 houses are provided, five of the worst equipped mines employing 424 workers provide 156 houses and five normally equipped mines employing 3,084 workers provide 1,162 houses. In many cases more than one employee is accommodated in one *dhokra* or house. Very frequently a man and his wife and his family all of whom may be recorded as separate labourers in the figures of the mining population occupy one house. Every house must be licensed. Licenses are not given unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed premises the management is liable to prosecution. No rent is however charged and subletting is not known.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have built 4,521 residential buildings. Of these, 301 are rented at over Rs. 20 per month. Sixteen are rated as hotels. The accommodation provided at present is insufficient and one of the problems the Company will have to face is the provision of a larger amount of housing.

**Assam**—Free quarters are provided for all residential employees on tea estates. Such non-resident labour as is employed is casual labour which comes from the adjoining villages and lives in its own houses. In the mines and oil fields free quarters are provided for the labour force employed. A Committee of Inquiry appointed in 1921-22 recommended that endeavours should be made to house immigrants from different provinces together in hamlets instead of putting workers from all provinces indiscriminately into barracks or lines. The main objection to this recommendation is the want of land as all available land is under tea. The housing conditions in the coal and oil fields are reported as being quite satisfactory. In Assam the tea estates are regularly inspected by District and Sub-Divisional officers. Although the legal powers of interference have been curtailed by the abolition of indentured labour and the repeal of so much of Act VI of 1901 as related to such labour, still in practice the inspecting officers do invariably report on the condition of the lines. They call attention to the need of improvement and the management is generally ready to effect such improvements as are considered necessary.

**Other Provinces**—No special remarks are necessary in connection with the question of industrial housing in other provinces. Generally speaking, no industrial slums as such or any big urban insanitation due to the presence of agglomerations of factory or other workers is particularly noticeable and the housing of



chroniclers from as early as 1545 See Dalgado, *Glossário Lus As*, Vol II, p 165 The expression 'pão' was also used of silver, whence the phrase 'pão de prata' (silver ingot) In the East India Co's records these ingots whether of gold or silver were usually called 'shoes' See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v Shoe of Gold

**Parau** (a small vessel used in war or trade, see p 269)

Here is an earlier instance of the use of this term in Anglo-India than any mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson*.

1653 — "Another prau sent to find the *Dove* Have just heard that the *Dove* has been taken She might have been saved had there been enough Englishmen here to man the prau instead of natives" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1651-1654), p 190

Fryer uses the very unusual form 'provoes'.

1673 — "They are owners of several small Provoes, of the same make, and Canooses, cut out of one intire piece of Wood" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 65

**Partido** (a consignment) Anglo-Ind *partido*, *partitho* (obs) Not in *O E D*

1617 — "Some good quantities we procured and to enlarge our investments the more, we bought also some partidoes on credit to pay at two

and three months' time' Foster, *Letters*, Vol VI, p 236

"After the *partitho* of silk he took was made up and fit to be embarked it lay there three weeks and above before he durst ship it" *Ibidem*, p 139

**Patacho** (a pinnace) Anglo-Ind *patash* (obs) This form is not met with in the *O E D*

1630 — "Do not believe the information regarding the number of frigates and 'patashes', for Hari Vaisya's brother writes from Damān that the force there consists only of the fourteen frigates and eight 'fustoes' belonging to Ruy Freire" Foster, *Eng Fact* (1630-1633), p 98

**Pateca** (water-melon, see p 275) Anglo-Ind *pateca*, *putacho* (obs)

1673 — "From hence [Elephanta] we sailed to the Putachoes, a Garden of Melons (Putacho being a melon)" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 195 See also under *Elephanta*

Fryer's *Putachoes* was called in Portuguese *Ilha de Patecas* and in Anglo-India *Island of Pattecas*, see *Ind Antiq*, Vol LIV, p 3 By 1724 the 'Island of Patecas or Patachoes' came to be corrupted into 'Butcher's Island', the name by which this island near Bombay is still known to this day

**Paulista** (a Jesuit, see p 277) Malayal *Paulistákkār*

*A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres*

| Centre    | Period | Birth-rate<br>per 1,000<br>of<br>population | Death rate<br>per 1,000<br>of<br>population | Infant mortality<br>per 1,000<br>registered<br>births |
|-----------|--------|---|---|---|
| Bombay    | 1930   | 21.5  | 21.2  | 296.00  |
| Ahmedabad | 1929   | 47.02                                       | 49.90                                       | 331.65  |
| Sholapur  | "      | 44.03                                       | 34.53                                       | 228.73  |
| Karachi   | "      | 55.83                                       | 30.97                                       | 230.55  |
| Nagpur    | "      | 50.63                                       | 52.24                                       | 290.77  |
| Amraoti   | "      | 59.60                                       | 49.14                                       | 330.91  |
| Akola     | "      | 41.73                                       | 35.36                                       | 251.27  |
| Cawnpore  | "      | 36.94                                       | 52.70                                       | 420.34  |
| Lucknow   | "      | 43.98                                       | 7.81  | 469.22  |
| Allahabad | "      | 46.31                                       | 38.44                                       | 258.79  |

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City —

*Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1930*

| Number of rooms              | Births |            | Deaths in Infants |            | Infant mortality<br>per 1,000 births<br>registered |      |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|------------|--|------|
|                              | Number | Percentage | Number            | Percentage | 1929   | 1930 |
| 1 Room and under             | 10,945 | 43.2       | 5,497             | 73.2       | 502  | 487  |
| 2 Rooms                      | 1,500  | 7.15       | 550               | 7.3        | 306  | 368  |
| 3 Rooms                      | 749    | 3.0        | 202               | 2.7        | 270  | 297  |
| 4 or more rooms              | 404    | 1.6        | 74                | 1.0        | 183  | 185  |
| Hospitals                    | 11,394 | 45.0       | 1,154             | 15.4       | 101  | 85   |
| Homeless and not<br>recorded | 37     | 0.1        | 27                | 0.4        |  |      |
| Total                        | 25,220 | 100.0      | 7,225             | 100.0      | 296  | 298  |

**Working conditions**—In the Bombay Presidency the working conditions in the factories are usually considerably in advance of the conditions in the homes of the workers. The Factories Department has recently effected an appreciable improvement in the development of ventilation in factories. The working conditions in the average Cotton Mill in the U. P. are reported to be not very satisfactory and those in the Central Provinces and Berar leave plenty of scope for improvement especially in ventilation, maintenance of suitable temperature, suitable flooring, proper spacing of machinery and provision of places for meals. Considerable improvements are required in the seasonal factories for alleviating the dust nuisance and for proper lighting. In the Jute mills in Bengal, especially in the sorting and carding section there are no adequate arrangements for taking off the dust and the workers get a particular kind of rash all over their bodies in the beginning of their employment. Women are mostly employed in this Department and they bring their infants and children who live in that dust laden and hot atmosphere during working hours. Working conditions are however, generally satisfactory in jute mills and other large industrial concerns.

**Extent of Medical Facilities provided**—The result of the enquiry into Welfare work conducted by the Labour Office in 1926 shows that the provision of facilities for medical attendance and the supply of medicines is fairly general in all the larger labour employing organisations in the Bombay Presidency. The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad is the only association of employees which provides medical facilities for its members. There are also Government Municipal or charitable hospitals and dispensaries which are open to the public and which are used by the labouring classes. In the United Provinces many of the larger employers maintain dispensaries but no hospitals. The Dufferin Fund a private organisation aided by grants from Government and local bodies maintains female hospital at the most important towns. The Lady Thelma Maternity and Child Welfare League maintains a number of centres for child welfare and the treatment of maternity case. Many of the employers in the Central Provinces and Berar have provided well-equipped dispensaries and medical facilities are within easy reach of the workers in almost all the factories and in important mining areas in the Province. Some of the larger concerns in Bihar and Orissa and in

1623 —“The reason why the bakers, etc., have not come down in the behaviour of the ‘screivas’, etc., in custom house, who will not give them a chitte without som feeling [feeling?], but on his threatening to go again to the Governor the desired ‘screete’ was granted ” See under *Escrito*, p 390 Foster, *Eng Fact* (1622-1623), p 265

**Senhor** (lord, see p 325)

From the quotation below it would appear that, just as Indians used to give this title ‘Senhor’ to Englishmen, the latter used it of the chief foreign officials in India, not necessarily Portuguese—in the passage in question they are all Dutch

1676 —“Concerning the affairs of the Dutch Company in this place [Metchlepatam] I understand that Senr Coler is by orders lately come from Batavia to be Governor of Pullcat Senr Peter Smith is to be Cheife at Metchlepatam, and Senr Hartsing, the Cheife at Golcondah ” *The Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed Temple, Vol I, p 297 This is an earlier instance of the use of this word than the one in the *O E D* which is of 1795

**Sombra** (lit shadow, also favour, protection) Anglo-Ind *sombre* (obs) Not found in this sense in the *O E D*

“If no sales be effected, the goods should be taken on to Ahmadābād, ‘under the cover of your sombre’ and delivered to Clement ” Foster, *Eng Fact* (1624-1629), p 79

**Sumbaia** (a profound reverence, see pp 330 and 332)

1614 —“We delivered his Majesty’s letter, obtaining what we required, only confined to such orders and customs (though bad) as the Dutch before us had brought in as of Sombay or presents, customs, rents ” Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (1613-1615), p 112

**Taça** (a cup, see p 338)

In supporting the view that the Anglo-Ind *toss* was derived from Portuguese and not from Persian we remarked that the Persian *tās* ‘a cup’ had not acquired currency in Hindi or Urdu and that the word for ‘cup’ in the former was *pyālā* The following quotation appears to bear out our statement

1608-11 —“At the end are drawne many portraitures of the King [of Delhi] in state sitting amongst his women, one holding a flask of wine, another a napkin, a third presenting the peally [small cup], behind, one punkawing [fanning], another holding his sword ” William Finch, in Foster, *Early Travels*, O U P, p 164

**Terranquim** (a small swift bark, see p 343)

We have pointed out that this Portuguese form is not the original of the Anglo-Ind *trankey* which comes from the Pers *trankeh* Here are a couple of passages in which

[illegible]

**Tromba** (a species of reed met with near the Cape of Good Hope) —Anglo-Ind *strumblowes* Not in the *O E D*

1615 — "Fifty or sixty leagues out are seen floating in vast numbers the stalks of reeds, with about nine or ten reeds (more or less) attached to each stalk, these are called *trombas*" Pyrrard *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 20

"These *trombas* are a kind of great canes about the bignesse of a man's arm and three or four foot long, which flo'e upon the water with their roots Mandelslo, *Travels*, cit by Gray in note to passage above

1624 — "March 27 Sailed from the Downs July 13 'Met with weeds called *strumblowes*, a good sime of neerness to land" Foster *Eng Fact* (1624-1629) p 23

**Tufão** (hurricane, see p 353)

Below is an early Anglo-Indian reference

1617 — "Two of these Dutch ships were full laden with silk and stuffs which they had taken from the Chinas, as also two junks with the like, but by means of a storm or tuffon the two Holland ships and one junk were driven ashore" Foster, *Letters*, Vol VI, p 260

**Tutanaga** (an alloy, see p 356)

The following quotation contains an Anglo-Indian form of this word unrecorded in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *O E D*

"Their *tutinggle* they [the Dutch] bring from Tiwan" [Taiwan, i e, Formosa] *Eng Fact* (1642-1643), p 36

**Varanda** (verandah, see p 358)

The citations below give evidence of earlier use of this term in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1718 — "But if the making of such a Compound and Virandas for depositing and securing the Merchants Goods will be so great a convenience we permit you to make it" *Old Fort William in Bengal*, ed Wilson, Vol I, p 37

1755 — "Ordered Mr Bartholomew Plaisted to survey the Verandah" *Ibidem*, p 34

1756 — "They [the Nabob's troops] had infinitely the advantage over us in this attack as they could fire upon our men from the tops windows and verandas of houses which stood close to and overlooked our lines and batteries" *Ibidem*, Vol III, p 295

**Visitador** (official visitor), see pp 367 and 368

The quotation below bears out the statement made before (p 368) that the Dutch adopted this Portuguese word for one of their officials

1614 — "The first of this month arrived here a Dutch ship coming in three months from Bantam, and in her there comes the Visitador General for the Dutch to visit these coasts" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (1613-1615), p 165

Schools for the education of adult workmen do not exist on the G I P Railway but a school is established at Bina for imparting technical instruction and conducting refresher courses in Railway working

**For Workers' Children**—The facilities provided for the education of the children of railway employees are as under

97 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children and 123 schools for Indian children are maintained at suitable centres and the total number of pupils on the rolls is 4,155 and 15,967 respectively. The total expenditure from revenue on the European and Anglo-Indian schools is Rs 402 lakhs per annum and on the Indian schools Rs 14 lakhs. The Railway Department also aids certain schools for children of railway employees. The total number of children in railway aided schools is 3,521 (European and Anglo-Indian) and 7,704 (Indian) and the total annual grants made by the Railway are Rs 49,365 and Rs 46,584 respectively. The Railway Department also gives direct financial assistance to its employees towards the education of their children in certain hill schools. The total expenditure on this account in 1927-28 was Rs 3.5 lakhs for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Rs 28.8 thousands for Indians.

Facilities are also afforded by the grant of passes and concession tickets to enable the children to attend schools.

The present methods of assistance have recently evoked public criticism on the score of their being more favourable to European and Anglo-Indian employees than to the Indian and with a view to eliminating all trace of racial discrimination the Railway Board placed Mr C E W Jones, CIE, ILS, on special duty in 1927 with instructions to collect all

facts and figures regarding the assistance given by railways for the education of the children of their employees. On a consideration of Mr Jones' report the Board have now formulated their future policy on the following lines.—

All railway schools would be transferred to local authorities or private bodies, special grants being given out of railway funds where necessary. The assistance given by the Railway Department would be confined to employees who draw pay below a prescribed maximum and obliged to send their children to boarding schools. The assistance would take the form of grants to the employees of a fixed proportion not exceeding one half of the board and tuition fees, the proportion depending upon the pay drawn by the parent and falling with the increase in pay. The assistance would be open to all employees without distinction of community, race or creed.

Several companies' railways have also signified their willingness to adopt a similar policy. But the question is still receiving further consideration because of the representations received in connexion with the scheme.

**Co-operation**—The Railway Administration have noticed that heavy indebtedness, degrades the employee and impairs his efficiency and they have therefore encouraged the formation of co-operative credit societies and co-operative stores by the employees.

Co-operative Credit Societies have been formed on all railways and are managed by committees generally elected from among the shareholders. But in some cases, the heads of the departments are required to be the chairmen of the Committees and they have power to nominate some of the members of the committee.

## WAGES

It was in 1873 that one of the earliest attempts to collect wage statistics in India was made by issuing instructions to District Officers to submit half yearly returns showing the average monthly wages of certain classes of skilled and unskilled labour. The returns thus collected were utilized for compiling a series of comparable statistics of wages for selected Districts in each Province and these statistics were published in the publication "Prices and Wages" issued annually by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. A reference, however, to Mr Dutt's Report on an Enquiry into Rise of Prices in India would show that these statistics were found to be wholly unreliable and consequently these half yearly returns from District Officers have been discontinued since 1910. In their place a quinquennial wage census was adopted in all Provinces, except in the Central Provinces where an annual return was obtained from District Officers. The first quinquennial wage census was held in 1911-12 and the second in 1916-17. The statistics regarding wages continued to be published in "Prices and Wages" which gave the results of the quinquennial wage censuses in respect of a few urban and rural occupations. As the statistics were still far from satisfactory the third wage census, which was due in 1921-22, was abandoned except in Madras and the Punjab. In 1921 an attempt was made by the Government of India to hold an All-India census of industrial wages with the active and voluntary co-operation of employers, but nothing could be done partly because a number of employers either failed to submit returns or submitted incomplete returns and partly because neither the Central nor the Local Governments were able to provide the staff required for the purpose owing to financial stringency. The annual issue of Prices and Wages were also suspended in 1920 as a result of retrenchment and no regular official wage statistics are now published for British India as a whole.

In the United Provinces a scheme for a census of Industrial Wages to be taken along with the regular census was considered but was not carried through. A periodical survey of wages has been carried out over five years, viz. 1912-13 in the Punjab. The survey dealt with the wages of certain classes of workers in the principal towns in selected industries affected by urban conditions, and at certain industrial stations to secure a means of comparison with rural wages in the same industries. The average monthly wage for each class of workers was submitted.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in capturing data, from initial entry to final verification, ensuring that all information is correctly documented.

3. The third part addresses the challenges associated with data management. It identifies common pitfalls, such as data loss or corruption, and provides strategies to mitigate these risks through regular backups and secure storage protocols.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management. It explores how modern software solutions can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time access to critical information.

5. The fifth part focuses on the importance of training and education. It stresses that staff members must be adequately trained to handle data responsibly and follow established protocols to ensure the integrity of the information.

6. The sixth part covers the legal and regulatory requirements governing data handling. It highlights the need for compliance with relevant laws and standards to protect sensitive information and avoid potential legal consequences.

7. The seventh part discusses the importance of data security. It outlines measures to protect data from unauthorized access, theft, or disclosure, including the use of encryption and access controls.

8. The eighth part addresses the issue of data retention. It explains how long data should be kept and the criteria for archiving or deleting information to maintain efficiency and relevance.

9. The ninth part discusses the importance of data quality. It emphasizes the need for accurate, complete, and consistent data to ensure that decisions are based on reliable information.

10. The tenth part concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the commitment to high standards of data management and transparency.

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization.                |  |  |  |
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| 10. The tenth part concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the commitment to high standards of data management and transparency.  |  |  |  |



| <i>Anglo-Indian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i>      | <i>Anglo-Indian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i>      |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Albacore            | Albacora               | Banyan, Ban-        |                        |
| Albatross           | Alcatras, also<br>in S | y a n - d a y ,     | Banean, also in<br>S   |
| Albricias           | Alviçaras (S)          | Banyan hos-         |                        |
| Aldea               | Aldeia, also in S      | pital               |                        |
| Alfandica, al-      | Alfândega, also        | Barracodo           | Barricada (S)          |
| fandia, alfan-      | in S                   | Barreck, bar-       | Barrica (S)            |
| dira, alfan-        |                        | recoe               |                        |
| diga                |                        | Barsa               | Braça (S)              |
| Aljofar             | Aljôfar                | Batel, batelo,      | Batel, also in         |
| Alligator           | Lagarto                | botella, botilla    | S                      |
| Almadee             | Almadia (S)            | Batta               | Bata, also in S        |
| Almirah, al-        | Armário                | Batta               | Batão, also in S       |
| myra                |                        | Batte, batty        | Bate                   |
| Almode, al-         | Almude (S)             | Bayadère            | Bailadeira             |
| moodæ               |                        | Beatelle, bet-      | Beatilha               |
| Amah                | Ama                    | teela               |                        |
| Ananas              | Ananás                 | Beech-de-mer        | Bicho do mar           |
| Anile, neel         | Anil                   | Beeombu, bube       | Biombo (S)             |
| Ap, hopper          | Apa                    | Benzoin, ben-       | Bejoim, ben-           |
| Areca               | Areca                  | jamin               | jaim                   |
| Armado              | Armada (S)             | Betel               | Bétele, bétel          |
| Arrack, rack        | Araca                  |                     | betle, bétère,         |
| Assegay             | Azagaia                |                     | betre                  |
| Atæ                 | Ata (S)                | Bilmbi, blimbee     | Bilmbim                |
| Ayah                | Aia                    | Boca - mortis,      | Bacamarte (S)          |
| Balachong, bla-     | Balchão                | bocamortass,        |                        |
| chong               |                        | bukmar              |                        |
| Balty               | Balde                  | Bolango             | Combalenga (S)         |
| Bamboo              | Bambu                  | Bonito              | Bonito                 |
| anana               | Banana                 | Bonze               | Bonzo                  |
| Banda               | Bandel (S)             | Botickeer           | Botiqueiro             |
| dejah               | Bandeja                | Botica              | Boutique, also<br>in S |
| Ba ue               | Bangue                 | Bov                 | Boi, also in S         |
| Ba hāl              | Bangaçal (S)           |                     |                        |

### Wave Rates

513

12 17 2 11

1. The number of persons in the family who are engaged in the same occupation as the respondent, and the number of persons in the family who are engaged in other occupations.

|    |                    | Average monthly wages |              |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|    |                    | Multiple shift        | Single shift |
|    | Men                | Per day               | Per day      |
| 1  | Unskilled          | 12 4 0                | 14 7 0       |
| 2  | Skilled            | 12 6 0                | 14 2 0       |
| 3  | Unskilled          | 17 4 0                | 16 14 0      |
| 4  | Unskilled          | 16 0 0                | 17 10 0      |
| 5  | Unskilled          | 10 0 0                | 11 0 0       |
| 6  | Unskilled          | 21 6 0                | 23 0 0       |
| 7  | Unskilled          | 26 8 0                | 28 2 0       |
| 8  | Unskilled          | 28 0 0                | 31 0 0       |
| 9  | Unskilled          | 31 0 0                | 32 1 0       |
| 10 | Unskilled          | 28 8 0                | 32 0 0       |
| 11 | Unskilled          | 21 11 0               | 23 10 0      |
| 12 | Unskilled          | 19 0 0                | 22 8 0       |
| 13 | Unskilled          | 28 1 0                | 30 2 0       |
| 14 | Unskilled          | 1 0 0                 | 1 0 0        |
| 15 | Carpenter (Chin)   | 8 0 0                 | 9 5 0        |
| 16 | Carpenter (Hollan) | 9 0 0                 | 11 2 0       |
| 17 | Unskilled (Mash)   | 10 0 0                | 10 0 0       |
| 18 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 19 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 20 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 21 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 22 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 23 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 24 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 25 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 26 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 27 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 28 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 29 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 30 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 31 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 32 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 33 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 34 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 35 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 36 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 37 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 38 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 39 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 40 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 41 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 42 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 43 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 44 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 45 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 46 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 47 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 48 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 49 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 50 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 51 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 52 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 53 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 54 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 55 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 56 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 57 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 58 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 59 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 60 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 61 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 62 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 63 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 64 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 65 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 66 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 67 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 68 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 69 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 70 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 71 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 72 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 73 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 74 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 75 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 76 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 77 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 78 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 79 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 80 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 81 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 82 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 83 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 84 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 85 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |
| 86 | Unskilled          | 0 0 0                 | 0 0 0        |

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to workers in the shift lift system.

| <i>Anglo-Indian</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i>        | <i>Anglo-Indian</i>            | <i>Portuguese</i>   |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Coco de mer                   | Côco do mar              | ? Factory                      | Feitoria            |
| Coir                          | Cairo                    | ? Falaun                       | Fulano              |
| Comprador, compradore         | Comprador, also in S     | Fazendar, fazendari            | Fazendeiro          |
| Conjee, cangee, caugee        | Canja, also in S         | Fetish, fateish                | Fetiço, also in S   |
| Conserta                      | Concerto (S)             | Fidalgo, phy-dalگو             | Fidalgo (S)         |
| Coprah                        | Copra                    | Flamingo                       | Flamengo, flamenco  |
| Corge, coorge                 | Corja                    | Foogath                        | Afogado (S)         |
| Cornac                        | Cornaca                  | Fogass                         | Fogaça              |
| Corral                        | Curral, also in S        | Forall                         | Foral (S)           |
| Covid, covedee, cobda         | Côvado, also in S        | Foras, forasdárs               | Fôro                |
| Cranny                        | Carrane                  | Foreiro                        | Foreiro (S)         |
| Cumra                         | Câmara                   | Freguezia                      | Freguesia           |
| Curry                         | Caril                    | Fresco                         | Fresco (S)          |
| Curtass, cartasse             | Cartaz (S)               | Fusto, fuste                   | Fusta (S)           |
| Cuspadore                     | Cuspidor                 | Gallewat                       | Galeota, also in S  |
| Cuttanee                      | Cotonia                  | Gallina                        | Gallinha (S)        |
| Cutter                        | Catur                    | Gentoo, gentue, gentew, jentue | Gentio, also in S   |
| Discalsadoe                   | Discalsado               | Ghamella                       | Gamela              |
| Dispense <sup>1</sup>         | Despensa (S)             | Girga                          | Igreja              |
| Dorado                        | Dourado                  | Godown                         | Gudão               |
| Eagle-wood                    | Águil, áquila, also in S | Goglet                         | Gorgoleta           |
| Elephanta, ofante, olliphante | Elephanta, also in S     | Grab                           | Garopo              |
| ? Factor                      | Feitor                   | Gram                           | Grão                |
|                               |                          | Guava                          | Goiaba              |
|                               |                          | ? Hackery                      | Carreta             |
|                               |                          | Hollander                      | Holandês (Dutchman) |
|                               |                          | Imprest (us in Ceylon)         | Emprestimo (a loan) |

<sup>1</sup> ["Pucka built Bungalow the accommodations comprise a sitting room with open veranda on three sides, Dispense, cook room, etc ,  
" *The Bombay Courier*, 2nd May, 1835 ]

II

| Coalfields                   | Skilled Labour |        | Unskilled Labour |        | Females |        |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
|                              | 1928           | 1929   | 1928             | 1929   | 1928    | 1929   |
|                              | Rs a p         | Rs a p | Rs a p           | Rs a p | Rs a p  | Rs a p |
| Jharkhand (Bihar and Orissa) | 0 10 6         | 0 12 9 | 0 7 9            | 0 9 9  | 0 8 3   | 0 8 6  |
| Raniganj (Bengal)            | 0 11 6         | 0 12 3 | 0 8 0            | 0 9 0  | 0 6 0   | 0 7 6  |
| Girdih (Bihar and Orissa)    |                | 0 14 3 |                  | 0 8 0  | 0 6 0   | 0 7 0  |
| Assam                        | 1 6 0          | 1 2 3  | 1 0 9            | 0 14 6 | 1 4 0   |        |
| Punjab                       |                | 0 12 0 |                  | 0 8 3  |         |        |
| Baluchistan                  |                | 1 4 9  |                  |        |         |        |
| Pench Valley (C P)           | 0 8 0          |        | 0 6 0            |        | 0 6 0   |        |

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India

| Coalfields                   | Skilled Labour |        | Unskilled Labour |        | Females |        |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
|                              | 1928           | 1929   | 1928             | 1929   | 1928    | 1929   |
|                              | Rs a p         | Rs a p | Rs a p           | Rs a p | Rs a p  | Rs a p |
| Jharkhand (Bihar and Orissa) | 0 12 3         | 0 13 3 | 0 8 6            | 0 8 9  | 0 6 9   | 0 6 9  |
| Raniganj (Bengal)            | 0 11 6         | 0 11 6 | 0 8 6            | 0 8 6  | 0 5 9   | 0 6 0  |
| Girdih (Bihar and Orissa)    | 0 14 3         | 1 14 0 | 0 7 9            | 0 8 0  | 0 5 9   | 0 5 9  |
| Assam                        | 1 0 6          | 0 15 9 | 0 11 9           | 0 12 0 | 0 7 9   | 0 8 0  |
| Punjab                       | 1 2 9          | 0 14 6 | 0 8 9            | 0 11 3 | 0 4 6   | 0 6 9  |
| Baluchistan                  | 1 0 0          | 1 14 9 | 2 8 0            | 1 3 0  |         |        |
| Pench Valley (C P)           | 0 10 3         |        | 0 11 9           |        | 0 5 9   |        |

Gins and Presses

The male coolies in the gin factories in Madras and the Punjab earn on an average annas 8 per day while the female coolies get only as 5-1 and as 6 respectively. In the Central Provinces the average daily earnings of male and female coolies are as 10-2 and as 5-10 respectively.

The average daily wages of female press coolies in Madras and the Central Provinces amount to annas 5-10 while those of male coolies amount to annas 9-6 and annas 13-10 respectively.

**The Plantations**—Labour in the tea gardens in Assam is paid on a piece-work basis.

In addition to the standard daily task which the worker must execute in order to earn his wages (called *Harira*) the labourer is given an opportunity at certain seasons to supplement his earnings by the performance of a second task the payment for which is known as *ticca*. In some cases where it is impracticable to prescribe a definite task as in leaf plucking at the beginning and the end of the season payment is made by time. A distinctive feature of work in the gardens is that the labourer usually brings his family with him and the wife and sometimes the children are also wage earners. The joint earnings of a family must always be taken into consideration. The average family of a labourer

| <i>Anglo-Indian</i>                                 | <i>Portuguese</i>         | <i>Anglo-Indian</i>                              | <i>Portuguese</i>        |
|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Nabob   | Nababo                    | Pattarero, pa-<br>teraro peta-<br>rero, paterero | Pedeiro, pe-<br>derero   |
| Naik, naique  | Naique                    |  |                          |
| Nair  | Naire                     |  |                          |
| Neep, nipa  | Nipa                      | Paulist, Pau-<br>listine                         | Paulista, also in<br>S   |
| Nigger  | Negro                     | Pedareea, pe-<br>daeria                          | Pedrarria                |
| Oart  | Horta                     |  |                          |
| Ollah   | Ola                       | Peirie   | Peres                    |
| Ortolan   | Hortulana                 | Peon   | Peão                     |
| Ovidore   | Ouvidor, also in<br>S     | ? Penguin  | Pingue                   |
| Padre, padri  | Padre                     | Pial   | Poial                    |
| Padroadist  | Padroadista               | Pertenças  | Pertenças                |
| Padroado  | Padroado                  | Picotta, pi-<br>cottah                           | Picota                   |
| Pagar   | Pagar                     |  |                          |
| Pagoda  | Pagode                    | Pindar   | Pinda                    |
| Palanquin, pa-<br>lankeen                           | Palanquim                 | Pintado  | Pintado                  |
| Palmyra   | Palmeira                  | ? Poonac   | Pinaca                   |
| Pam   | Pão (S)                   | ? Porgo, pork,<br>purgo                          | Piroga                   |
| Pamplee, pam-<br>plet, paum-<br>phlet, pom-<br>fret | Pâmpano                   | Povo   | Povo                     |
| Payapa, papaw                                       | Papaia                    | Procurador,<br>procuradore                       | Procurador, also<br>in S |
| Pardao, pardaw                                      | Pardáo                    | Propagandist                                     | Propagandista            |
| perdao  |                           | Puckery  | Púcaro                   |
| Parao, praw,  | Parau, paró,<br>also in S | Putacho  | Pateca (S)               |
| prow  |                           | Raia   | Raia                     |
| Partido, par-<br>tittho                             | Partido (S)               | ? Ransadoes                                      | Arrasador (S)            |
| Pataca  | Pataca                    | Raseed   | Receibo                  |
| Patacoon  | Patacão                   | Reaper   | Ripa                     |
| Patash  | Patacho (S)               | Reas, rees, res,<br>rayes, rues                  | Rial, réis               |
| Pattamar, pati-<br>mar                              | Patamar                   | Rolong   | Rolão                    |
|   |                           | Recado, re-<br>carder                            | Recado                   |
|   |                           | Reinol, reynol<br>reynold                        | Reinol                   |

## Railways

shy but not in debt, the extent of which is not more than a month's income to many. In 19 per cent of cases the monthly income was equal to between one and five times the income of the family.

### Bonus and Profit Sharing Schemes

The successful working of a profit sharing scheme presupposes the realisation by the workers of an identity between the various factors engaged in the effort to do their best for the maximum benefit of the employers in India are such that they feel that they are not doing their best for their employers but for this high ideal of co-operation which is embodied in a substantial scheme of profit sharing. The only solitary exception to this is the Steel Company of India. In 1928 the Steel Company and the Tata Iron and Steel Company began to operate profit sharing schemes. In the Steel Company a bonus is paid to all men in the form of a percentage of Rs. 10 per day for their work contribution to the production of the steel. In the Tata Iron and Steel Company a bonus is paid to all men in the form of a percentage of Rs. 10 per day for their work contribution to the production of the steel. In the Tata Iron and Steel Company a bonus is paid to all men in the form of a percentage of Rs. 10 per day for their work contribution to the production of the steel. In the Tata Iron and Steel Company a bonus is paid to all men in the form of a percentage of Rs. 10 per day for their work contribution to the production of the steel.

Bonuses are paid for a variety of reasons. Some are granted for regular attendance and others for a high utilization of material. In some cases a bonus is granted for working six days a week. A bonus is also being granted for raising

and loading extra tubs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company grant bonuses, (1) for general production (2) for departmental output, and (3) regular attendance. This is paid to all employees drawing less than Rs. 8 per day. The Company has also introduced a 'Jack pot' scheme. The idea of this scheme is that if 50 men are required to perform certain duties connected with the operation of any unit and the full force is not present the wages which would have been payable to the absentees are distributed amongst those present.

The system of paying bonus or for better cash wage either for better work or for better attendance obtains in several industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency and may be said to be almost general in textile mills especially in Bombay and Ahmedabad. An enquiry by the Labour Office in 1926-27 showed that in the textile industry no fewer than 109 out of the 144 mills in the Presidency which furnished information reported that bonus was granted for regular attendance and 76 or 52.8 per cent stated that bonuses were given for turning out work better than the specified standards. Several cotton gins and presses also reported that such bonuses were granted but in the majority of such cases these rewards took the form of annual bonuses. In a few cases the system is similar to that of profit sharing, the bonus payable being dependent on the profits made by a concern during the year. Bonuses for better work were, however, not generally granted in Public Utility Companies, Municipalities, commercial offices and Government and other non factory organisations.

## RAILWAYS

Wages. Owing to the different types of railways have therefore been set out in the grade of pay which are prevalent on the Rail tables below. The limits of pay given in the way it is not possible to give particulars for all tables show the minimum of the lower grade of them. Scales of pay of some important and the maximum attainable in the higher classes of railway servants on some principal grade.

Statement showing scales of pay of important classes of railway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways

| Name of Railway System        | Mates        |      | Gangmen      |      | Trolley-men  |      |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
|                               | Rs a         | Rs a | Rs a         | Rs a | Rs a         | Rs a |
| North Western Railway         | 20 0 to 34 0 |      | 13 0 to 22 0 |      | 15 0 to 24 0 |      |
| East Indian Railway           | 13 0 to 39 0 |      | 12 0 to 18 0 |      | 12 0 to 16 0 |      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway        | 20 0 to 52 0 |      | 13 0 to 18 0 |      | 13 0 to 18 0 |      |
| G. I. P. Railway              | 12 0 to 37 0 |      | 9 0 to 20 0  |      | 11 0 to 24 0 |      |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway         |              |      |              |      |              |      |
| (Broad gauge)                 |              |      |              |      |              |      |
| Bengal Nagpur Railway         | 14 0 to 37 0 |      | 12 0 to 26 0 |      | 12 0 to 27 0 |      |
| Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway | 15 0 to 34 0 |      | 10 0 to 17 0 |      | 18 0 to 25 0 |      |
|                               |              |      |              |      | 11           |      |
| M. & S. M. Railway            | 11 0 to 19 0 |      | 9 0 to 15 0  |      | 10 6 to 15 0 |      |
| South Indian Railway          |              |      |              |      | 12 0 to 15 0 |      |
| Assam Bengal Railway          | 13 6 to 30 0 |      | 10 6 to 22 0 |      | 14 0 to 16 0 |      |
|                               | 14 0 to 25 0 |      | 12 0 to 15 0 |      |              |      |
|                               | 20 0 to 30 0 |      | 14 0 to 16 0 |      |              |      |

\* per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs 37 3 52

## 3. Annamite

| <i>Annamite</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i>                 | <i>Annamite</i>       | <i>Portuguese</i>          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Át ven tô</i>          | Advento (Ad-vent)                 | <i>Lê missa</i>       | Missa                      |
| <i>Bánh, bánh mì</i>      | Pão                               | <i>Sábong</i>         | Sabão                      |
| ? <i>Calicê</i>           | Cális                             | <i>Thánh Ju de</i>    | São José (St. Joseph)      |
| ? <i>Cà-phe</i>           | Café                              |                       |                            |
| ? <i>Chè</i>              | Chá                               | <i>Than Lô-ren-sô</i> | São Lourenço (St Lawrence) |
| <i>Cõc</i>                | Copo                              |                       |                            |
| <i>Gisang Baoti-shita</i> | S João Baptista (St John Baptist) | ? <i>Thúôc</i>        | Tabaco                     |
|                           |                                   | <i>Tú rac</i>         | Tronco                     |

## 4. Arabic

| <i>Arabic</i>                                  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Arabic</i>              | <i>Portuguese</i>    |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Aamunnās</i>                                | Ananás            | ? <i>Dāyá</i>              | Aia                  |
| <i>Anjar, anjara</i>                           | Anchora           | <i>Espunkh,</i>            | Esponja              |
| <i>Arganún, argan, organ, orgon</i>            | Órgão             | <i>esfinkh,</i>            |                      |
| <i>Arshidiak</i>                               | Arcediogo         | <i>isfonkh,</i>            |                      |
| <i>Bābā, bābāvi</i>                            | Papa              | <i>isfánkh, sa-</i>        |                      |
| <i>Bálsam balsám, bolasán, bolsán</i>          | Bálsamo           | <i>fankh, sífahk,</i>      |                      |
| <i>Bandeira, bandera, bandira, bandaira</i>    | Bandeira          | <i>sufank</i>              |                      |
| ? <i>Baqalá</i>                                | Baixel            | <i>F a l a s k i y a ,</i> | Frasco (us in Egypt) |
| <i>Barkús</i>                                  | Barcaça           | <i>balaskiya</i>           |                      |
| <i>Barmil, bermil, birmil, bera-mil, varil</i> | Barril            | <i>Forn, furn</i>          | Fôrno                |
| <i>Barrima</i>                                 | Verruma           | <i>Gabia</i>               | Gávea                |
| <i>Bāsāburth</i>                               | Passaporte        | <i>Galion</i>              | Galeão               |
| <i>Bobra, bubra</i>                            | Abóbora           | <i>Galitha</i>             | Galeota              |
| <i>Buqál</i>                                   | Bocal             | <i>Kabút, kabábit</i>      | Capote               |
| <i>Chess, chess</i>                            | Gesso             | <i>Kalsat</i>              | Calçado              |
|  |                   | <i>Kastána, kas-tánia</i>  | Castanha             |
|  |                   | * <i>Kirub</i>             | Querubim             |
|  |                   | <i>Koba</i>                | Copo                 |
|  |                   | ? <i>Marmar, mar-mer</i>   | Marmore              |
|  |                   | <i>Mez</i>                 | Mesa                 |

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops

| Name of Railway System          | Fitters  |         | Moulders  |         | Welders   |         |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                                 | Rs a p   | Rs a p  | Rs a p    | Rs a p  | Rs a p    | Rs a p  |
| North Western Railway           | 0 8 0 to | 2 8 0   | 1 0 0 to  | 2 8 0   | 1 4 0 to  | 2 8 0   |
| East Indian Railway             | 0 10 0 " | 2 8 0   | 0 10 0 "  | 2 4 0   | 0 10 0 "  | 2 4 0   |
| Eastern Bengal Railway          | 0 10 0 " | 3 14 0  | 0 12 3 "  | 3 2 3   | 0 12 3 "  | 3 2 3   |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway* | 50 0 0 " | 86 0 0* | 44 0 0 "  | 86 0 0* | 44 0 0 "  | 89 0 0* |
| B B & C I Railway               | 0 8 0 "  | 3 5 0   | 0 7 0 "   | 3 5 0   | 0 8 0 "   | 2 9 0   |
| Bengal Nagpur Railway           | 0 12 0 " | 2 0 0   | 1 0 0 "   | 2 14 0  | 1 0 0 "   | 2 0 0   |
| Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway   | 0 15 4 " | 1 14 8  | 1 4 0     |         | 1 0 0     |         |
| M & S M Railway                 | 0 7 0 "  | 5 4 0   | 0 11 0 to | 5 4 0   | 0 12 0 to | 5 4 0   |
| South Indian Railway            | 0 14 0 " | 2 8 0   | 0 14 0 "  | 2 8 0   | 0 14 0 "  | 2 8 0   |
| Assam Bengal Railway            | 0 12 0 " | 3 0 0   |           |         | 1 8 0 "   | 2 8 0   |

| Name of Railway System          | Turners  |         | Carpenters |         | Blacksmiths |         |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                                 | Rs a p   | Rs a p  | Rs a p     | Rs a p  | Rs a p      | Rs a p  |
| North Western Railway           | 1 1 0 to | 2 8 0   | 0 14 0 to  | 2 8 0   | 1 4 0 to    | 2 8 0   |
| East Indian Railway             | 0 10 0 " | 2 4 0   | 0 10 0 "   | 2 4 0   | 0 10 0 "    | 2 8 0   |
| Eastern Bengal Railway          | 0 12 3 " | 3 2 3   | 0 12 3 "   | 3 2 3   | 0 12 3 "    | 3 2 3   |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway* | 50 0 0 " | 89 0 0* | 30 0 0 "   | 69 0 0* | 44 0 0 "    | 93 0 0* |
| B B & C I Railway               | 0 7 0 "  | 3 5 0   | 0 0 0 "    | 2 11 0  | 0 9 0 "     | 3 9 0   |
| Bengal Nagpur Railway           | 1 0 0 "  | 2 14 0  | 1 0 0 "    | 2 14 0  | 1 0 0 "     | 2 0 0   |
| Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway   | 1 4 8    |         | 1 7 4      |         | 1 7 4       |         |
| M & S M Railway                 | 1 0 0 to | 5 4 0   | 0 8 0 to   | 4 4 0   | 0 7 0 to    | 5 4 0   |
| South Indian Railway            | 0 14 0 " | 2 8 0   | 0 11 4 "   | 2 0 0   | 0 14 0 "    | 2 8 0   |
| Assam Bengal Railway            | 0 12 0 " | 2 12 0  | 0 12 0 "   | 3 0 0   | 1 1 4 "     | 3 0 0   |

N B—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits

\* The scales of pay for the G I P Railway are per mensem

The following rates may be taken as representatives of daily wages of workshop employees in important centres

| Centre   | Unskilled |      | Semi skilled |      | Ordinary skilled |      |
|----------|-----------|------|--------------|------|------------------|------|
|          | As p      | As p | As p         | As p | As p             | As p |
| Bombay   | 14 0 to   | 16 0 | 17 0 to      | 24 0 | 26 0 to          | 46 0 |
| Lahore   | 10 0 "    | 12 0 | 14 0 "       | 18 0 | 14 0 "           | 40 0 |
| Lillooth | 9 0 "     | 11 0 | 10 0 "       | 16 0 | 12 0 "           | 40 0 |
| Lucknow  | 7 6 "     | 10 9 | 10 0 "       | 18 0 | 16 0 "           | 36 0 |

Besides the usual pay the employees of the railways are granted allowances and perquisites for special work, climatic and local conditions, etc.



## 6. Balinese

| <i>Balinese</i>     | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Balinese</i>            | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Bandéra             | Bandeira          | Palúngan, pin-gan          | Palangana         |
| Blúдру              | Veluda            | Páso                       | Vaso              |
| ? Bedil             | Fuzil             | Piring                     | Pires             |
| Botol               | Botelha           | Prada (gilding, gold-foil) | Prata             |
| ? Hechap, chap-chap | Chapa             | Reyal, leyar               | Rial              |
| Jendila, gendéla    | Janela            | Ronda                      | Ronda             |
| * Kápal             | Cavalo            | Sábun                      | Sabão             |
| Kaput               | Capote            | *Sagu, sago                | Sagu              |
| Katela              | Castela           | Suredadu, sre-dádu         | Soldado           |
| Manas               | Ananás            | Temako                     | Tabaco            |
| Miskin              | Mesquinho         |                            |                   |

## 7 Batavian

| <i>Batavian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Batavian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bilúдру         | Veludo            | Noña or nyónya  | Dona              |
| Gágu            | Gago              | Pásu            | Vaso              |
| Honas           | Ananas            | Pingan          | Palangana         |
| Karëpus         | Carapuça          | Sidádi          | Cidade            |
| Kintal          | Quintal           |                 |                   |

## 8. Batta

| <i>Batta</i>                      | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Batta</i>          | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Bandéra                           | Bandeira          | Kámar                 | Camara            |
| ? Bedil                           | Fuzil             | ? Kansa               | Ganso             |
| Bilúlu                            | Veludo            | *Kapal (a large ship) | Cavalo            |
| ? Botol                           | Botelha           | Kareta, kreta         | Carrêta           |
| ? Chap                            | Chapa             | Kasut                 | Calçado           |
| Dadu                              | Dado              | ? Lampu               | Lampada           |
| Honas                             | Ananás            | Lélang                | Leilão            |
| Judi, erjúdi, njudiken, per-judin | Jogar             | Mandur                | Mandador          |
|                                   |                   | Máte                  | Matar             |



| <i>Bengali</i>   |      | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Bengali</i>         |   | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------|------|-------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Deus             | boms | Bom dia           | <i>Kasul</i> (C)       | . | Casula            |
| diyá             | (C)  |                   |                        |   | (chasuble)        |
| (God             | good |                   | <i>Kātekisma</i> (C)   |   | Catechismo        |
| day)             |      |                   | <i>Katholika</i>       | . | Católico          |
| Deus             | boms | Bom noite         | <i>Kintal</i>          |   | Quintal           |
| nouti            | (C   |                   | <i>Kobi, kobi sák</i>  |   | Couve             |
| God              | good |                   | ? <i>Kôch</i>          |   | Coche             |
| night)           |      |                   | <i>Koindú</i>          |   | Cunhado           |
| Devus (C)        |      | Deus              | <i>Komādrī</i>         |   | Comadre           |
| Ejmolá (C)       |      | Esmola            | <i>Komedori</i> (C)    |   | Comedoria         |
| Entrudú (C)      |      | Entrudo           | <i>Kompādrī</i>        |   | Compadre          |
| <i>Estol</i> (C) |      | Estola            | <i>Komphisāñ</i>       |   | Confissão         |
| Garādiyá         |      | Grade             | <i>Komuniyāñ</i>       |   | Comunhão          |
| Girgá, girjjá    |      | Igreja            | <i>Konsuvādá</i>       |   | Consoada          |
| Gudam            |      | Gudão             | <i>Korjmu</i>          |   | Quaresma          |
| Ingláj           |      | Inglês            | <i>Krisma</i>          |   | Crisma            |
| Insensú (C)      |      | Incenso           | <i>Kristāñ</i>         |   | Cristão           |
| Irmañ (C)        |      | Irmão             | <i>Kruś, kruśa-</i>    |   | Cruz              |
| Isopa (C)        |      | Hissope           | <i>kriti</i>           |   |                   |
| Ispát            | .    | Espada            | <i>Lantará</i>         |   | Lanterna          |
| Istri            |      | Estirar           | ? <i>Lebu</i>          |   | Limão             |
| Jānālá, janālá   |      | Janela            | <i>Lona</i>            |   | Anona             |
| Kābár            |      | Acabar            | <i>Madī</i>            |   | Madrinha          |
| Kaderá, kadārā   |      | Cadeira           | <i>Māldisán</i>        |   | Maldição          |
| Káj              | .    | Casa              | <i>Maná</i> (C)        |   | Mana              |
| Kājú             |      | Caju              | <i>Maná</i> (C)        |   | Maná              |
| Kālāpātī         |      | Calafate          | <i>Mānū</i> (C)        |   | Mano              |
| Kāldo            |      | Caldo             | <i>Mārtel</i>          |   | Martelo           |
| Kalis            |      | Cális             | <i>Māstul</i>          |   | Mastro            |
| ? <i>Kāman</i>   |      | Canhão            | <i>Mej</i>             |   | Mesa              |
| Kamij            |      | Camisa            | <i>Misán</i>           |   | Missão            |
| ? <i>Kampás</i>  |      | Compasso          | <i>Misiyonár</i>       |   | Missionário       |
| <i>Kāppa</i> (C) |      | Capa              | <i>Minta mercê</i> (C) |   | Minta mercê       |
| Karābu           |      | Cravo             | <i>Nātál</i>           |   | Natal             |
| Karnel           |      | Coronel           | <i>Nilám, nilām,</i>   |   | Leilão            |
| Karūbim          |      | Querubim          | <i>nilāmá</i>          |   |                   |

# Trade Unions

## TRADE UNIONS.

The history of trade unionism in India is a history of recent years. It was not until 1918 that labour had begun definitely to organise itself. Previous to that year very little effort appears to have been made to establish organs of labour. The earliest association of workers in India was the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma which had been registered under the Indian Companies Act and its main activities were in connection with the various benefits connected with the railway. It was Legal Defence Society in 1919. A branch of it came into force in 1920. The Indian Trade Union Act of 1920 under this Act was registered under it as a Trade Union which was the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma. The Bombay Labour Union was founded in 1907 mainly for the clerical and employed in the Bombay Post Office and in 1917 the Clerks' Union was established in April 1918 in India. It was established in April 1918 in India. It was established in April 1918 in India.

which they really were, was the definitely hostile attitude of the employers to all combinations of their employees. It was not until the passage of the Indian Trade Unions Act which made it morally obligatory on employers to recognise those unions of their employees which had registered under the Act, that a change in the angle of vision was noticeable.

**Nature of leadership**—The Indian Trade Union movement, in its early beginnings, was essentially an economic one and to regard labour unions as being engineered solely by politicians as the result of their propaganda is to misread the origin of this movement. The Indian workman is predominantly illiterate and has even now few leaders from his own class to whom he can turn for guidance. In consequence, trade unions in India have been led by middle class men especially professional lawyers and others who have not perhaps in all cases made a distinction between economic and political considerations. In the words of Mr. A. R. Burnett Hurst, social workers did not take the initiative but allowed the lawyer-politician class to capture and control these bodies. Many of the so-called leaders of Indian Labour who were drawn from the lawyer-politician class often exploited the ignorance and credulity of the labour force for their own material advantage or for the propagation of their pet political doctrine in addition to looking after the welfare of the labourers. There were, however, several notable exceptions. Leaders like Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dewan Chaman Lal, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. B. Shri Rao and Miss Anasuya Sarabhai endeavoured to create unions for the benefit of the workers and for the general improvement in the conditions of life and work of the labouring classes. During the last few years, however, the principles of communism have been disseminated amongst the masses of India by the members of the Workers and Peasants Party which is an agent in India of the Communist International. The Communist agents took advantage of the economic unrest prevalent in the country early in the year 1928 and usurped the leadership of the working classes within a short period of time and were able to assume control over the executive of the principal textile and railway unions in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The Communists captivated the minds of the workers by painting the existing conditions as black as possible and contrasting them with a supreme state of wealth and happiness which is promised under the regime of a dictatorship of a workers' proletariat. The discontentment amongst the workers over conditions of work has been aggravated by the incessant preachings of revolutionary doctrines. The credulity of Indian labourer has been of great advantage to these emissaries of revolution in creating in him a class hatred against the employers and also instilling in his mind an abhorrence for the Government established by law in the country. These agitators, occupying positions of vantage, have instigated disastrous strikes in pursuance of purely political ends often with a callous disregard of the subsequent sufferings and losses incurred by the workers and the community.

The year 1918 may be said to be a landmark in the history of the Indian Trade Union movement for from that year onwards there has been a more or less steady growth of trade unions despite the inevitable fluctuations in their prosperity. The economic circumstances of the time must be regarded as the dominant factor contributing to the establishment of trade unionism in India. In the two years following 1918 the epidemic of industrial strife assumed serious proportions and reached a climax towards the close of the year 1920. The number of labour unions also increased very rapidly and unions were formed of workers in all possible industries and occupations. Most of these unions were, however, merely strike committees brought into existence either before or after particular strikes in order either to engineer or to conduct them. These committees were either dissolved as soon as their purpose was served or remained dormant until another strike in the trade broke out. Most of the remaining unions formed during the period 1918-20 were unstable and nearly 75 per cent of them died an early death in the following year. There was a definite check to the progress of the trade union movement in India during the next two or three years. But although individual unions collapsed as rapidly as they were formed the movement itself showed signs of permanence and vitality.

Perhaps the most important factor which retarded the growth in the movement immediately following the successes which met the earlier formations or strike committees, indicated by

| <i>Bugui</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Bugui</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Arúda        | Arruda            | Kápa         | Capa              |
| Ássã         | Az                | Kapitan-moro | Capitão mor       |
| Balasáng     | Bálsamo           | ? Káppala    | Cavalo            |
| Bandéra      | Bandeira          | Karubiyúna   | Querabim          |
| Bandóla      | Bandola           | Korabu       | Cravo             |
| Baraló       | Bordo             | ? Karátassa  | Cartaz            |
| Basáttu      | Basto             | Karatúsa     | Cartucho          |
| ? Batará     | Batel             | Karéta       | Carreta           |
| ? Bátili     | Bátega            | *Kasatúri    | Castor            |
| Bisatırıda   | Bastarda          | Kaválu       | Cavalo            |
| Bisésetu     | Bissexto          | Kéju         | Queijo            |
| Biyóla       | Viola             | Kóndi        | Conde             |
| ? Chá        | Chapa             | Kópasa       | Copas             |
| ? Chalana    | Pantalona         | ? Kopı       | Café              |
| Chapiyo      | Chapéu            | Kóntara      | Contrato          |
| Chamalóti    | Chamalote         | ? Kútang     | Cotão             |
| Charaméle    | Charamela         | Lagarısı     | Algarismo         |
| Chí          | Chita             | Lamári       | Armário           |
| Dádu         | Dado              | Lapéresè     | Alferes           |
| Dílu         | Codilho           | Lelang       | Leilão            |
| Dóbalō       | Dôbro             | ? Lémo       | Limão             |
| ? Dórtorō    | Doutor            | Lóji         | Loja              |
| Gága         | Gago              | Manila       | Manille           |
| Gáji         | Gage              | Mantéga      | Manteiga          |
| Gále         | Galé              | Marinio      | Meirinho          |
| Gánho        | Ganho             | Matadóro     | Matador           |
| Garéja       | Igreja            | Máte         | Matar             |
| Garıdmong    | Cardamomo         | Méjan        | Mesa              |
| Isitāraluga  | Astrólogo         | ? Nómoro     | Numero            |
| Jandéla      | Janela            | Nona, nhonha | Dona              |
| Jinerála     | General           | Palakko      | Falcão            |
| Jugarā       | Jogar             | Pannıti      | Alfinete          |
| ? Júmba      | Jibão             | Paráda       | Prata             |
| Kamalı       | Câmera            | Paráguta     | Fragata           |
| Kamándarē    | Comendador        | Paraséro     | Parceiro          |
| Kanhão (gun) | Canhão            | ? Pasa       | Bazar             |

## RAILWAYS.

## ALL-INDIA LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

**The All-India Trade Union Congress—** This organisation was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the International Labour Conferences. When the Government of India had to select a Labour

## 13. Dayak

| <i>Dayak</i>              | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Dayak</i>   | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ? Apam, abam              | Apa               | Lelang         | Leilão            |
| Badil                     | Fuzil             | Liman          | Limão             |
| Bandéra                   | Bandeira          | Mandúr         | Mandador          |
| Banko                     | Banco             | ? Mateí        | Matar             |
| Bijola, viola             | Viola             | Meja           | Mesa              |
| ? Búyong                  | Boião             | Mingo, mengo   | Domingo           |
| ? Chap                    | Chapa             | Ñoña           | Dona              |
| Chita, sita               | Chita             | Páso           | Vaso              |
| Gása                      | Ganso             | Pingan         | Palangana         |
| Gudang                    | Gudão             | ? Piring       | Pires             |
| Judo ('luck,<br>destiny') | Jogar             | Práda, paráda  | Prata             |
| Kamandan                  | Comandante        | Rénda          | Renda             |
| Kameja                    | Camisa            | ? Rupia, ropia | Rupia             |
| Kanas                     | Ananás            | Sabon          | Sabão             |
| *Kápal                    | Cavalo            | Sábtu          | Sábado            |
| Kápir                     | Cafre             | *Sago          | Sagu              |
| Kapítan                   | Capitão           | Separo (adv)   | Separado          |
| ? Karatas                 | Carta or cartaz   | Setan          | Satan             |
| Karéta                    | Carrêta           | Tambáko        | Tabaco            |
| ? Kúpi                    | Café              | Tempo          | Tempo             |

## 14. Galoli

| <i>Galoli</i> | <i>Portuguese</i>         | <i>Galoli</i> | <i>Portuguese</i>          |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Abril         | Abril                     | Aidúda        | Ajudar                     |
| Achar         | Achár, asár               | Alegra        | Alegrear (to<br>gladden)   |
| Adeus         | Adeus                     | Alerta        | Alerta                     |
| Admira        | Admirar (to<br>admire)    | Alfândega     | Alfândega                  |
| Adorasã       | Adoração (Ado-<br>ration) | Alferis       | Alferes                    |
| Advogádu      | Advogado                  | Alfinêti      | Alfinete                   |
| Agôstu        | Agosto                    | Alforg        | Alforge (port-<br>manteau) |
| Agradéci      | Agradecer                 |               |                            |

## Trade Unions

ment in India shown any desire to become affiliated to the Congress

The eleventh Session of the Trade Union Congress held in Calcutta in July 1931 led to further disintegration in the ranks of labour and once again the Communist Union were responsible. The Girni Kamgar Union had split into two parts both bitterly opposed to each other. One led by Mr S V Deshpande, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and the other by Mr G H Kandalkar, President of the G K U and a Vice President of the Congress and both groups claimed to be the Girni Kamgar Union and therefore entitled to vote at the Congress. The President Mr S C Bose a Congress politician decided in favour of Mr Kandalkar whereupon Mr Deshpande and the representatives of a few other unions broke away from the Congress with the result that this organisation which should guide and control the Trade Union movement in India is a useless and effect body with no influence and trifling membership.

### Trade Union Legislation

In 1920 a company owning a mill whose workers were on strike brought a suit against the leader of the local labour union which was conducting the strike and others, seeking to restrain them from inducing the plaintiffs workmen to break their contracts and suing for damages for their actions in this respect. The Madras High Court to whom the suit was referred gave their decision granting an *interim* injunction restraining the defendants from inciting the plaintiffs employees to continue the strike. The case was eventually withdrawn but the proceedings suggested that in the absence of legislation, even legitimate trade union activity was attended by considerable peril. As a result of a resolution moved by Mr N M Joshi and accepted by the Legislative Assembly in March 1921, Government were committed to take steps as soon as practicable to introduce such legislation as might be necessary for the registration & protection of Trade Unions. The Government of India, accordingly formulated certain tentative proposals and circulated them for eliciting public opinion. The opinions expressed were no means unanimous, some considered the proposed legislation premature, while some others realised that legislation was necessary but at the same time considered Trade Unions as a pernicious and dangerous growth which should be rigidly controlled, and others again urged that sufficient protection should be granted to them. In August 1924, the Government of India circularised a draft Bill for opinion. The Bill conferred certain privileges only on registered Trade Unions and left the question of registration at the option of Trade Unions themselves. Provision was also made to ensure that the funds of a registered Trade Union are not expended on causes in which the bulk of the members have little interest. A regular audit of the funds was proposed to be made compulsory and the manner in which the executive should be composed was also provided for.

A number of amendments were made by the Select Committee and in the Legislative Assembly. A clause permitting registered Trade Unions to maintain funds for political purposes was added. The provision was on the model of the British Law on the subject and those members who contracted out of the liability to subscribe should not be compelled to contribute to the Political Fund nor would failure to contribute involve any disability or disadvantage except in so far as the control and management of the Political Fund was concerned. The Bill was passed on the 8th February and received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March 1926. It came into effect from the 1st June 1927.

Mr N M Joshi introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February 1928, a Bill to amend Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code in order to extend to the officers and members of unregistered Trade Unions the protection afforded by Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which lays down that "no officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any specified object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence. The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill.

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th September 1928 with a view to amending Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the existing section 11 of the Act admitted of doubt in two respects namely (1) It did not indicate clearly whether the first appeal lay to the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar's office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the head office of the trade union is situated. The amendment is intended to make it clear that the latter is the competent court, (2) It did not indicate clearly what judge might be appointed to hear appeals in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon. The amendment is designed to make it clear that in such areas the appeal lies to the High Court and there is no second appeal. The opportunity has also been taken to define clearly the powers of the High Court in second appeals.

The Bill was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on 25th September 1928.

**Working of the Act**—The Act has now been in operation for more than 3½ years. Full information regarding the total number of Unions registered in all Provinces in India is not available. The following table, however, shows the number of Unions registered and the character of the membership as at 1st April 1930 for those provinces for which information is available.



| <i>Galoh</i>    | <i>Portuguese</i>            | <i>Galoh</i>         | <i>Portuguese</i>              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Dispensa</i> | Dispensa (dis-<br>pensation) | Fita                 | Fita                           |
| Disterra        | Desterrar                    | Flanela              | Flanela                        |
| <i>Dvinha</i>   | Adivinhar (to<br>foretell)   | Forsa                | Força                          |
| Dom             | Dom                          | Fôrnu                | Fôrno                          |
| Dona            | Dona                         | Fórtu                | Forte                          |
| Dótor           | Doutor                       | Fráku                | Fracó                          |
| Dotrina         | Doutrina                     | Fragata              | Fragata                        |
| Dúra            | Durar                        | Fraskeira            | Frasqueira                     |
| Dúzi, dúsi      | Dúzia                        | Freguezia            | Freguesia                      |
| <i>Ermida</i>   | Ermida                       | <i>Friu</i>          | Frio (cold)                    |
| Esa             | Essa                         | <i>Fuma</i>          | Fumar (to<br>smoke)            |
| Escola          | Escola                       | Funil                | Funil                          |
| Eskolta         | Escolta                      | Furtuna              | Fortuna                        |
| Eskomunhã       | Excomunhão                   | Galã                 | Galão                          |
| Eskôva          | Escova                       | Gaveta               | Gaveta                         |
| Eskriván        | Escrivão                     | <i>Gloria</i>        | Glória (glory)                 |
| Esmola          | Esmola                       | Gorgoleta            | Gorgoleta                      |
| Espoleta        | Espoleta                     | Gôstu                | Gôsto                          |
| Estribu         | Estribo                      | Govêrnu              | Govêrno                        |
| Estrika         | Esticar                      | Grasa                | Graça                          |
| Evanjélhu       | Evangelho                    | Guarda               | Guarda                         |
| Ezámi           | Exame                        | Infernú              | Inferno                        |
| Ezémplu         | Exemplo                      | Insénsu              | Incenso                        |
| Fama            | Fama                         | Intensã              | Intencão                       |
| <i>Fanda</i>    | Farda (uniform)              | Ispiritu             | Espírito                       |
| Farol           | Farol                        | <i>Ispnítu Santu</i> | Espírito Santo<br>(Holy Ghost) |
| Favor           | Favor                        | Ispital              | Hospital                       |
| Fé              | Fé                           | Istôri               | História                       |
| Feira           | Feira                        | Janela               | Janela                         |
| <i>Ferias</i>   | Ferías (holidays)            | Jara                 | Jarra                          |
| Festa           | Festa                        | <i>Jardim</i>        | Jardim (a<br>garden)           |
| Figura          | Figura                       | <i>Jaro</i>          | Jarro (pitcher)                |
| <i>Filtru</i>   | Filtro (filter)              | Jenebra              | Genebra                        |
| Finta           | Finta                        |                      |                                |

Not a' ch' g' t' t' e' l' l' a

|     | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
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| 3   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  |
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Q Now was there an average of at least  
100 bushels per month during that year? The  
A Yes, which was but half of what the cotton  
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capable of labour or else become a menace to the community. The Committee recommended the formation of an Industrial Court of Inquiry to be set up by the Government by an Industrial Court of Conciliation.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Industrial Disputes Committee, the Government of Bombay published a Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in May 1924. It was intended to introduce this bill in the Bombay Legislative Council at the opening session in July of the same year, but in the meanwhile the Government of India asked the Local Government not to proceed with this measure because they themselves intended to introduce similar legislation for the whole of India. This however was not the first occasion on which the Government of India considered the question of the advisability of introducing legislation to provide for the settlement of disputes. In 1920 they circulated all Local Governments asking their opinions as to the advisability of providing legislation on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act 1919. The opinions obtained by provincial Governments were almost unanimous that labour was not properly organised and that therefore no useful purpose would be served by such legislation. The majority of the provincial Governments adopted the same view.

**Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee**—The next Committee to be appointed by the Government of Bombay was the Committee of Enquiry with Sir Norman Mulead, as Chairman to enquire into the general strike of the Bombay cotton mill workers of the year 1924 in connexion with the non payment of an annual bonus for the year 1923 by the Bombay mills

The findings of the Committee were —

- (1) That the mill workers had not established any <sup>in</sup> <sup>to</sup> claim, customary, legal, or <sup>in</sup> the annual payment

**Bombay Presidency.** The first Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was the Industrial Disputes Committee appointed on the 15th November 1921 with Sir Stanley J. Lee, Chief Justice of the High Court, as its head. Its report on the possibilities of cheapening industrial machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes. This Committee made several recommendations with regard to the standardisation of wages, trade unions, the attitude employers should adopt towards labour, of their worker, and the recognition of such Unions, Workers' Committee, Welfare Work, Co-operative Societies, Housing of Labour, etc. Their recommendations were in the nature of measures that might contribute to the prevention of industrial disputes. With regard to the methods of settlement when such disputes either develop, irreconcilable differences between

| <i>Galoh</i>    | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Galoh</i> | <i>Portuguese</i>                |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Kovadu          | Covado            | Märtir       | Mártir                           |
| Koyabas         | Goiaba            | Mas          | Mas                              |
| Kréda           | Igreja            | Meia         | Meia, meias                      |
| Kriadu          | Criado            | Méstri       | Mestre                           |
| Kriar           | Criar             | Meza         | Mesa                             |
| Krisma          | Crisma            | Milágru      | Milagre                          |
| Kruz            | Cruz              | Mimútu       | Minuto                           |
| Kudir           | Acudir            | Mirínhu      | Meirinho                         |
| Kunha           | Cunha             | Misa         | Missa                            |
| Ladamha         | Ladamha           | Misã         | Missão                           |
| Lámpa           | Lâmpada           | Misál        | Missal                           |
| Lampiã          | Lampião           | Multa        | Multa                            |
| Lansa           | Lança             | Mundu (iea)  | Mundo (world)                    |
| Lápis           | Lápis             | Munisã       | Munição                          |
| Lata            | Lata              | Músika       | Música                           |
| Lavanka         | Alavanca          | Mustarda     | Mostarda                         |
| Lei             | Lei               | Nasã         | Nação (nation)                   |
| Leilã, lelä     | Leilão            | Natál        | Natal                            |
| Lénsu           | Lenço             | Néga         | Negar                            |
| Letra           | Letra             | Noda         | Nódoa (stain)                    |
| Línhu           | Linho (linen)     | Nota         | Nota                             |
| Lisã            | Lição             | Notisi       | Notícia                          |
| Lisensa         | Licença           | Númeru       | Número                           |
| Lista           | Lista             | Ofisiu       | Ofício                           |
| Lívrü           | Livro             | Oku          | Oco                              |
| Loisa           | Loiça             | Okulu        | Óculos (spectacles)              |
| Luminári        | Luminárias        | Onra         | Honra                            |
| Lúva            | Luva              | Ópa          | Opa                              |
| Maldisã, malisã | Maldição          | Ophysyál     | Oficial                          |
| Malkriádu       | Malcriado         | Ora          | Hora                             |
| Mantéga         | Manteiga          | Orasã        | Oração                           |
| Marcha          | Marchar           | Oragu        | Orago (patron saint of a church) |
| Marfim          | Marfim            | Órgão        | Órgão                            |
| Marrafa         | Marrafa           |              |                                  |
| Marsu           | Março             |              |                                  |
| Martelu         | Martelo           |              |                                  |

## MEDIATION RULES

The next Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was a Court of Enquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act in connection with the general strike of cotton mill operatives in Bombay City of 1929. This will be dealt with below under the heading 'Trade Disputes Act'.

**Bengal.**—Several special Committees were appointed by the Government of Bengal during the period of intense industrial unrest during the years 1920-21.

(1) As the result of a strike of taxi drivers and professional drivers of private cars in Calcutta which was caused by objections to certain rules, particularly (a) a new rule requiring medical examination of applicants for professional driver's license, and (b) another rule forbidding the carrying of attendants in taxis, Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the exist-

ing regulations and the control of taxi cabs generally. The strike lasted from the 12th to the 30th January 1921 and ceased as a result of the institution of the Enquiry. The Committee made a number of proposals for amendments in the existing regulations. These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th October 1921.

(2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 24th February 1921 Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry after the resumption of work by the strikers on the 8th March 1921. The men resumed work towards the end of February on conditions (a) that the Calcutta Tramways Company would investigate their grievances and announce their decision within a week, and (b) that if the men were dissatisfied with the Company's decision, Government would appoint a Committee of Enquiry. There was general agreement between the Company and the men's representatives in regard to the majority of the Committee's recommendations. Some, however, of the Directors of the Company did not accept the terms. Another strike of the tramway employees of a much more protracted character broke out in 1922. It lasted from 20th December 1922 to 27th January 1923. No Committee of Enquiry was appointed, although the representatives of the men raised several points which arose from the previous Enquiry. Work was resumed unconditionally.

(3) During a strike on the light railway of Messrs. Martin and Company in the 24 Parganas and Howrah which lasted from the 15th June to the 2nd July 1921, a special Conciliation Board was constituted by Government by a special resolution at the joint request of the employers and the employees concerned. The result of the Board's efforts was a compromise on most of the points raised by the workers, and as a result of the Board's recommendations it was agreed that joint works committees should be set up on the Howrah Amta and Howrah-Sheikhaba lines. Works Committees were established soon after the Board's report was published, but they failed to function owing to the men's indifference.

(4) The Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 4th March 1921 to the effect that Government should appoint a Committee to enquire into the general causes of the prevailing unrest and to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee was published on the 18th June 1921. The main recommendations of the Committee were—

- (a) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns,
- (b) non intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered, should be settled by voluntary conciliation,

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| <i>Galoh</i>    | <i>Portuguese</i>                       | <i>Galoh</i>   | <i>Portuguese</i>        |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| Sarjentu,       | Sargento                                | Sotana         | Sotama                   |
| saréntu         |   | Splíka         | Explicar                 |
| Sarúto          | Charuto                                 | Sufrí          | Sófrer                   |
| Satanaz         | Satan, satanas                          | Tobáku         | Tabaco                   |
| <i>Sauda</i>    | Saudar (to<br>drink to one's<br>health) | Táchu, tásu    | Tacho                    |
|                 |   | Tárdi          | Tarde                    |
| Saúdi           | Saúde                                   | Témpera        | Têmpera                  |
| Sé              | Sé                                      | Témpu          | Tempo                    |
| Seda            | Sêda                                    | <i>Tenda</i>   | Tenda (tent,<br>booth)   |
| Sekretariu      | Secretaria                              | <i>Tenente</i> | Tenente (heute-<br>nant) |
| Sekretáriu      | Secretário                              |                |                          |
| Séla            | Sela                                    | Ténta          | Tentar                   |
| Sêlu            | Sêlo                                    | Terrina        | Terrina                  |
| Semana          | Semana                                  | Térsu          | Têrço                    |
| Semináriu       | Seminário                               | Testaméntu     | Testamento               |
| Semitéri        | Cemitério                               | Tinta          | Tinta                    |
| Sentensa        | Sentença                                | Tiras          | Tira                     |
| Sentídu         | Sentido                                 | Tíru           | Tiro                     |
| Sentinela       | Sentinela                               | Tôrru          | Torre                    |
| Séri            | Sério                                   | Tráta          | Tratar                   |
| Sermã           | Sermão                                  | Trataméntu     | Tratamento               |
| Sifra           | Cifra                                   | Trígu          | Trigo                    |
| <i>Silóuro</i>  | Socorro (aid)                           | Trísti         | Triste                   |
| <i>Silensiu</i> | Silencio (silence)                      | Tropa          | Tropa                    |
| Sinal           | Sinal                                   | Tualha         | Toalha                   |
| Sinela          | Chinela                                 | Túmba          | Tumba                    |
| Sinti           | Sentir                                  | <i>Usu</i>     | Uso (use)                |
| Sínu            | Siño                                    | <i>Uvas</i>    | Uvas (grapes)            |
| Sírvi           | Servir                                  | Vasina         | Vacina                   |
| Sita            | Chita                                   | Varanda        | Varanda                  |
| <i>Soberba</i>  | Soberba (pride)                         | Vázu           | Vaso                     |
| Soldádu         | Soldado                                 | Verniz         | Verniz                   |
| Sombrelu        | Sombreiro                               | Verónika       | Verónica                 |
| Sóriti          | Sorte                                   | Verruma        | Verruma                  |
| Sosiedádi       | Sociedade                               |                |                          |

persons whose work was vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time had been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a possible settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type already exist in the Indian Post Offices Act, in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which is widely accepted in other countries.

Clauses 16 to 20 of the Bill contained certain special provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs. These clauses followed closely the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. They were to be applicable only in the case of the strikes and lock-outs which satisfied both of two conditions: in the first place, the strike or lock-out must have other objects than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belonged, and, in the second place, the strike or lock-out must be designed to coerce Government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community. If these conditions were satisfied, the strike or lock-out would become illegal. Persons furthering the strike or lock-out were liable to punishment and would be deprived of the protection granted to them by the Indian Trade Unions Act, while persons refusing to take part in it would be protected from Trade Union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

The motion for circulation was adopted in the Legislative Assembly and the Bill was circulated to all Local Governments for opinion. Some Provincial Governments recommended that questions connected with picketing and intimidation of the type which were entirely responsible for the undue prolongation of the general strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay (city) of the years 1928 and 1929 and the rioting in Bombay in the year 1929, should also be covered. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in February 1929.

The Select Committee decided to limit the duration of the Act to five years. In connection with the definition of the term "Public Utility Services" they were of the opinion that the wide power enabling the Government to declare any industry, business or undertaking to be a public utility service was undesirable as well as unnecessary and the provision made for this in the draft Bill was omitted. Various proposals designed to lay upon the Government a definite obligation to convene a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation in cases where one of the parties so required were considered. But the Committee thought that unless both parties were agreed in desiring a reference it would be useless to fetter the discretion of the Government as to the time at which the matter was reported for action under clause 3. At the same time they held that no option should be left to the Government to refuse to appoint a Court or Board where the Government was assured that both parties were agreed as to the necessity as well as to the form which it should take. They therefore considered it necessary to provide that in every case a Court of Inquiry, where it consisted of one or more persons, should not

include persons having an interest in the dispute or in any industry affected by it, and in this connection the Committee proposed a further definition of the term "An independent person". The clause relating to the publication of the findings of Courts and Boards was maintained on the lines of the English Act so as to make it quite clear that every report of a Court or Board, whether final or *interim*, must be published and that only the publication of such information or evidence as the appointing authority thought fit should be left to its discretion. It was considered inadvisable to forbid the representation of parties before Courts and Boards by legal practitioners subject only to exceptions and they redrafted the clause in such a manner as to permit that such representation would ordinarily be permissible subject, however, to such conditions and restrictions as might be provided by the rules.

The Select Committee accepted the principle underlying the clause in connection with strikes in public utility services but they held that the clause as originally drafted was open to certain criticisms. For example, it was pointed out that many persons are actually employed upon a daily wage which is in practice paid monthly; also that the clause as provided would appear to penalise abstention from work on the part of a particular individual and further that the clause was one-sided and inflicted no penalty upon an employer who locks out his workmen. The latter point was considered as one which should certainly be met as by the nature of his employment a casual or day-to-day labourer must be entitled to cease work at any moment and be similarly liable to dismissal and it was agreed that he should therefore be excluded altogether from the operation of this clause. The Committee adopted a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay which made it clear that the cessation of work must be in the nature of a strike as defined in the Bill and it was provided that in order to render it a penal offence the strike must be in breach of a definite contract between the employer and the workmen. The Committee added a collateral provision penalising an employer for locking out his workmen in breach of any contract. The Committee adopted the clause in connection with illegal strikes but with some amendments which in their opinion, would restrict its scope without materially impairing its effectiveness. In sub-clause 2 of this section they made it clear that for the application of money to be illegal it must not merely tend to further or support the strike but have the direct effect of so doing. This was intended to exclude a case in which money is spent upon the relief of the dependants of strikers. A further sub-clause borrowed from a similar provision from the English Act of 1927 explaining the circumstances in which a group of workmen should be deemed to be within the same trade or industry was added. The penalties provided for the instigation of an illegal strike were modified. With regard to clause 20 of the draft Bill the Committee held that there was no sufficient reason for giving an option to the Government to impose for injunctive restrictions on the expenditure of funds of a Trade Union in an illegal strike. It was

| <i>Gujarati</i>   | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Gujarati</i>         | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Búch              | Bucha             | ² Lambu, límbu          | Lamão             |
| Buddu             | Bordo             | Majagarem, ma-          | Visagra           |
| Burákh            | Buraco            | jagaram, mis-           |                   |
| Chá, cháha,       | Chá               | jagarúm                 |                   |
| cháhe             |                   | Marmar                  | Mármore           |
| ? Chháp, chhāp-   | Chapa             | Mej                     | Mesa              |
| khánun, etc       |                   | Místri, mustarí         | Mestre            |
| Dhumás, dumás     | Damasco           | Nātál                   | Natal             |
| Gája              | Casa              | Pader ( <i>khanum</i> ) | Padeiro           |
| Garád             | Grade             | Pādrí                   | Padre             |
| Gárdí, gaddi      | Guarda            | Pagár                   | Paga              |
| Iscotri, iscutri, | Escritório        | Páj                     | Passo             |
| iskotarô          |                   | Palmantrí               | Palmatória        |
| Istrí, astrí,     | Estirar           | Paráncb                 | Prancha           |
| astarí            |                   | Parej                   | Preso             |
| Jāphran           | Açafrão           | Pásun                   | Página            |
| Jugár, jugáru,    | Jogar             | Páun, pámu              | Pão               |
| juô, juvem,       |                   | Pāyri                   | Peres             |
| etc               |                   | Pegám                   | Pregão            |
| Káju              | Caju              | Pên                     | Pena              |
| Kampás            | Compasso          | Per, perun              | Perar             |
| ? Kandil          | Candil            | ? Phalánun              | Fulano            |
| ? Kaphí           | Café              | Pháltu                  | Falto             |
| Kaphlád           | Acafelar          | Phám                    | Fama              |
| Kaptán, kapat-    | Capitão           | Phárm, pharmô           | Forma             |
| tán               |                   | Phit, phunt             | Fita              |
| Karnel            | Coronel           | Píp                     | Pipa              |
| Kārtús            | Cartucho          | Pistol                  | Pistola           |
| Katholik          | Católico          | Polís                   | Polícia           |
| Kobi, kobij       | Couve             | Purāvó, purvāri         | Prova             |
| Kôch              | Coche             | Purvār karvum           | Provar            |
| Kolerô            | Cólera            | Rasíd                   | Recibo            |
| Krus, krús        | Cruz              | Ratal                   | Arrátel           |
| Kurtani           | Cortina           | ? Rent                  | Renda             |
| Lavad             | Louvado           | Res                     | Rial, pl réis     |
| Lilam, nilám      | Leilão            | Ríp, rip                | Ripa              |

### The Bombay Labour Office

The real pioneer work in the field of labour legislation and statistics in India during the last few years has been done by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay which was established in April 1921. In the Government Gazette announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—To collect and compile conditions under which labour works and industrial information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family life, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters.

(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise, and

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to labour*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary legislation or the amendment of existing laws.

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour was, however, abolished in 1926 and at present the Officer in Charge of the Labour Office is styled the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. In addition to the Director there are three other gazetted Officers who are styled Investigators, one of whom is in charge of the branch office at Ahmedabad. There are also three whole time lady investigators in Bombay. All investigators receive conveyance allowances. The office staff contains two Statistical Assistants, three senior clerks, eight junior clerks, two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher, one dastard and five peons in Bombay and one peon in Ahmedabad. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette*, (12) library, and (13) office organisation.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly from September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India. A substantial grant is

### Bengal

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Commission in the same year (1921) to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour. Their task is to collect and compile conditions under which labour works and industrial information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family life, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters. The Commission is also to advise Government from time to time as regards necessary legislation or the amendment of existing laws. The Commission is also to promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The Commission circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India. A substantial grant is

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| <i>Hindi</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Hindi</i>              | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Nilám, nilám  | Leilão            | Rasíd                     | Recibo            |
| Pādri         | Padre             | Sābún                     | Sabão             |
| Parát, parāti | Prato             | ? Sāgú                    | Sagu              |
| Papayá        | Papaia            | Sāyá                      | Saia              |
| Pav-roṭí      | Pão               | Tambākú, ta-<br>mākú, etc | Tabaco            |
| Phāltu        | Falto             | Tauhyá                    | Toalha            |
| Phitá         | Fita              | Varāndá, va-<br>randá     | Varanda           |
| Pipá          | Pipa              | Viskut                    | Biscoito          |
| Qamiz         | Camisa            |                           |                   |
| ? Qandil      | Candil            |                           |                   |

## 18. Hindustani

| <i>Hindustani</i>      | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Hindustani</i>                          | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Achár                  | Achar             | Berínjal                                   | Beringela         |
| Almāri                 | Armário           | Bilambú                                    | Bilimbim          |
| Ālpín, alpín,<br>alpín | Alfinete          | Bindālú                                    | Vinha de alhos    |
| Āmá                    | Ama               | Biskut                                     | Biscoito          |
| Ambar                  | Âmbar             | ? Botal, bottal                            | Botelha           |
| ? Āmin                 | Amen              | Bótám                                      | Botão             |
| Ananás                 | Ananás            | Boyam                                      | Boiã              |
| Angrejí                | Inglês            | Bumbá, bamba                               | Bomba             |
| ? Anísún               | Anis              | Chá, cháh,<br>cháy, chée                   | Chá               |
| Argan, argha-<br>núm   | Órgão             | ? Chháp, chhā-<br>pa, chhāp-<br>khana, etc | Chapa             |
| Āt, ātá                | Ata               | Chāvi, chābí,<br>chābhí                    | Chave             |
| Āyá                    | Aia               | Farmá                                      | Forma             |
| Bāldí, bāltí           | Balde             | Fitá, fita,<br>phitá                       | Fita              |
| Balsán                 | Bálsamo           | ? Fulan, fulaná                            | Fulano            |
| Bāolá                  | Baú               | Gārad                                      | Guarda            |
| ? Báph                 | Bafo              | Garādiyá                                   | Grade             |
| ? Baptismá             | Baptismo          | ? Garandíl                                 | Granadeiro        |
| Barmá                  | Verruma           |  |                   |
| ? Bas                  | Basta             |  |                   |
| Basan                  | Bacia             |  |                   |



| <i>Hindustani</i> |     | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Hindustani</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sufa              | .   | Sofá              | Tambúr            | Tambor            |
| Tambākú,          | tā- | Tabaco            | Tauhyá            | Toalha            |
| mākú,             | ta- |                   | ? Tūfán           | Tufão             |
| makú              |     |                   | Tūranj            | Toranja           |

## 19. Indo-French

| <i>Indo-French</i>        | <i>Portuguese</i>    | <i>Indo-French</i>                       | <i>Portuguese</i>          |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Abada                     | Abada                | Caoutchouk                               | Cate, cato,<br>cáchu       |
| Achar, achars             | Achar                | Carambole, car-<br>ambolier              | Carambola                  |
| Albatros                  | Alcatraz             | Carry                                    | Caril                      |
| Aldee                     | Aldeia               | Caste                                    | Casta                      |
| Alfandegue                | Alfândega            | Cipaye                                   | Cipai                      |
| Ananas                    | Ananás               | Cobra-de-ca-<br>pello, cobra-<br>capello | Cobra, cobra-<br>de-capelo |
| Anil, anir                | Anil                 | Coco, cocotier                           | Côco                       |
| Anone                     | Anona                | Coco-de-mer                              | Côco do mar                |
| Arack, rack               | Araca                | Comprador                                | Comprador                  |
| Arec, areque,<br>arequier | Areca                | Copre                                    | Copra                      |
| Argamasse                 | Argamassa            | Corge, cource                            | Corja                      |
| Arratel                   | Arrátel              | Cornac                                   | Cornaca                    |
| Arroyo                    | Arroio               | Dorade                                   | Dourado                    |
| Baladine, baya-<br>dère   | Baladeira            | Goyave, go-<br>yavier, gou-<br>ave       | Goiaba                     |
| Bambou                    | Bambu                | Igname                                   | Inhame                     |
| Banane, ba-<br>nanier     | Banana               | Jagra, jagara,<br>jagre                  | Jagra                      |
| Bangue                    | Bangue               | Jaque, jaquier                           | Jaca                       |
| Benjoin                   | Beijom, ben-<br>joim | Loje                                     | Loja                       |
| Bétel                     | Betele               | Mainate                                  | Mainato                    |
| Biche-de-mer              | Bicho do mar         | Mandarin                                 | Mandarim                   |
| Bonite                    | Bonito               | Mangelin                                 | Mangelim                   |
| Bonze                     | Bonzo                |  |                            |
| Caire                     | Cairo                |  |                            |
| Cange                     | Canja                |  |                            |

the company's financial position. The directors had received from shipowners and especially from British shipowners repeated requests for a further and substantial

reduction in the company's transit tariff. The amount which were submitted in support of the request had received most careful attention. It indeed they could have believed that as contended in certain quarters, the Suez Canal transit dues were an appreciable factor in the economic depression *fortiori* if they had reason to hope that a reduction in these dues might result in a substantial increase in the traffic of the Canal they would not hesitate to meet the wishes of shipowners, at least in part, but the investigations such were made had led the directors to the opposite conclusion.

A reduction in tariffs made under present conditions would impose upon the company a further and important sacrifice which would certainly find no appreciable compensation in a corresponding development in traffic. A time would come they hoped when circumstances having changed a reduction in dues would appear opportune, and then they would not fail to put it into effect spontaneously, as they had done many times in the past, but they refused to do it to day under the pressure of an opinion which they considered to be ill informed.

The first Indian air race was flown over a Delhi Agra than Lucknow Agra Delhi course in winter and was very successful.

## THE SUZ CANAL

At the 10th Meeting of the Suez Canal Company held in Paris in 1921, the Chairman of the Board stated the facts of such being the first of the Canal they reported that the company's external and even internal situation was not so good. At the same time, however, a general impression of the boycott of British products in India and the depreciation of value in China had a depressive effect upon the trade between Europe and certain parts of the Far East. Under the influence of these various economic happenings, activity through the Suez Canal fell off considerably. To this there was added the effect of the reduction in dues of 2 per cent which came into force on September 1, and the result was that there was a reduction of about 50 per cent in the transit receipts compared with the previous year. It was in such circumstances that one could appreciate the advisability of the prudent financial policy which was traditional in the company. Plans as to the steps taken in the years of prosperity, the position of the amortization funds and various other provisions was such that the directors were able to propose that the amounts to be set aside should be substantially reduced enabling the gross dividend per capital share to be fixed at 6000.

**Shipowners' Appeal for Reduction in Dues.**—The directors had received from shipowners and especially from British shipowners repeated requests for a further and substantial

reduction in the company's transit tariff. The amount which were submitted in support of the request had received most careful attention. It indeed they could have believed that as contended in certain quarters, the Suez Canal transit dues were an appreciable factor in the economic depression *fortiori* if they had reason to hope that a reduction in these dues might result in a substantial increase in the traffic of the Canal they would not hesitate to meet the wishes of shipowners, at least in part, but the investigations such were made had led the directors to the opposite conclusion. A reduction in tariffs made under present conditions would impose upon the company a further and important sacrifice which would certainly find no appreciable compensation in a corresponding development in traffic. A time would come they hoped when circumstances having changed a reduction in dues would appear opportune, and then they would not fail to put it into effect spontaneously, as they had done many times in the past, but they refused to do it to day under the pressure of an opinion which they considered to be ill informed.

**Traffic Returns.**—The traffic through the Canal in 1910 showed a substantial falling off as compared with 1920, and was even below the level of 1928 amounting to only 31 668 759 tons net. The number of transits was 5 761 against 6 274 in 1929.

| <i>Japanese</i>                  |  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Japanese</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Inferno, im-berno                |  | Inferno           | Kirishtan, kirishitan     | Cristão           |
| Iroman                           |  | Irmão             | Kirismo                   | Crisma            |
| Ishikuriban                      |  | Escrivão          | Kohisan                   | Confissão         |
| Jaketsu                          |  | Jaqueta           | ? Kompas                  | Compasso          |
| Jejun                            |  | Jejum             | Kompra                    | Compra            |
| Jiban, juban                     |  | Jibão             | Kompradoru                | Comprador         |
| Kanekim                          |  | Canequim          | Kontasu                   | Contas            |
| ? Kantera                        |  | Candil            | Kóppu                     | Copo              |
| ? Kapaibe                        |  | Copaíba           | Koreijo                   | Colégio           |
| Kapitan                          |  | Capitão           | *Korera                   | Cólera            |
| Kappa                            |  | Capa              | Kunishimento <sup>1</sup> | Conhecimento      |
| ? Karameiru, karumera, karumeira |  | Caramelo          |                           | (bond or receipt) |
| Karisu                           |  | Cális             | Kurusu, kurosu            | Cruz              |
| Karusan                          |  | Calção            | Maki-tábako               | Tabaco            |
| Karuta                           |  | Carta             | Mana                      | Maná              |
| Kasováru, kas-varuchō            |  | Casoar            | Manteka                   | Manteiga          |
| Kareuta <sup>1</sup>             |  | Galeota           | Manto                     | Manto             |
| Kastéra, kasu-tera               |  | Castela           | Maruchiriyo               | Martirio          |
| Katáru                           |  | Catarro           | Maruchiru                 | Mártir            |
| Katorikku                        |  | Católico          | Maruméru                  | Marmelo           |
| Kerubin, ke-rubu                 |  | Querubim          | ? Onsu                    | Onça              |
|                                  |  |                   | Orashyo                   | Oração            |
|                                  |  |                   | ? Orogan                  | Órgão             |
|                                  |  |                   | Ostiya                    | Hóstia            |
|                                  |  |                   | Pan, paung, pan-ya        | Pão               |
|                                  |  |                   | Pappu                     | Papa              |
|                                  |  |                   | Paraizo                   | Paraíso           |

<sup>1</sup> [‘Galliot, which in its Portuguese form of *galeota* became naturalised as a Japanese word *Kareuta* in Kyūshū’ C R Boxer, *Portuguese Commercial Voyages to Japan*, etc., *Trans Japan Soc of London*, Vol xxxi, p 30 The existence of this word and of *Kunishimento* (infra) in Japanese was brought to my notice by Mr Boxer Ed and Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> [‘*Chōginsu shijū Kuamme no Kunishimento Kwanci jūgonen Kug-watsu minchi*’ C R Boxer, *Portuguese Commercial Voyages to Japan*, etc *Trans Japan Soc of London*, Vol xxxi, p 73.]

## Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanseri.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns, they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wild snipe on theheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still und climbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G I P Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B B & C I Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G I P Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India. Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the Taj. The building is better known in the world. Visit it by or by

| <i>Javanese</i>               | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Javanese</i>            | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Kéju                          | Queijo            | Pitô                       | Fita              |
| Kestın                        | Setim             | ? Pómpô                    | Pompa             |
| Komendadór,<br>komendúr       | Comendador        | Rasan, ransan              | Ração             |
| Korsân                        | Coração           | Rêndô                      | Renda             |
| ? Kotang                      | Cotão             | Rial                       | Rial, réis        |
| Koubis, kúbis                 | Couve             | Ródô                       | Roda              |
| Kras, keras                   | Crasso            | Róndô                      | Ronda             |
| Lamári, lemári                | Armário           | ? Rôôtô                    | Raso              |
| Lantêrô                       | Lanterna          | ? Rupiya                   | Rupia             |
| Legójo                        | Algoz             | Sábtu, sáptu               | Sábado            |
| Lélang                        | Leilão            | Sábun                      | Sabão             |
| Loji                          | Loja              | * Ságū                     | Sagu              |
| Manátu, nenatu                | Mainato           | Sapátu, sepátu             | Sapato            |
| Mandôr, man-<br>dúr           | Mandador          | ? Sékô, nyékô              | Secar             |
| Mantégô                       | Manteiga          | Sélô                       | Sela              |
| Máskı, méskı                  | Mas que           | Selôdô                     | Salada            |
| ? Máti                        | Matar             | Separo (adj )              | Separado          |
| Méjô                          | Mesa              | Serual                     | Ceroilas          |
| Míngu                         | Domingo           | Setóri                     | História          |
| ? Misıgt, me-<br>sıgt, masıgt | Mesquita          | Skólah                     | Escola            |
| Nanas                         | Ananás            | ? Sore                     | Serão             |
| Panjer                        | Penhor            | Sôrôdádu                   | Soldado           |
| Pásu                          | Vaso              | ? Suku                     | Soco              |
| ? Patrol                      | Patrulha          | Sutrô                      | Sêda              |
| ? Pegen                       | Pegar             | Tambako, em-<br>bako, bako | Tabaco            |
| Pelánkı, plánkı               | Palanquim         | Tambur                     | Tambor            |
| Pesıyar, besıyar              | Passear           | Tanjıdur, pan-<br>jıdur    | Tanjedor          |
| Pëstı, pastı                  | Mister            | Tarvéla, trevela           | Coelho            |
| Péstô, pistô                  | Festa             | Tempo                      | Tempo             |
| Pétor                         | Feitor            | Téndô, tendô               | Tenda             |
| Pilar                         | Pilar             | ? Tjelônô                  | Pantalona         |
| Pıngan                        | Palangana         | Toro                       | Toro              |
| ? Pıring                      | Pires             | Tukar                      | Trocar            |
|                               |                   | ? Tutung                   | Tudo              |
|                               |                   | Urđı                       | Ordem             |

of that dynasty made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, fountains, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

**Khyber Pass**, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

**Kashmir** described by poets as 'an emerald set in pearls' is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay, an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

**Calcutta**, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanchenjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

**Puri** also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the

Dawn on its capital. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the 'Great Renunciation' and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

**Benares** is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Shiva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailash, north of Lake Manasar, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Shiva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

**Lucknow** is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice, its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections. Its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Presidency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds.



| <i>Kanarese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Kanarese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ² Káphi         | Café              | Pér-la-mara,    | Pera              |
| Káphi           | Cafre             | pér-la-hanpu    |                   |
| Kathólíka       | Católico          | Phannále        | Funil             |
| Kiristánu       | Cristão           | ² Phaṭóki       | Foguete           |
| Kōbisu          | Couve             | Pingánu         | Palangana         |
| Komphisáñ       | Confissão         | Pipe, pipái,    | Pipa              |
| Komuniyāñ       | Comunhão          | pípáyí          |                   |
| Krúji           | Cruz              | Pistúlu         | Pistola           |
| Kuśini          | Cozinha           | ² Polis         | Polícia           |
| Lántaru         | Lanterna          | Pulpitu         | Púlpito           |
| Leylam, lílámu, | Leilão            | Rabaku          | Rabeca            |
| yálam, yé-      |                   | Rasídi, raśídi, | Recibo            |
| lamu            |                   | raśídu          |                   |
| ² Limbe, nimbe  | Limão             | Rátalu          | Arrátel           |
| ² Manu          | Maná              | Rejmu           | Resma             |
| Mējódu          | Meia              | Ripu            | Ripa              |
| Meju            | Mesa              | Sābbu, sābúnu   | Sabão             |
| Mestre          | Mestre            | ² Sāgo, seigo   | Sagu              |
| Misayagavu      | Missa             | Sakraméntu      | Sacramento        |
| Misiyonár       | Missionário       | Sakristi        | Sacristia         |
| Natalu          | Natal             | Saládu          | Salada            |
| Novenú          | Novena            | Sankristán      | Sacristão         |
| Óstu            | Hóstia            | Semitéri        | Cemitério         |
| Pádri, pádari   | Padre             | Sódti           | Sorte             |
| ² Pagadi        | Paga, pagar       | Spanju          | Esponja           |
| Phalánu         | Fulano            | Spiritu Sántu   | Espírito Santo    |
| Pangayu         | Pangaio           | (C)             |                   |
| Pappáya (v t    | Papaia            | Tambaku         | Tabaco            |
| parangi-        |                   | ² Tambure       | Tambor            |
| hannu)          |                   | ² Tubu          | Tubo              |
| Papósu          | Papuses           | ² Tuphanu       | Tufão             |
| Pápu (pope)     | Papa              | Turibulu (C)    | Turíbulo          |
| Parata          | Prato             | Váru            | Vara              |
| Paska           | Pascoa            | Varanda         | Varanda           |
| Pcnu (śisa-     | Pena              | Vésperu         | Vésperas          |
| penu, pencil)   |                   |                 |                   |

Manager Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 'Delhi House' 38 East 57th Street New York will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well known such as Delhi Agra, Benares Darjeeling Jaipur the Khayber Pess Kashmir and Mysore but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts

of the world Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarapura nearby are well worth a visit.

A selection of itineraries for long and short tours in India and Burma is given below. These show what can be seen in certain periods of time, but they can be varied to suit individual parties or taken in the reverse direction.

**Tour No 1**—4 weeks—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta

Alternatives (a) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling

(b) Gwalior Sanchi Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur

|   | 1st                      | 2nd             | Servants<br>3rd |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total fare (approximate) on the basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi—Peshawar | Rs 300<br>£ 25<br>\$ 120 | 185<br>13<br>62 | 63 5<br>4<br>20 |

**Tour No 2**—2 weeks—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bombay  
Alternative Ponnas in place of Gwalior and Sanchi

|                          | 1st                     | 2nd           | Servants<br>3rd |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Total fare (approximate) | Rs 192<br>£ 14<br>\$ 69 | 96<br>7<br>34 | 32<br>2<br>11   |

If the alternative is taken the fares are increased by about one-quarter

**Tour No 3**—1 week—Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Delhi

|  | 1st                   | 2nd           | Servants<br>3rd |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares | Rs 90<br>£ 5<br>\$ 25 | 45<br>3<br>13 | 16<br>1<br>4    |

**Tour No 4**—10 days—Bombay, Poona, Mysore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura and Colombo

|                          | 1st                     | 2nd             | Servants<br>3rd |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total fare (approximate) | Rs 181<br>£ 14<br>\$ 66 | 95 5<br>7<br>34 | 38<br>2<br>12   |

NOTE—If extra time can be allowed at Mysore, Somnathpur, Gersoppa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited

**Tour No 5**—2 weeks—Colombo, Madura, Madras, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Colombo

|                                   | 1st                       | 2nd             | Servants<br>3rd  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total fare by train (approximate) | Rs 168-8<br>£ 12<br>\$ 63 | 91-6<br>7<br>32 | 36-5<br>2*<br>11 |

NOTE—An interesting trip can be made after leaving Ootacamund via Cochin where the white Jews live, along the backwaters to Alleppey and Quilon by motor launch and motor car, down to Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, by train, and by motor car to Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India and, back via Trivandrum and Madura to Colombo. This would take about seven days.

\* Motor Mysore Ooty from Rs 75 additional per car

| <i>Konkani</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i>                      | <i>Konkani</i>                               | <i>Portuguese</i>                             |
|---|--|--|---|
| <i>Ābsolusām</i>  | Absolvição (ab-<br>solution)           | <i>Ākānh</i> ( <i>bhīd</i> )                 | Acanho (bash-<br>fulness)                     |
| <i>Ābusār-karunk</i><br>( <i>māthyār bas-<br/>unk</i> ) | Abusar (to<br>abuse)                   | <i>Akānhād</i> ( <i>bhī-<br/>dest</i> )      | Acanhado<br>(bashful)                         |
| <i>Ādes</i>   | Adeus                                  | <i>Ākolt</i> (eccles )                       | Acólito (acolyte)                             |
| <i>Āministrador</i>                                     | Administrador                          | <i>Ākompāmhā-<br/>ment</i> ( <i>pāvni</i> )  | Acompanha-<br>mento (bridal<br>party)         |
| <i>Āministrāsām</i><br>( <i>chalaun</i> )               | Administração<br>(administra-<br>tion) | <i>Ākompānhant</i><br>( <i>pavnó</i> )       | Acompanhante<br>(member of a<br>bridal party) |
| <i>Ādr</i> -  | Adro                                   | <i>Ālt</i>                                   | Acta (record)                                 |
| <i>Ādūph</i>  | Adufa                                  | <i>Ālt</i>                                   | Acto (religious<br>function)                  |
| <i>Ādvent</i> (eccles )                                 | Advento (ad-<br>vent)                  | <i>Ākuzār-karunk</i><br>( <i>panvādumk</i> ) | Acusar (to<br>accuse)                         |
| <i>Ādvogād</i>  | Advogado                               | <i>Ākuzāsām</i> ( <i>phī-<br/>ryād</i> )     | (Açusação (ac-<br>cusation)                   |
| <i>Ādvogār-karunk</i><br>( <i>vakili-kar-<br/>unk</i> ) | Advogar (to<br>plead)                  | <i>Āldāv</i> ( <i>khil</i> )                 | Aldrava (door-<br>latch)                      |
| <i>Ag-bént, ālmét,</i><br><i>ālmént</i>                 | Água-benta                             | <i>Ālegāsām</i> ( <i>dak-<br/>haun</i> )     | Alegação (alle-<br>gation)                    |
| <i>Āgemt</i> ( ' <i>kār-<br/>bhārī</i> ' )              | Agente (agent)                         | <i>Ālegar</i> ( <i>sam-<br/>tośi</i> )       | Alegre (cheerful)                             |
| <i>Āgôst</i>  | Agosto                                 | <i>Ālegrét</i> ( <i>kumdi</i> )              | Alegrete (flower-<br>pot)                     |
| <i>Āgphurtād</i>  | Aguas-furtadas<br>(garrets)            | <i>Ālekhī</i>                                | Alecrim (rose-<br>mary)                       |
| <i>Āgsāl</i>  | Agua e sal (kind<br>of curry)          | <i>Āleluī</i>                                | Aleluia (alle-<br>luia)                       |
| <i>Āgvādór</i>  | Aguador (water-<br>ing-can)            | <i>Āletô</i>                                 | Alerta  |
| <i>Ājud</i> ( <i>pichkārī</i> )                         | Ajuda (enema)                          | <i>Ālgārījm</i>                              | Algarismo                                     |
| <i>Ājudānt</i>  | Ajudante                               | <i>Ālgôj</i>                                 | Algôz   |
| <i>Ājudār-karunk</i>                                    | Ajudar                                 | <i>Āliment</i> ( <i>ann</i> )                | Alimento (sus-<br>tenance)                    |
| <i>Ājust</i> ( <i>lhand</i> )                           | Ajuste (con-<br>tract)                 | <i>Ālkātiph</i>                              | Alcatifa                                      |
| <i>Ājustar-karunk</i><br>( <i>lhamdunk</i> )            | Ajustar (to<br>contract)               |  |   |

## Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April and May and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply bask in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order—

**Darjeeling** (7,000 ft)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round, that is it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 70° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville) and the Park.

**Kangra Valley**—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaul Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogludarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Still's Grand View and the Arramoor, and at Dharmasala the Switzer's.

**Kashmir**—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. P. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

**Kodaikanal** (7,000 ft)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

**Matheran** (2,500 ft)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

**Mahabaleshwar** (4,500 ft)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahabaleshwar. Mahabaleshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels—Race View and Frederick.

**Mount Abu** (4,500 ft)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Park Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Mount Abu.

**Murree** (7,000 ft)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

**Mussoorie** (7,500 ft)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hickman's Grand, and the Savoy.

**Naini Tal** (6,500 ft)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

**Ootacamund**—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57-33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Madras Government for six months of the year.

| <i>Konkani</i>          | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Konkani</i>          | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Barl                    | Barril            | <i>Bej (umām̃v)</i>     | Beijo (kiss)      |
| Barmo, birmo            | Verruma           | <i>Bem̃jment</i>        | Benzimento        |
| Barrām̃v                | Varrão            |                         | (blessing)        |
| Barrêṭ                  | Barrete           | <i>Bems</i>             | Bens (property)   |
| Barsál                  | Braçal            | <i>Bemsám̃v</i>         | Bênção            |
| <i>Barsalat (lām-</i>   | Bracelete         | <i>Benhār karunk</i>    | Benzer            |
| <i>lan)</i>             | (bracelet)        | <i>Bentín</i>           | Bentinho          |
| <i>Bās ('jandī')</i>    | Baço (spleen)     | <i>Bêr</i>              | Beira (brink,     |
| <i>Bās (mus)</i>        | Baixo (bass)      |                         | eaves)            |
| <i>(mchasavan)</i>      |                   | <i>Bhobló (also</i>     | Abóbora           |
| <i>Basão</i>            | Baixão (bas-      | <i>bobr)</i>            |                   |
|                         | soon)             | <i>Bibhoteh (pus-</i>   | Biblioteca        |
| Basí, baší              | Bacia or Bacio    | <i>talśāl)</i>          | (library)         |
| Bást                    | Basta             | <i>Bik (nal, nalī)</i>  | Bica (spout)      |
| Bastām̃v                | Bastão            | <i>Bilambí, bimblí,</i> | Bilimbim          |
| Bātālham̃v              | Batalhão          | <i>b i l a m bem,</i>   |                   |
| <i>Batatim (langi)</i>  | Batatinha (me-    | <i>bimblem</i>          |                   |
|                         | dicinal tuber)    | <i>Bilhêṭ (chit)</i>    | Bilhete (card)    |
| Batató                  | Batata            | <i>Binokl</i>           | Binóculo          |
| <i>Bātedor (petnem)</i> | Batedor (a        | <i>Bíph</i>             | Bife              |
|                         | rammer)           | <i>Bisêst</i>           | Bissexto          |
| Bateló                  | Batel             | <i>Biskút</i>           | Biscoito          |
| Bāteri                  | Bateria           | <i>Bísp</i>             | Bispo             |
| Bātk                    | Bátega            | <i>Bispād</i>           | Bispado (bi-      |
| Bāú                     | Baú               |                         | shopric)          |
| Bāvtijm                 | Baptismo          | <i>Bizágr</i>           | Visagra           |
| Bāvnêṭ                  | Baioneta          | <i>Bob</i>              | Bobo              |
| Báyś (unav)             | Baixa             | <i>Bobd (ghumat,</i>    | Abóbada (vault)   |
| <i>Beāl</i>             | Beata (a          | <i>bhumyār)</i>         |                   |
|                         | religious wo-     | <i>Bôb decamêd</i>      | Bobo de co-       |
|                         | man who           |                         | media (buf-       |
|                         | does not live     |                         | foon)             |
|                         | in a com-         | <i>Bodad</i>            | Bordo             |
|                         | munity but        | <i>Bolād ('ghāms,</i>   | Bocado (morsel,   |
|                         | by herself)       | <i>kutko')</i>          | small piece)      |
| Bebdó                   | Bêbado            | <i>Ból</i>              | Bola              |

## The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manured. It is not cluttered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surg-General Sir C P Lukis, Mr H T Keeling, C.A.I., a M.I.C.E., and Major J C Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

**The Town Plan and Architecture**—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariat. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariat. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated

to some Rs 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Pahargunj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 70 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

For a temporary capital, for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Allpur Road, between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge. The architecture and method of construction were similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1910, but the buildings have outlasted the transitional period for which they are intended. Army Headquarters were still housed in them in the winter until the season 1929-30 and others are occupied for various purposes including the temporary accommodation of Delhi University.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its use, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the design is manifestly Western, as is that of British, but they combine with it features without abandoning

| <i>Konkani</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i>                | <i>Konkani</i>                                    | <i>Portuguese</i>             |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Chāvêr (' a bunch of keys '), chāví   | Chave                            | Degredād ( <i>kālyā pānyāk dhād-lalo</i> )        | Degredado (exiled)            |
| Chepém  | Chapéu                           | Dejembr   | Dezembro (December)           |
| Chermel   | Charumela                        | Dejm  | Décima (tithe)                |
| ? Chhāp, śāp, c h h ā p u n k , c h h ā p n í , c h h ā p k ā r , c h h ā p í , c h h ā p ó , chhāpekar | Chapa                            | Dekór ( <i>tonḍpath</i> )                         | De cor (by heart)             |
| Chikān ( <i>tat-domg</i> )  | Chicana (chicanery)              | Dekrét  | Decreto                       |
| Chikanêr ( <i>tat-dhomgi</i> )  | Chicaneiro (one up to chicanery) | Delegād   | Delegado (deputy)             |
| Chíkr   | Chícara                          | Demānd ( <i>myāy</i> )                            | Demanda (lawsuit)             |
| Chinel, chinell-kārn  | Chinela                          | Demāndist, <i>dem ā n d k ā r</i> ( <i>nyāy</i> ) | Demandista (litigious person) |
| Chirpām   | Chiripos                         | Demón ( <i>us fig</i> )                           | Demónio (devil)               |
| Chit  | Chita                            | Depór <i>karunh</i> ( <i>gvāhikī dī-vumk</i> )    | Depor (to testify to)         |
| Chokolāt  | Chocalate                        | Depóst ( <i>thev-nem</i> )                        | Depósito (deposit)            |
| Dād   | Dado                             | Deputād ( <i>vakil</i> )                          | Deputado (deputy)             |
| Dālmātīk ( <i>ec-cles</i> )   | Dalmatica (dalmatic)             | Desemh ( <i>nakśó, chitr</i> )                    | Desenho (design drawing)      |
| Dām   | Dama                             | Despāch   | Despacho                      |
| Dāms  | Dança                            | Despêz  | Despesa                       |
| Damāsk  | Damasco                          | Desprezār <i>karunk</i>                           | Desprezar                     |
| Dāt ( <i>tārīkh</i> )   | Data (date)                      | Devosām v ,                                       | Devoção                       |
| Defēyt ( <i>agun, khod</i> )  | Defeito (defect)                 | Devót (' religious serene')                       |                               |
| Degrāv  | Degrau                           | Devót ( <i>bhakti-vant</i> )                      | Devoto (a devout man)         |
| Degred ( <i>kālyā pānyāk dhād-nem</i> )   | Degredo (exile)                  |   |                               |

site close to the south east of the Secretariats. The building is an imposing pile circular in shape, consisting in the main of three horse shoe shaped Chambers for the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively and surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers.

H E the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative buildings henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927. The India legislature began its sessions in them next day.

During 1928, official and public attention became focussed on the need to effect drastic improvements in some of the crowded areas of the old city and to provide for its expansion and for suburban developments. This led to the examination of the possibilities of the area lying between the old and new cities and of the desirability of driving connecting roads through the City walls in order to give access outwards in this direction. The old city is now rapidly expanding in a westerly direction, i.e., towards and up the Ridge which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being developed and utilised. So far the plan for a direct thoroughfare from the midst of the new city through the old city wall to the middle of the old city has not been proceeded with and consequently the magnificent thoroughfare, name Parliament Street which was constructed for the purpose in New Delhi remains in a truncated condition.

**All India War Memorial**—H R H the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. It is now practically complete.

The Memorial takes the form of a triumphant arch spanning Kingsway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista. It is generally similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris but is simpler. The monument reaches a height of 160 feet and the inner height of the arch is 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet. Over the arch on both fronts appears in capital letters the single word INDIA and this is flanked on each side by the initials MCM (i.e. 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left hand are the initials XIV (i.e. 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (i.e. 19). Above the Arch is a circular stone bowl 11½ feet in diameter. A column of 'nolfensive chemical smoke ascends from this on ceremonial occasions and anniversaries and is illuminated by electric light reflections after dark. The memorial is solely Indian in purpose and bears the names of British and Indian officers and NCOs men of the Indian regiments who fought on the Indian Frontier in the Great War (those fought on other fronts being commemorated by memorials erected in those countries).

**Public Institutions**—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy

presided. The proposal is still under consideration. To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore, decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H E the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation-stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 Old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

H E the Viceroy on 10th January 1930 laid the foundation stone of a large European and Indian General Hospital to be built in the course of the next few years at a cost of Rs 75 lakhs for the service of both old and new cities. A portion of the scheme will at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs be executed as a first stage during the ensuing two years. This will provide 254 beds and the necessary laboratories and administrative and residential quarters. The second stage will provide another 110 beds. The hospital is situated between the old and new cities. No progress has yet been made with the building.

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Aesha and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose. The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the War Memorial. This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators. There was a large popular fete on the ground lying below the old Fort and between it and the river Jumna. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arranged a programme of festivities at the Viceroy's House.



| <i>Konkani</i>                                | <i>Portuguese</i>           | <i>Konkani</i>                              | <i>Portuguese</i>                               |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Dyāmānt                                       | Diamante                    | <i>Ervelād</i> ( <i>jhād-palacho vorz</i> ) | Ervenário (herbalist)                           |
| <i>Dyāmv</i>                                  | Deão (dean)                 | Es  | Essa  |
| <i>Editāl</i> ( <i>dākhiló</i> )              | Edital (proclamation)       | Eskānd                                      | Escândalo                                       |
| <i>Efēt</i> ( <i>gun</i> )                    | Efeito (effect)             | Eskolt                                      | Escolta   |
| El  | Velho                       | <i>Eskomumgād</i>                           | Excomungado                                     |
| Elephānt                                      | Elefante                    | ( <i>svrāp padlalo</i> )                    | (excommunicated)                                |
| <i>Elesāmv</i> ( <i>vim-chap</i> )            | Eleição (election)          | <i>Eskomumgār</i>                           | Excomungar (to excommunicate)                   |
| <i>Empātār karunk</i> ( <i>bād karunk</i> )   | Empatar (to make equal)     | <i>karunk</i>                               |   |
| Emprêg  | Emprêgo                     | Eskomunhāmv                                 | Excomunhão                                      |
| <i>Empregād</i>                               | Empregado (person employed) | Eskôv                                       | Escôva  |
|   |                             | <i>Eskūs</i> ( <i>nīb</i> )                 | Excusa (excuse)                                 |
|   |                             | <i>Esmālt</i>                               | Esmalte (enamel)                                |
| Emprestār-karunk                              | Emprestar                   | Espādīlh                                    | Espadilha                                       |
| <i>Ensāy</i> ( <i>panikṣā</i> )               | Ensaio (rehearsal)          | <i>Espān tīlh</i>                           | Espartilho (corset)                             |
| <i>Entrād</i>                                 | Entrada (hall)              | Espérāms                                    | Esperança                                       |
| <i>Entrād</i> ( <i>svān</i> )                 | Entrada (entry)             | Éspért                                      | Esperto   |
| <i>Entrār zavunk</i> ( <i>bhitar sarunk</i> ) | Entrar (to enter)           | <i>Espertéz</i> ( <i>hu-śarki</i> )         | Esperteza (smartness)                           |
| <i>Entreg</i> ( <i>deném</i> )                | Entrega (delivery)          | Esphikār-karunk                             | Explicar  |
| Entregār karunk                               | Entregar (to deliver)       | <i>Esphikāsāmv</i> ( <i>vivaran</i> )       | Explicação (explanation)                        |
| <i>Epākt</i>                                  | Epacta (epact)              | Esponj                                      | Esponja   |
| Epistīl (eccles)                              | Epistola (epistle)          | <i>Espozisāmv</i> (eccles)                  | Exposição (exposition of the Blessed Sacrament) |
| <i>Ēīāms</i> ( <i>dāyz</i> )                  | Herança (inheritance)       | <i>Estād</i> ( <i>bhēs</i> )                | Estado  |
| Erdār-karunk                                  | Herdar                      | Estānt                                      | Estante   |
| <i>Ērdér</i> ( <i>dāyji</i> )                 | Herdeiro (heir)             | <i>Estāsāmv</i>                             | Estação (catholicism)                           |
| <i>Eréj</i>                                   | Herege (heretic)            |   |   |
| <i>Ereji</i>                                  | Heresia (heresy)            |   |   |
| <i>Ervādós</i>                                | Erva doce (dill herb)       | <i>Eslāsāmv</i>                             | Estação (station)                               |

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 519 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1878. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of

Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

#### Bengal

- 81 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Eric Studd, P G D, Dis G Master, Dy D G M, Edward A H Blunt CIL, OBE, ICS Asst D G M, A Altken

#### Madras

- 35 Lodges Dis G M, Rt Wor Bro A Y G Campbell, CSI, OIE, OBE, ICS, P G D, Dy D G M, P M Sivangnanam Mudaliar, P G D

#### Bombay

- 49 D G M Rt Wor Bro Sir Reginald A Spence, Kt, P G D, Dy D G M W A C Bromham

#### Punjab

- 34 Lodges Rt W Bro C A Barron, CSI, CIE, CVO, ICS, District Grand Master, Owen P C Roberts, P G D, Dy D G M

#### Burma

- 20 Lodges Rt W Bro Sir Lee Ah Yain, P A G Reg District Grand Master Dr N N Parakk, P G D, Dy D G M

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is elected by the Brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Sir John Ernest Hotson, KCSI, OBE, ICS, is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 78 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents—

- Lt-Col R W Castle, G Supdt, Northern India  
G Lindesay " " Central "  
The Hon'ble Lt-Col " " " "  
T H Keyes, CSI, " " " "  
C M G, CIE " " Southern "  
W Murdoch, OBE " " Eastern "

The Grand Secretary is Rt W Bro J C M Stree, J P, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, viz, English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St Patrick" and since that year two other Lodges have sprung into being one of which is now defunct.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct Grand Lodge is Dublin. There are 6 in 3 in Ceylon and 2

| <i>Konkani</i>                                       | <i>Portuguese</i>                           | <i>Konkani</i>                                  | <i>Portuguese</i>            |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| Gurgulét   | Gorgoleta                                   | <i>Inteeresād (bhāgi-<br/>dār)</i>              | Interessado<br>(shareholder) |
| Guvārd   | Guarda                                      | <i>Intér (purumk,<br/>māṭiyek la-<br/>vumk)</i> | Enterrar (to<br>bury)        |
| Guvārdanáp   | Guardanapo                                  | <i>Inte'és (ādāv)</i>                           | Interêsse (in-<br>terest)    |
| <i>Guvārnisām</i>                                    | Guarnição<br>(trimming of<br>a garment)     | <i>Intimāsām</i>                                | Intimação (in-<br>timation)  |
| Igraz, ıgarz   | Igreja                                      | <i>Intimār-karunk<br/>(kalaum)</i>              | Intimar (to cite)            |
| <i>Iló (dolo)</i>                                    | Ilhó (eyelet)                               | <i>Intuvāi karunk<br/>(svarumk)</i>             | Entoar (to hum)              |
| Imāz   | Imagem                                      | <i>Intuvāsām</i>                                | Entoação (air,<br>tune)      |
| <i>Imgrāt (anup-<br/>kārī)</i>                       | Ingrato (un-<br>grateful)                   | <i>Intrūd</i>                                   | Entrudo                      |
| Imphern  | Inferno                                     | <i>Invéj (nichlu-<br/>chāi, nir-<br/>duhkh)</i> | Inveja (jea-<br>lousy)       |
| <i>Imphorimāsām</i><br>(dād)                         | Informação (in-<br>formation)               | <i>Invejoz (nich-<br/>luchāri)</i>              | Invejoso (jea-<br>lous)      |
| <i>Imyn (sadgit)</i>                                 | Hino (hymn)                                 | <i>Inventār (zhadtī)</i>                        | Inventario (in-<br>ventory)  |
| Inglêz, ingrêz                                       | Inglês                                      | <i>Ipokl'ésy (dho-<br/>mg)</i>                  | Hipocrisia<br>(hypocrisy)    |
| <i>Inimig (dus<br/>mān)</i>                          | Inimigo (enemy)                             | <i>Irmām</i>                                    | Irmão                        |
| <i>Inimizād (dus<br/>mānlāy)</i>                     | Inimizade (en-<br>mity)                     | <i>Irmıt</i>                                    | Ermida                       |
| Injustis   | Injustiça                                   | Isād, isad                                      | Enxêrto                      |
| Inosems  | Inôcencia                                   | Iskāđ   | Escada                       |
| <i>Inosent (gun-<br/>yamv nāslalo)</i>               | Inocente (inno-<br>cent)                    | Iskādor   | Esquadro                     |
| <i>Imspektór (adhī-<br/>kārī)</i>                    | Inspector (in-<br>spectator)                | Iskalér   | Escaler                      |
| <i>Imstāms (leg )</i>                                | Instância (legal<br>tribunal)               | Iskól   | Escola                       |
| Imstrument   | Instrumento                                 | <i>Iskrivānki (še-<br/>naypan)</i>              | Escrivania<br>(clerkship)    |
| <i>Imstultār karunk<br/>(mān kādumk)</i>             | Insultar (to<br>insult)                     | <i>Iskrivamv</i>                                | Escrivão                     |
| <i>Imstult (akmān)</i>                               | Insulto (insult)                            | Isóp  | Hissope                      |
| <i>Intemsām</i>                                      | Intenção                                    |   |                              |
| <i>Imtentār karunk<br/>(leg , nitin<br/>ghālunk)</i> | Intentar (to<br>commence le-<br>gal action) |   |                              |

## Scientific Surveys.

**Zoological Survey of India.**—The zoological survey of India was instituted in 1884, and has since that time been steadily increasing in scope and importance. The first survey was made in 1884, and since that time the number of species of mammals discovered has been steadily increasing. The first survey was made in 1884, and since that time the number of species of mammals discovered has been steadily increasing.

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**Mammal Survey.**—The first mammal survey was made in 1884, and since that time the number of species of mammals discovered has been steadily increasing. The first survey was made in 1884, and since that time the number of species of mammals discovered has been steadily increasing.

The survey of new species have rendered the first particularly obsolete.

To remedy this defect, at the instigation of the authorities of the British Museum, the Bombay Natural History Society decided to institute what is now known as the Mammal Survey. Mr. W. S. Millard, then Hon. Secretary of the Society, issued in an appeal to its members to enable the Society to engage the services of a few of European collectors so as to make a systematic collection of the mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. The response to the appeal was so great that over a lakh of rupees being raised between 1911 and 1920, partly by subscriptions from the Society's members, contributions from Indian princes, and grants from the Indian Government, the Government of Burma, Ceylon, Malay States and the Provincial Governments. Subscriptions were also received from a few learned societies and institutions in England and America. By the outbreak of the war the Survey had been carried on over large areas of the country, the districts covered being—In Western India a portion of Sind, the whole of Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar; the Southern Mahratta country and Kanara. In Southern India, in Coorg and Mysore, in the central large tracts of the Central Provinces and some districts of Bengal and Behar, in Northern India the Society's collectors had worked over Kashmir, Darjeeling and Sikkim and the Bhutan Duars. In Burma, collections were made along the Chindwin river, in Central Burma and in the Shan States. Pegu and a portion of Tenasserim. The whole of Ceylon was also systematically surveyed.

The material, which up to the outbreak of War comprised some 17,000 specimens, was forwarded to the British Museum where the collections were scientifically worked out by the late Mr. R. C. Wroughton, formerly Inspector General of Forests, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., Curator of Mammals at the British Museum, Mr. Martin C. Hinton and others. The results of their researches were published in a series of scientific papers in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The enormous mass of material then collected resulted in the discovery of large numbers of new forms and species and by increasing our knowledge of the distribution of Indian Mammalia has enabled the revision of Blanford's Mammalia to be undertaken and early in 1921 the Secretary of State for India commissioned Mr. R. C. Wroughton, since deceased, and Mr. M. C. Hinton to undertake the work.

When demobilization rendered it possible the work of the Survey which had been in abeyance during the war was resumed and a collector, Mr. C. Primrose, was sent to Assam and the Mergul Archipelago and Mr. Oldfield Thomas has written very appreciatively of his work among those islands. Mr. Primrose then began

inland but owing to

| <i>Konkani</i>               | <i>Portuguese</i>                   | <i>Konkani</i>                             | <i>Portuguese</i>                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Kājāmv                       | Ocasão                              | Kānel                                      | Canela                                      |
| Kākāv                        | Cacau                               | Kānhām                                     | Canhão                                      |
| Kāld                         | Caldo                               | Kānkr ( <i>chālam-puḥ</i> )                | Cancro (cancer)                             |
| Kālderiyṇ                    | Calderinha<br>(kettle)              | Kānokl                                     | Canóculo (perspective glass)                |
| Kāldin                       | Caldinha (a kind of curry)          | Kānt ( <i>gāyan</i> )                      | Canto (singing)                             |
| Kālkul ( <i>ganam</i> )      | Cálculo (reckoning)                 | Kāntār,<br>kāntār-karunk ( <i>gāvumk</i> ) | Cantar                                      |
| Kālor ( <i>garmī, ubāl</i> ) | Calor (heat)                        | Kantrel                                    | Cantareira<br>(niche to keep bottles, etc.) |
| Kālot ( <i>phaṣaunem</i> )   | Calote (swindling)                  |  |   |
| Kāls                         | Cáls                                | Kānvêṭ                                     | Canivete                                    |
| Kālsād                       | Calçado                             | Kāp  | Capa  |
| Kālsādor                     | Calçador (shoe-horn)                | Kapām                                      | Capão                                       |
| Kālsām                       | Calção                              | Kapām-karunk ( <i>āmd khā-dumk</i> )       | Capar (to castrate)                         |
| Kām                          | Cama                                | Kapāz                                      | Capaz                                       |
| Kāmād ( <i>gānthan</i> )     | Cambata (string of fish)            | Kapél                                      | Capela                                      |
| Kāmbrād                      | Camarada                            | Kapelām                                    | Capelão (chaplain)                          |
| Kāmbrist                     | Camarista<br>(Municipal Counsellor) | Kāphī, kāphó                               | Café  |
| Kāmizol                      | Camisola                            | Kāphlār karunk                             | Acafelar                                    |
| Kāmp                         | Campo                               | Kāpitām                                    | Capitão                                     |
| Kāmphr                       | Cânfora                             | Kāpīṭl ( <i>āmḥ</i> )                      | Capítulo (chapter)                          |
| Kāmpín                       | Campainha                           | Kāpôt                                      | Capote                                      |
| Kāmṛ, kambr                  | Câmara                              | Kapsél ( <i>māthem</i> )                   | Capitel (capital of a column)               |
| Kāntor ( <i>gānār</i> )      | Cantor (singer)                     | Kaphlād                                    | Capelada (uppers of a shoe)                 |
| Kāmv ( <i>ghodo</i> )        | Cão (trigger)                       |  |   |
| Kān                          | Cano                                | Karāb                                      | Cravo                                       |
| Kānāl                        | Canal                               |  |   |
| Kānāpó                       | Canapé                              |  |   |
| Kānār                        | Canario                             |  |   |

line based on tidal observations. Tidal predictions are published in Tide Tables for nearly 40 ports between Sumatra and Singapore. The Magnetic Survey, astronomical observations with chronograph and meteorological records at Dehra Dun and geodetic investigations of an international character in regard to which India enjoys a unique position between the greatest latitudes of the world and a deep ocean extending to the Antarctic. Indian geodesy has thus displaced by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust which have led to some of the most important developments of modern geodesy to research.

While expenditure on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenue the Department is steadily developing the policy of financial surveys in various ways, on payment by those concerned. These miscellaneous operations include all forest and cantonment surveys and work for Boundary Commissions, many riverain irrigation railway and city surveys and surveys of tea gardens, mining areas, &c. with a great deal of control levelling for these miscellaneous administrative assistance and officers are given to the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States. The Printing Office does much work for other Government departments, such as printing special maps illustrative for Archaeological Reports, all diagrams for Patents, &c. The Mathematical Instrument Office gives valuable aid to all Government departments by ensuring a high standard of instrumental equipment, especially in connection with optical work and by the manufacture and repair of high-class instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

The Department is also responsible for all survey operation required by the Army and has rapidly been developing measures to meet the greatly increased complexity of modern military requirements especially in connection with air survey. The development of air surveys for various civil purposes is also receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, while the latest methods of stereo photograph are being studied experimentally.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. Head quarter offices are at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General.

There are seven Directors, including the Director Map Publication who is in administrative charge also of the Photo Litho Office and the Mathematical Instrument Offices, at Calcutta, and the Director, Geodetic Branch, at Dehra Dun. For topographical purposes India is divided into five Circles, each under a Director as follows—Frontier Circle which deals chiefly with the Army, has Headquarters at Simla, Central Circle Headquarters Mussoorie, Eastern Circle, Headquarters Shillong, Southern Circle Headquarters Bangalore and Burma Circle Headquarters Maymyo. Any inquiries regarding surveys may be addressed either to the Headquarters office or any of the Directors concerned, from whom also maps and publications of the Survey of India can be obtained, as well as from the Map Sales Office, situated at 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

**Indian Science Congress**—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof P. S. MacMahon and Dr J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year, the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress, the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research, when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

**The Indian Research Fund Association**—This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33 000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the eradication, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1920 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non-medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consultative Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the

| <i>Konkani</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i>                     | <i>Konkani</i>                                     | <i>Portuguese</i>               |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Khāpri  | Cafre                                 | Kolāi (galebamd)                                   | Colar (neck band)               |
| Khuris , khuris<br>k ā d u n k ,<br>khursār kā-<br>dunk , khur-<br>sār zadunk ,<br>khursar mā-<br>runk , khuris<br>karunk | Cruz                                  | Kolārinh   | Colarinho (men's collar)        |
| Kirit ( <i>khodā<br/>kadnem</i> )   | Crítica                               | Kolun  | Coluna                          |
| Kirit mārunk<br>( <i>khodā ka-<br/>runk</i> )   | Críticar                              | Kophr  | Cofre                           |
| Kistel ('re-<br>proof')   | Chster (enema)                        | Koym ('cattle<br>pound')                           | Coima (a fine)                  |
| Klāret  | Clarete (claret)                      | Kob  | Couve                           |
| Klārinet  | Clarinete (clarinet)                  | Kobd   | Côvado                          |
| Klās (varg)   | Classe (class)                        | Kolēj  | Colégio                         |
| Klaustr (math)  | Claustro (cloister)                   | Komāndānt  | Comandante                      |
| Klerij  | Clerezia (clergy)                     | Komd   | Cómoda (chest of drawers)       |
| Kobrador (pat-<br>lār)  | Cobrador (bill collector)             | Komed (nāṭikā)                                     | Comedia (comedy)                |
| Kobrāms (pat)   | Cobraṇça (bill collection)            | Komend   | Comenda                         |
| Kobrār karunk<br>(path ge-<br>vumk)   | Cobrar (to collect bills)             | Komendador   | Comendador                      |
| Koch  | Coche                                 | Komesār ka-<br>runk (ādā-<br>vumk, ārām-<br>bhumk) | Começar (to begin)              |
| Kochêr  | Cocheiro                              | Komgr  | Congrua (allowance to a priest) |
| Kodjudôr  | Coadjutor (coadjutor)                 | K o m p a n h e r<br>(sāṅgātī)                     | Companheiro (companion)         |
| Kolād   | Cocada (cocoa-nut sweet in Indo-Port) | Komphet  | Confeito                        |
|   |                                       | Komphôt (ku-<br>salpan)                            | Confôrto (comfort)              |
|   |                                       | K o m p h r ā r i ,<br>komphr                      | Confraria                       |
|   |                                       | Komphuṇm<br>(gomdhal)                              | Confusão (confusion)            |
|   |                                       | Komphuz (ghā-<br>bro)                              | Confuso (confused)              |

# Posts and Telegraphs.

## POST OFFICE

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Dept.—the Financial Adviser to Posts and Telegraphs—has been attached to this office of the D. G. P. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the Finance of the Dept. but also assists the D. G. P. & T. in all matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Director-General in addition to the Director-General himself consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services) and seven (including one temporary) Assistant Directors-General whose status is similar to that of Deputy Postmaster-General.

There is also a Publicity Office attached to the D. G. P. & T. The headquarters of this office is at Bombay.

For postal purposes the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles as shown below, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Oris, Bombay, Burma, Central Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmaster-General is responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmaster-Generals. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes

of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmaster-General. The Presidency Postmasters, indeed, have one or more Superintendents subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster or head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school-masters, shopkeepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows:—

|  | When the postage is prepaid | When the postage is wholly unpaid                | When the postage is insufficiently prepaid     |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Letters</b>   | Anna Pies                   |  |  |
| Not exceeding two and a half tolas                                 | 1 3                         | Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery) | Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery) |
| Every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight . . . | 1 3                         |  |  |
| <b>Book and pattern packets</b>                                    |                             |  |  |
| Every 5 tolas or part of that weight . .                           | 0 6                         |  |  |



| <i>Konkani</i>                            | <i>Portuguese</i>            | <i>Konkani</i>                       | <i>Portuguese</i>              |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Kontrāfort</i> ( <i>dhiró</i> ).       | Contraforte (a buttress)     | <i>Krizm divunk</i>                  | Crismar (to give confirmation) |
| <i>Kontrāord</i> ( <i>ulat hukum</i> )    | Contra-ordem (counter-order) | <i>Kryād</i>                         | Criada (servant girl)          |
| <i>Kontrāpez</i> ( <i>sambhār</i> )       | Contrapeso (counterpoise)    | <i>Kryād</i>                         | Criado (man servant)           |
| <i>Kontrāt</i> ..                         | Contrato                     | <i>Kubert</i> ( <i>olchem</i> )      | Coberta (bed sheet)            |
| <i>Kontrāvontād</i> ( <i>khusibhāyr</i> ) | Contra vontade (unwillingly) | <i>Kudād</i> ( <i>phikir</i> )       | Cuidado                        |
| <i>Kóp</i>                                | Copo                         | <i>Kutād</i> .                       | Cortado                        |
| <i>Kóp</i> .                              | Cópia                        | <i>Kuñner</i> ( <i>ram-dhpi</i> )    | Cozinheiro (cook)              |
| <i>Kopām</i>                              | Copas                        | <i>Kuñment</i> ( <i>kado</i> )       | Cozimento (infusion)           |
| <i>Kopist</i> ( <i>sarekār</i> )          | Copista (drunkard)           | <i>Kulās</i>                         | Colaça                         |
| <i>Kôr</i>                                | Côr                          | <i>Kulchām</i> v                     | Colchão                        |
| <i>Kôr</i>                                | Côro                         | ( <i>dāpdi</i> )                     |                                |
| <i>Kórd</i>                               | Corda                        | <i>Kulchêt</i>                       | Colchete                       |
| <i>Kordām</i> v ('gold chain')            | Cordão                       | <i>Kulér</i> ( <i>doy</i> ,          | Colher                         |
|   |                              | ( <i>davli</i> )                     |                                |
| <i>Korej</i> m                            | Quaresma                     | <i>Kulêt</i> .                       | Colete                         |
| <i>Kórj</i>                               | Corja                        | <i>Kulp</i> ( <i>chûk</i> )          | Culpa (fault)                  |
| <i>Kornél</i>                             | Coronel                      | <i>Kumām</i> v ( <i>kākkūs</i> )     | Comua (latrine)                |
| <i>Kornêt</i>                             | Corneta                      | <i>Kumār</i> , ku-                   | Comadre                        |
| <i>Korporāl</i> (eccles)                  | Corporal (corporal)          | <i>mārki</i>                         |                                |
| <i>Korrimām</i> v ( <i>kathdo</i> )       | Corrimão (banister)          | <i>Kumpār</i> , kum-                 | Compadre                       |
|   |                              | <i>pārki</i>                         |                                |
| <i>Kortesi</i> ( <i>man-sugi</i> )        | Cortesia                     | <i>Kumpās</i>                        | Compasso                       |
|   |                              | <i>Kumsādôr</i>                      | Confessadouro (confessional)   |
| <i>Kota</i>                               | Cota (a lawyer's gown)       | <i>Kumsār</i> -ka-                   | Confessar                      |
|   |                              | <i>runk</i> ( <i>kumsar-zāvunk</i> ) |                                |
| <i>Kota</i> (eccles)                      | Cota (surplice)              | <i>Kumsvār</i>                       | Consoada                       |
| <i>Kristām</i> v                          | Cristão                      | <i>Kunh</i> , kunj                   | Cunha                          |
| <i>Krizm</i>                              | Crisma                       |                                      |                                |

**Money Orders** — To countries on which money

| <i>Konkani</i>                         | <i>Portuguese</i>            | <i>Konkani</i>                          | <i>Portuguese</i>               |
|--|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Ley                                    | Lei                          | Lovād                                   | Louvado                         |
| Leylāmṽ                                | Leilão                       | Lôys                                    | Loiça                           |
| Leytamṽ ( <i>dhu-kurlo</i> )           | Leitão (sucking pig)         | Luí (' influence of moon on lunatics ') | Lua (moon)                      |
| Libr                                   | Libra (pound sterling)       | Luminād                                 | Luminária                       |
| Liberdād ( <i>sat-tyā</i> )            | Liberdade (liberty)          | Lunêt                                   | Luneta (eyeglass)               |
| Lig ( <i>bhām-dhap</i> )               | Liga (garter)                | Lut                                     | Luto                            |
| Likor                                  | Licor (liqueur)              | Lúv (' phases of the moon ')            | Lua (moon)                      |
| Limb                                   | Limbo (limb)                 | Lúv                                     | Luva                            |
| ² Limbó, nimbó, nimbū                  | Limão                        | Māchíl, mān-chil                        | Machila                         |
| Limonād .                              | Limonada (lemonade)          | Māchphem ( <i>ka-lāsī</i> )             | Macha-fêmea (tongue and groove) |
| Lingís .                               | Linguiça                     | Madan, madín                            | Madrinha                        |
| Linhār ( <i>karunk dāgo ba-runik</i> ) | Almhavar (to baste, to tack) | Madér                                   | Madeira                         |
| Lisems                                 | Licença                      | Mādr                                    | Madre                           |
| Lisāmṽ                                 | Lição                        | Mādrupél ( <i>mot-yācha śimpī</i> )     | Madrepérولا                     |
| Lisev                                  | Liceu (Lyceum)               | Māgnes (med )                           | Magnesia (magnesia)             |
| List                                   | Lista                        | Mājor, mānjoj                           | Major                           |
| Livr                                   | Livre                        | Māk ( <i>dol</i> )                      | Maca (stretcher)                |
| Livr                                   | Livro                        | Mākīnet                                 | Maquineta                       |
| Livrār karunk                          | Livrar                       | Mākn                                    | Máquina                         |
| Livnāri ( <i>pustalaśālā</i> )         | Livraria (library)           | Mākīnist ( <i>yam-tram chalaitolo</i> ) | Maquinista (machinist)          |
| Lôb                                    | Loba                         | Māl                                     | Mala                            |
| Loj                                    | Loja                         | Mālāssād                                | Mal-assado (half-boiled egg)    |
| Lôjér, lôjklār ( <i>paśārklār</i> )    | Lojeiro (shopkeeper)         | Māldisāmṽ                               | Maldição                        |
| Lót ( <i>vāmto</i> )                   | Lote (share)                 |   |                                 |
| Loterí                                 | Lotaria                      |   |                                 |

[illegible][illegible]

Date  
09 Dec 68 ( )  
Page 2 of 2

( 11 )

A I T A I T A I' A

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1. The first of these is the fact that the

1 0 0 0 0 0 0

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{array}$$

Radio Telegrams. In 1944 Telegram at  
of the State of California in Illinois

I have a copy of the book "The Great War" by John M. Blain.

... I am not sure if the change is the same as the one for  
... of the ...

7. The following are the charges (excluding  
cost of postage) which are to be retained from  
any amount received by the donor, submitted to client.

On 2 January 1994, the first limited release of the film was made in the United States, and it was followed by a limited release in the United Kingdom on 12 February.

Total charge, \_\_\_\_\_  
 per word \_\_\_\_\_

И. а

(1) All Government or Private  
 1. Telegram

explore the mentioned  
in (a) to (4) below 0 13

(1) Indian, Indian or Colonial  
Government Institute

grants to His Britannic  
Majesty's ships of War

of Ships of the Royal  
Indian Marine 0 9

1 No deferred rate to Bulg.

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Exposed to Pathogenic Agent | Resistant |
| (b) Exposed to Pathogenic Agent | 0.5       |
| (c) Exposed to Pathogenic Agent | 0.1       |

The first of a pair of examples may appear at first sight to be identical. However, it is followed by mention of the amount of the payment, which is not the case in the second example. The expression counts as one

### DATA TABLES

Day Letter Telegrams in plain language, with a special rate telegraphically through the night, may be sent on any day of the week, except Sunday, and telegraph holidays, and are delivered to the addressee after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They are subject to the rates as prescribed for Day and Foreign Telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter Telegram is only one quarter of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same method of delivery. A minimum charge equal to the charge for 20 words at such reduced rate applies to the indication DLT.

The 14c fee system does not apply to Daily Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not considered in the calculation of an office.

On It has line Daily Letter Telegrams are  
by 12 After Defend London telegrams

In the Daily Letter Telegram service the special instruction relating to prepayment of rates are a limited other services are included. See the DLT Telegrams.

I asked me, as a lot of messages intended to be communicated to different persons are not accepted in the text of Daily Letter Telegrams. It is clear, for a week end letter telegram to Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 4 annas a word and 14 annas and 31 annas a word in I.R.T. subject to a minimum charge for 20 words per telegram including the indication WLT.

## TELEGRAPHS

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATLS "ria  
L R T"

|                        | Only<br>Rs a | Defd<br>Rs a | D L T<br>Rs a |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Europe —</i>        |              |              |               |
| Great Britain and Nor- |              |              |               |
| thern Ireland          | 1            | 0 0 8        | 0 4           |
| Irish Free State       | 1            | 1 0 8        | 0 4½          |
| Belgium                | 1            | 2 0 0        | 0 5           |
| Holland, France        | 1            | 3 0 9½       | 0 5           |
| Germany                | 1            | 1 0 10       | 0 5           |
| Switzerland            | 1            | 1 0 10       | 0 5           |
| Italy, Norway          | 1            | 4 0 10       | 0 5           |
| Spain                  | 1            | 4 0 10       |               |
| Other Countries in Eu- |              |              |               |
| rope                   | 1            | 5 0 10½      | †             |

1 No deferred rate to Bulgaria, Russia, and Turkey.

| <i>Konkani</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i>                                   | <i>Konkani</i>                           | <i>Portuguese</i>  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Māy, māvśīmāy, Māe<br>māy-tí, Vha-<br>- dli-māy,<br>dhākṭi-māy) |   | Meter, menter-<br>zāvunk (ghu-<br>saumk) | Meter-se (to<br>intermeddle)   |
| Māy (varisākh<br>jyeshth)                                       | Maio (month of<br>May)                              | Mey                                      | Meia   |
| Māynel (kathdo)   | Maimel  | Mey (mājvelo)                            | Meio (middle)  |
| Meāmv (mus )  | Meão (string) *                                     | Méz                                      | Mesa   |
| Mech (gamd-<br>khādr, vāt)                                      | Mecha (sup-<br>pository ,<br>tent for a<br>wound)   | Mijer (daldır)                           | Miséria<br>(wretched-<br>ness)                                       |
| Medālh  | Medalha   | Mijerikord                               | Casa de Miseri-<br>cordia (a<br>charitable<br>institution in<br>Goa) |
| Medisin (vaiji-<br>pan)   | Medicina (Me-<br>dicine)                            | Mijerāvel (dal-<br>diró)                 | Miseravel (wre-<br>tched)  |
| Mel (momh)  | Mel (honey)   | Milāgr                                   | Milagre  |
| Metar-karunk<br>(mhomva-<br>vumk)                               | Melar (to coat<br>with sugar)                       | Militār                                  | Militar  |
| Melās (kākar)   | Melaço (treacle)                                    | Ministr                                  | Ministro   |
| Membr (sām-<br>dho)   | Membro (limb)                                       | Minut (kharḍo)                           | Minuta (draft<br>of a writing)                                       |
| Mendāmv   | Mandioca (ma-<br>noc)                               | Minut karunk<br>(kharḍo ka-<br>runk)     | Minutar (to<br>make a draft)   |
| Menorist (ec-<br>cles )   | Menorista (one<br>with the<br>four minor<br>orders) | Minut                                    | Minuto (a<br>minute)   |
| Merend (' sweets<br>for afternoon-<br>tea ')                    | Merenda (after-<br>noon-tea)                        | Minuyet                                  | Minuete (mi-<br>nuet)  |
| Miran, mirni  | Meirinho  | Mis, misācho<br>pādrı                    | Missa  |
| Mest, mestır,<br>mestırn, me-<br>stırpan                        | Mestre  | Misāl                                    | Missal   |
|   |   | Misāmv                                   | Missão   |
|   |   | Misiyonār                                | Missionário  |
|   |   | Mistér                                   | Mistério   |
|   |   | Mistıs, miştıs<br>bonchurđı              | Mestiço  |
|   |   | Mıtr (bıspāchó<br>töp)                   | Mitra (mitre)  |

## Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about fifty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow and inconspicuous with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the laxity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and overpopulated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised.

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914 the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. It is yet too early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1923, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed. He quoted the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, that "In the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1925 noted the introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fair way to maturing, but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world importance—plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others, and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. The significance of these facts must add the Commissioner be obvious to all who think. Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Calcutta in December, 1927, urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

| <i>Konkani</i>                              | <i>Portuguese</i>         | <i>Konkani</i>                       | <i>Portuguese</i>                          |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Nót   | Nota                      | Orāsāmṽ                              | Oração                                     |
| Notar-karunk<br>( <i>khún karunk</i> )      | Notar (to mark)           | Oratôr                               | Oratório (place<br>for private<br>worship) |
| Notis                                       | Notícia                   |                                      |  |
| Novembṛ ( <i>kār-<br/>ttik mārgaśirsh</i> ) | Novembro (No-<br>vember)  | Ord                                  | Ordem                                      |
| Novén                                       | Novena                    | Ordenāsāmṽ                           | Ordenação (or-<br>dination)                |
| Numr  | Número                    | Org, orgām                           | Órgão                                      |
| Objeksāmṽ ( <i>ād</i> )                     | Objecção (objec-<br>tion) | Orgānist                             | Organista                                  |
| Oboy  | Obóe (hautboy)            | Órt                                  | Horta                                      |
| Obr ( <i>kam</i> )                          | Obra (work)               | Ortelamṽ ( <i>pu-<br/>dīnā</i> )     | Hortelã (pep-<br>permint)                  |
| Obrey                                       | Obreia (wafer)            | Ôspīs                                | Hospício (hos-<br>pice)                    |
| Obrīgād                                     | Obrigado                  |                                      |  |
| Obrigar-karunk                              | Obrigar                   | Ospitāl, ispaṭal                     | Hospital                                   |
| Obrīgāsāmṽ                                  | Obrigaçāo                 | Ôst                                  | Hóstia                                     |
| Outād                                       | Oitava (a<br>drachm)      | Ôtél                                 | Hotel (hotel)                              |
| Okī   | Óculos                    | Otūbr ( <i>āśvina-<br/>karthik</i> ) | Outubro (Oc-<br>tober)                     |
| Okupād ( <i>kāmī</i> )                      | Ocupado (busy)            | Padan, padin                         | Padrinho                                   |
| Okupāsāmṽ                                   | Ocupação                  | Padêr                                | Padeiro                                    |
| Ól  | Óleo                      | Padrí, pādri-<br>pan, pādri-lok      | Padre                                      |
| Oms   | Onça                      | Padrovād                             | Padroado                                   |
| Onr, mān                                    | Honra                     | Pādtiv                               | Padre tio<br>(reverend<br>uncle)           |
| Op  | Opa                       |                                      |  |
| Ophendêr ka-<br>runk                        | Ofender                   | Pág                                  | Paga                                       |
| Opheresêr-ka-<br>runk                       | Oferecar                  | Pākāu                                | Pacau (a kind of<br>card game)             |
| Ophart ( <i>denem</i> )                     | Oferta<br>(gift)          | Pāl                                  | Pala (the uppers<br>of a shoe)             |
| Ophis                                       | Ofício                    | Pál                                  | Pális                                      |
| Ophisyāl                                    | Oficial                   | Palās ( <i>manidr</i> )              | Palácio (palace)                           |
| Ór ( <i>ghadī</i> )                         | Hora                      | Palgan                               | Palangana                                  |
| Orag  | Orago (patron<br>Saint)   | Pālmâtór ..                          | Palmatória                                 |

**Chief Causes of Mortality**—There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1929—

**Mortality during 1929.**

D—Deaths

R—Ratio per mille

| Province         |                 | Cholera         | Small-pox     | Plague        | Fevers             | Dysentery and Diarrhoea | Respiratory Diseases | All other causes |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Delhi            | { D<br>R        | 193<br>38       | 236<br>47     | 1<br>0001     | 8,437<br>16 85     | 825<br>1 64             | 4,995<br>9 97        | 3 730<br>7 48    |
| Bengal           | { D<br>R        | 81,030<br>1 7   | 20,407<br>4   |               | 713 531<br>15 3    | 37,156<br>8             | 52,843<br>1 1        | 189,276<br>4 0   |
| Bihar and Orissa | { D<br>R        | 104,034<br>3 0  | 6,671<br>2    | 8,266<br>2    | 602 038<br>17 7    | 20,008<br>6             | 6,537<br>2           | 167,800<br>4 9   |
| Assam            | { D<br>R        | 7,765<br>1 13   | 1,648<br>24   |               | 83 320<br>12 19    | 9,662<br>1 41           | 5,794<br>8           | 34 891<br>5 09   |
| U Provinces      | { D<br>R        | 50,024<br>1 12  | 11,725<br>26  | 37,678<br>83  | 810,583<br>17 86   | 14,865<br>33            | 31 532<br>74         | 141 377<br>3 12  |
| Punjab           | { D<br>R        | 2,300<br>11     | 7,763<br>38   | 2,053<br>10   | 402,420<br>19 61   | 13,208<br>64            | 51 877<br>2 55       | 110 324<br>5 37  |
| N W F P          | { D<br>R        | 30<br>01        | 586<br>27     |               | 42,415<br>19 86    | 391<br>14               | 2 182<br>1 02        | 5 0 1<br>2 36    |
| C P & Berar      | { D<br>R        | 6,168<br>44     | 1,391<br>10   | 2,808<br>20   | 271,054<br>19 48   | 29,034<br>2 15          | 38 269<br>2 75       | 125 248<br>9 01  |
| Madras           | { D<br>R        | 25 846<br>0 63  | 9 708<br>0 24 | 1,801<br>0 04 | 339 052<br>8 27    | 75,587<br>1 84          | 99 159<br>2 20       | 495 249<br>12 09 |
| Coorg            | { D<br>R        | 1<br>01         | 23<br>14      | 1<br>01       | 3,111<br>18 99     | 120<br>0 73             | 2 6<br>1 62          | 367<br>2 24      |
| Bombay           | { D<br>R        | 9,084<br>47     | 10,635<br>56  | 18,014<br>94  | 246 428<br>12 86   | 25,108<br>1 51          | 94 896<br>5 21       | 175 881<br>9 18  |
| Burma            | { D<br>R        | 7,970<br>74     | 1,841<br>17   | 1,867<br>17   | 78 546<br>7 26     | 8,481<br>78             | 12 07<br>1 14        | 127 709<br>11 80 |
| Ajmer Merwar     | { D<br>R        | 20<br>04        | 20<br>54      |               | 11,759<br>23 74    | 215<br>42               | 3 32<br>79           | 2 162<br>4 49    |
| British India    | { 1920 { D<br>R | 295,434<br>1 22 | 72,884<br>30  | 72,489<br>30  | 3,612,000<br>14 90 | 255,476<br>97           | 331 946<br>1 67      | 1 79 000<br>6 54 |
| India            | { 1928 { D<br>R | 351,305<br>1 45 | 96,123<br>40  | 121,242<br>50 | 3,428 951<br>14 20 | 221,200<br>92           | 387 901<br>1 69      | 1 67 500<br>6 50 |

Statistical health reports for all India are always in vithy submitted the number of provinces from which returns have to be collected.



| <i>Konkani</i>                                      | <i>Portuguese</i>         | <i>Konkani</i>                   | <i>Portuguese</i>                            |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Páy, páy-tiv,<br>vhadlo páy,<br>dhākto páy          | Paí                       | <i>Pesārmār</i> (' to<br>worry') | Peça, (cannon)<br>and Armar<br>(to arm)      |
| <i>Pāy</i>  | Paio (a thick<br>sausage) | <i>Pest</i>                      | Peste  |
| <i>Pāyri</i>  | Peres                     | <i>Pestān</i>                    | Pestana (edging<br>on a gar-<br>ment)        |
| <i>Pāyśāmv</i><br>( <i>ras, rag</i> )               | Paixão (pas-<br>sion)     | <i>Pêt</i>                       | Peito  |
| <i>Paz</i>  | Passo                     | <i>Petrol</i>                    | Petróleo (petro-<br>leum)                    |
| <i>Pázu, pasém</i>                                  | Página                    | <i>Phābrík</i> (eccles )         | Fábrica (parish<br>committee)                |
| <i>Pel (chendú)</i>                                 | Pela (ball)               | <i>Phābríkêr</i>                 | Fabriqueiro<br>(warden of<br>a church)       |
| <i>Pén</i>  | Pena                      | <i>Phāgot</i>                    | Fagote (bas-<br>soon)                        |
| <i>Pen</i>  | Empena (the<br>gable end) | <i>Phajend</i>                   | Fazenda (re-<br>venue depart-<br>ment)       |
| <i>Penāmv</i>                                       | Penão (pennon)            | <i>Phajendār</i>                 | Fazendeiro                                   |
| <i>Penêd</i>  | Pendente (pen-<br>dant)   | <i>Phākār</i>                    | Faqueiro (one<br>skilled in carv-<br>ing) us |
| <i>Penitems, pm-<br/>tems</i>                       | Penitência                |                                  | restrict                                     |
| <i>Pemsāmv (barth-<br/>āpagāi)</i>                  | Pensão (pension)          | <i>Phāl</i>                      | Fala (Speech)                                |
| <i>Pér, perad</i>                                   | Pera                      | <sup>2</sup> <i>Phalāno</i>      | Fulano                                       |
| <i>Perdāmv</i>                                      | Perdão                    | <i>Phālhār-zāvunk</i>            | Falhar (to<br>fall short of)                 |
| <i>Perdid</i>                                       | Perdido                   | <i>Phāls</i>                     | Falso  |
| <i>Pergāmv</i>                                      | Pregão                    | <i>Phālt</i>                     | Falta  |
| <i>Perig (lal)</i>                                  | Perigo (danger)           | <i>Phālt</i>                     | Falto  |
| <i>Perjunt</i>                                      | Presunto (ham)            | <i>Phāltār-zā-<br/>vunk</i>      | Faltar                                       |
| <i>Pern</i> (' pāy,<br>jamghli')                    | Perna (leg)               | <i>Phām</i>                      | Fama   |
| <i>Perturbad</i><br>( <i>uchambal</i> )             | Perturbado<br>(perturbed) | <i>Phāmīl (lutāmb)</i>           | Família (family)                             |
| <i>Perturbār-ka-<br/>runk (ucham-<br/>balavunk)</i> | Perturbar (to<br>annoy)   |                                  |  |
| <i>Perum</i>  | Peru                      |                                  |  |
| <i>Pes</i>  | Peça                      |                                  |  |

## THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY

*General Health statistics of the British Army in India  
during the year 1929*

| 1929                                     | Average Strength | Admissions |                 | Deaths |                 | Invalids sent Home |                 | Invalids discharged in India |                 | Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom |                 | Average Constantly sick |                 |
|--|------------------|------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|  |                  | No         | Ratio per 1,000 | No     | Ratio per 1,000 | No                 | Ratio per 1,000 | No                           | Ratio per 1,000 | No  | Ratio per 1,000 | No                      | Ratio per 1,000 |
| Officers                                 | 2,395            | 9,96       | 415.9           | 17     | 7.10            | 34                 | 14.20           |                              |                 |   |                 | 36                      | 64.15.20        |
| British Other Ranks                      | 55,628           | 33,908     | 609.5           | 158    | 2.84            | 544                | 9.78            |                              |                 |   |                 | 1,693                   | 47.30.44        |
| British Other Ranks' wives               | 3,921            | 1,259      | 321.1           | 9      | 2.30            | 58                 | 14.79           |                              |                 |   |                 | 43                      | 34.11.05        |
| British Other Ranks' wives — parturition |                  | 826        |                 |        |                 |                    |                 |                              |                 |   |                 | 33                      | 84              |
| British Other Ranks' children            | 6,162            | 1,690      | 274.3           | 87     | 14.12           | 14                 | 2.27            |                              |                 |   |                 | 62                      | 00.10.06        |
| Others                                   |                  | 2,005      |                 | 40     |                 | 23                 |                 |                              |                 |   |                 | 73                      | 93              |

There were 158 deaths or 2.84 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 2.95 per 1,000 in 1928 and 3.34 in 1913

|   |    |  |  |                      |   |
|---|----|--|--|----------------------|---|
| The most important causes of mortality were — |    |  |  | Drowning             | 8 |
| Local injuries                                | 22 |  |  | Tuberculosis of lung | 7 |
| Enteric group of fevers                       | 19 |  |  | Malaria              | 7 |
| Pneumonia                                     | 16 |  |  | Effects of heat      | 6 |
| Appendicitis                                  | 9  |  |  | Suicides             | 6 |

544 or 9.78 per 1,000 of the strength were sent home as invalids compared with 9.57 in 1928 and 7.49 in 1913

|   |    |   |    |   |  |
|---|----|---|----|---|--|
| The principal causes of invaliding to the United Kingdom were — |    |   |    | The invaliding rate shows no significant change, the slight fall that has occurred was due to a decrease in the number of invalids for middle ear disease and deformities of the feet       |  |
| Tuberculosis—   |    |   |    | The average number constantly sick in hospital was 1,693.47 or 30.44 per 1,000 of the strength, compared with 23.04 per 1,000 in 1928, 29.18 in 1927 and 29.65 in 1913                      |  |
| Pulmonary   | 40 | } | 57 | 81,437 men, or 1,464.0 per 1,000 of the strength were treated as out patients, with an average daily number under treatment of 1,103.27 or 19.88 per 1,000                                  |  |
| Other forms   | 17 |   |    | The combined ratio constantly sick in hospital and under treatment as out patients was 50.32 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 46.97 in 1928  |  |
| Diseases of middle ear  |    |   | 52 | The actual loss to the army in India in working days was 615,116 due to sick in hospital and 403,642 due to sick in barracks making a total of 1,021,758 days compared with 970,000 in 1928 |  |
| Mental diseases   |    |   | 52 |   |  |
| Disordered action of heart                                      |    |   | 38 |   |  |
| Epilepsy  |    |   | 23 |   |  |
| Deformities of the feet   |    |   | 17 |   |  |
| Neurasthenia and hysteria                                       |    |   | 17 |   |  |
| Valvular disease of heart                                       |    |   | 14 |   |  |
| Bronchitis  |    |   | 12 |   |  |
| Dysentery   |    |   | 10 |   |  |
| Dislocation and displacement                                    |    |   | 10 |   |  |
| Rheumatic fever   |    |   | 9  |   |  |

| <i>Konkani</i>                | <i>Portuguese</i>         | <i>Konkani</i>             | <i>Portuguese</i>              |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Phônt                         | Fonte                     | Phuslân                    | Porcelana                      |
| Phôr                          | Fôro                      | Phustâmṽ                   | Fustão (fustian)               |
| Phorkajay (as-<br>aktây)      | Fraqueza (weak-<br>ness)  | Phyād (udhai)              | Fiado (on<br>credit)           |
| Phorr                         | Fôrro                     | Phyādor (ja-<br>mṁ)        | Fiador                         |
| Phorrār ka-<br>runk           | Forrar                    | Phyāms (ja-<br>mṁkṛ)       | Fiança (surety)                |
| Phôrs                         | Fôrça                     | Phyrm (thur,<br>ghatt)     | Firme (firm)                   |
| Phórt                         | Forte                     | Pi                         | Pia                            |
| Phosphor                      | Fósforo (safety<br>match) | Pidiêr                     | Pedreiro                       |
| Phót                          | Fota (fine cloth)         | Pikāmṽ                     | Picão                          |
| Phrád, pharád                 | Frade                     | Pikándar                   | Picadeira                      |
| Phrāk, pharāk                 | Fraco                     | Pilôt                      | Piloto                         |
| Phrāsk                        | Frasco                    | Pimsel (' ka-<br>lam')     | Pincel (pain-<br>ter's brush)  |
| Phrāskêr                      | Frasqueira                | Ping                       | Pingo (gram<br>of gold)        |
| Phre                          | Frei (friar)              | Pinh                       | Pinho                          |
| Phresk                        | Fresco                    | Pinhor                     | Penhor                         |
| Phrey                         | Freio                     | Pintālgem                  | Pintada                        |
| Phri (thand)                  | Frio (cold)               | Pintar-karunk              | Pintar                         |
| Phrontal (ec-<br>cles)        | Frontal (altar-<br>piece) | Pintor (chitāi)            | Pintor (painter)               |
| Phrut (phal)                  | Fruta (fruit)             | Pintúr                     | Pintura                        |
| Phugāmṽ (' chi-<br>cken pox') | Fogagem (pim-<br>ples)    | Pip                        | Pipa                           |
| Phujāmṽ                       | Fugião (a<br>coward)      | Pipḥn (pṁluk)              | Pifano (fife)                  |
| ? Phugaṭi                     | Foguete                   | Pir                        | Pires                          |
| Phumch                        | Funcho (fennel)           | Pirder-zavunḥ<br>(sāmdunk) | Perder (to lose)               |
| Phumksāmṽ<br>(chalaun)        | Função (func-<br>tion)    | Pirdisāmṽ                  | Perdição                       |
| Phund (pót)                   | Fundo (fund)              | Pirzent                    | Presidente                     |
| Phunel                        | Funil                     | Pirzep                     | Presepe (stable,<br>crib)      |
| Phuri, khurī<br>(kadlado)     | Fúria (fury)              | Pismat                     | Posponto (run-<br>ning stitch) |
| Phurtun                       | Fortuna                   |                            |                                |

**Ophthalmology**, in places like Madras and Calcutta, where ample facilities exist. At these schools advanced teaching and research in ophthalmology would be carried out, and the next step would be to organise a system of ophthalmic relief at selected centres all over India" (There are now schools of ophthalmology at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore)

Again in an editorial from the same journal (Sept 1920) the following statements are made—

'What is wanted is some large organisation covering the whole of this sub-continent and aiming chiefly at **Prevention rather than treatment**

In brief what the position now calls for is an all-India movement. Obviously the main question is one of general public health. Public health is a transferred department, but if the Health Department of the Government of India interests itself in the matter in co-operation with missionary and voluntary movements, we do not despair of seeing an all-India organisation created and built up."

Associations known as "**Blind Relief**" Associations have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are staying mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers, whose duty it is to find out the 'hidden blind' and get them to the medical centre for relief, to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children), to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmic neonatorum, to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease, and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown. In 1917 Colonel Elliot wrote as follows, 'To me it seems that the duty and privilege of undertaking this work lie with the State and that no sum spent on such a task could be too large. Unfortunately this is not the view that has been taken by those

in authority and consequently we see the spectacle of private enterprise endeavouring to undertake this colossal task.

It is at least permissible to voice an admiration for the stand taken by Mr Henderson [Founder of the Blind Relief Association movement, who began the work in 1913]. The best that one can hope for his endeavour is that he will succeed in arousing the conscience of educated Indians to the needs of their less fortunate countrymen, and that this little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, will end in a monsoon of active effort". As the above was written in 1917, it is not altogether applicable to the criticism of Government of to-day, as it has already been shown that there are now several schools of ophthalmology in India, and the Government eye hospitals are doing tremendous work, but these hospitals are situated in the large towns and cannot possibly by any stretch of imagination, give relief to the millions living in the rural areas.

**The All-India Blind Relief Association.**—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work. It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1920, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The organising Secretary is R Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

A beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning, and it is but the fringe of this vast problem that has been touched. The schools of ophthalmology in India, are turning out ophthalmic surgeons who are crowding their profession in the cities and large towns. A scheme for taking these men and placing them in selected centres has been worked out, all that is required is monetary help. The cost is *minimal* and here is an opportunity for the generous and public spirited to emulate Sir Ernest Cassel, and give to India an eye service of which India and the whole world could be proud, and to the peoples of India that which to them is probably their most precious possession—their sight.

| <i>Konkani</i>                        | <i>Portuguese</i>                       | <i>Konkani</i>                | <i>Portuguese</i>                            |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Prophesor</i> (śe-nay, guru)       | Professor (teacher)                     | <i>Rāmālyet</i> (bu-chko)     | Ramalhete (nosegay)                          |
| Prophet                               | Profeta                                 | Rānch                         | Rancho                                       |
| Propr                                 | Próprio                                 | Rāsāmv                        | Raçaõ  |
| Prosés                                | Processo                                | <i>Rātér</i>                  | Ratoeira (rat-trap)                          |
| <i>Protestānt</i>                     | Protestante (Protestant)                | Razāmv                        | Razão  |
| Prov                                  | Prova                                   | Rebek                         | Rabeca                                       |
| Provār-karunk                         | Provar                                  | <i>Rebekamv</i>               | Rabecão (double bass)                        |
| Provisor                              | Provisor                                | <i>Rebekist</i>               | Rabequista (violinist)                       |
| <i>Provizamv</i> (pu-rav)             | Provisão (pro-vision)                   | <i>Rebem</i>                  | Rebem (bull's pizzle)                        |
| <i>Provizām</i>                       | Provisão (bes-towal of a church living) | <i>Rechêr-karunk</i> (barunk) | Rechear (to stuff)                           |
| Puyal                                 | Poial                                   | Rechey                        | Recheio                                      |
| <i>Puṇ</i>                            | Punho (sleeve)                          | Rêd                           | Rêde   |
| Púkr                                  | Púcaro                                  | Regr                          | Regra  |
| Pulpút                                | Púlpito                                 | <i>Regrām</i>                 | Regrão (a lined sheet of paper in Indo-Port) |
| Pultran                               | Poltrona                                | <i>Regulament</i> (vyavasthā) | Regulamento (regulation)                     |
| Púrg                                  | Purga                                   | Remol                         | Remol  |
| Purgator                              | Purgatório                              | <i>Rejedor</i> (patel)        | Regedor (a village official)                 |
| Purím                                 | Prumo                                   | <i>Rejedory</i>               | Regedoria (the office of the 'regedor')      |
| Pursāmv                               | Procição                                | <i>Regiment</i> (pal-tan)     | Regimento (regiment)                         |
| <i>Puzad</i>                          | Poisada (inn)                           | <i>Rejin</i> (rál)            | Resina (resin)                               |
| Pyām                                  | Peão                                    | Rejist                        | Registo                                      |
| <i>Pyān</i>                           | Piano (piano)                           | <i>Rejistār karunk</i>        | Registrar (to register)                      |
| <i>Rābān</i> (dum-dumem)              | Rabana (kettle-drum)                    |                               |  |
| <i>Rabar</i> (sān)                    | Rebôlo (a grind stone)                  |                               |  |
| <i>Rajār</i> (prārthan)               | Reza (prayer)                           |                               |  |
| <i>Rajār-karunk</i> (prārthan karunk) | Rezar (to pray)                         |                               |  |
| Rām                                   | Ramo                                    |                               |  |

**Central Provinces**—In these provinces the Child Welfare Division of the Red Cross Society receives a considerable grant from Government for the support of child welfare schemes in the various towns and districts. There is a great demand for these, and fortunately the demand can be met since the presence of a Health School provides the necessary number of Health visitors. The work is excellently organised and it appears probable that the health workers in the province may be formed into a proper cadre in the not distant future. The Health School is entirely maintained by Government.

The high degree of organisation shown in a province usually regarded as backward is remarkable and is due mainly to the enthusiasm of the Secretary who though not a paid worker, devotes a great deal of time to the work.

**United Provinces**—In these provinces the work is organised by a medical woman, a member of the W. M. S. who is assistant to both the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Public Health. As a result the work has made rapid progress and many centres are at work. The training school at Lucknow supplies the workers. Government gives extensive grants to the committee of management which is a sub-committee of the Indian Red Cross Society. There is also a midwives training school which trains large numbers who go to work in the districts subsequently. Baby and Health Weeks are also celebrated with aid from headquarters.

A course of training in Health work for women Sub Assistant Surgeons was commenced in 1931 a diploma is granted by the State Medical Faculty, U. P. This course supplies a long felt want for training medical women to do maternity and child welfare work.

**The Punjab**—The work here is perhaps more directly 'official' than in any other province. An Inspector of health centres works under the Director of Public Health who constantly tours and inspects the centres giving much advice and encouragement. The local management of centres is usually in the hands of voluntary committees which receive grants in aid both from the provincial Government and local bodies. Though the province is passing through a time of financial stress the principle of grants in aid is recognised and will be adhered to. The training school for health visitors is wholly undertaken by the provincial government. The high quality of the work done in the various centres is mainly due to the excellent training received at the school.

**Assam**—There is no organised work on the part of the provincial government, though in a few places an effort is being made to start it. The poverty of the province, the poor education of the women and the nature of the country make progress very difficult.

**Bihar and Orissa**—This is also a poor and backward province but a beginning has been made at Patna and Cuttack with the appointment of Maternity supervisors to control the work of indigenous *daïs*. In the coal mine areas, after many years of hesitancy, a start has been made which should lead to great activity and

corresponding benefit to the people. Health visitors are also at work in one of the most important of the Orissa Feudatory States.

**Delhi**—The work in Delhi was started early in the history of the movement, and it has been carried on in a manner worthy of the seat of Government. The Municipality employs a medical woman who superintends the work under the Medical Officer of Health. Centres are placed strategically throughout the city, the indigenous midwives are taught and controlled and medical inspection of school children is carried on. New Delhi and the district are under the Medical Officer of Health. New Delhi is also the seat of the oldest Health School in India which is mainly supported by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau and which turns out well qualified health visitors every year as well as running two welfare centres.

**North West Frontier Province**—Practically the only civil work is carried on at Dehra Ismail Khan. This was started some years ago and has continued to flourish. A provincial *daï* training school is found here which provides for the training of *daïs* from various districts of the province.

**Baluchistan**—At Quetta the maternity work of the city has resulted in very complete control of the indigenous practising midwives to the great advantage of the people.

**Rajputana**—The Maternity Home, Ajmer, trains midwives for many of the States, and a certain amount of child welfare work is also carried on. Child welfare work is in existence at Jaipur and Nasirabad and there are possibilities latent in the various states which good organisation could develop.

**Child Welfare in the Army**—The care needed by the wives and children of sepoy is being increasingly realised and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been, in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work which in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western

| <i>Konkani</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i>  | <i>Konkani</i>                        | <i>Portuguese</i>                                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Retorn (vātāv)</i>                                 | Retôrno (ex-<br>change)                                  | Róz                                   | Rosa  |
| <i>Retrāt</i>   | Retrato  | <i>Roz de pers</i>                    | Rosa de Persia  |
| <i>Rev (pratvādi)</i>                                 | Réu (accused<br>person)                                  | <i>Rubim (mānik)</i>                  | Rubi (ruby)   |
| <i>Revolt (bamd)</i>                                  | Revolta (revolt)   | Rum                                   | Verruma   |
| <i>Revunyām</i>                                       | Reúnião  | Rutām                                 | Rolão   |
| Rey   | Rei  | Ruzáy                                 | Rosário   |
| Reytor  | Reitor   | Sabām, sābú                           | Sabão   |
| <i>Risk (regħ)</i>                                    | Risca (line)   | Sābr                                  | Sabre   |
| <i>Risk (lāl, zohh)</i>                               | Risco (risk)   | <i>Sādrej (chatu-<br/>rang)</i>       | Xadrez (chess)  |
| <i>Riskad (regħām-<br/>cho)</i>                       | Riscado (ruled)  | <i>Sāgīād (pavitr)</i>                | Sagrado (sacred)  |
| <i>Ritvāl</i>   | Ritual (ritual)  | <i>Sagīāsām</i><br>( <i>samskār</i> ) | Consagração<br>(consecration)                           |
| Rod   | Roda   | ? Sāgú, sābú                          | Sagu  |
| <i>Rojēt, rojvêt</i><br>(‘ star-shaped<br>ornament ’) | Roseta (the<br>rowel of a<br>spur)                       | Sāguvāt                               | Saguate   |
| <i>Roklo</i>  | Rocló (cloak<br>with sleeves)                            | Sāk                                   | Saco  |
| Rôl   | Rôlo   | <i>Sākād</i>                          | Sacada (balcony)  |
| <i>Romāns (la-<br/>dambāri)</i>                       | Romance (ro-<br>mance)                                   | <i>Sākādor</i> (‘ pat-<br>kar ’)      | Sacador (collec-<br>tor of dues)                        |
| Rond  | Ronda  | <i>Sākādōry</i>                       | Sacadornia (the<br>office of the<br>‘ <i>sacador</i> ’) |
| Rôp   | Roupa  | Sākarôl                               | Saca-rôlhas   |
| <i>Ropêr</i>  | Roupeiro (a<br>dealer in<br>cloth)                       | <i>Sāk</i>                            | Sacra (each of<br>the three<br>tablets on the<br>altar) |
| <i>Rôst</i>   | Rosto (the<br>Holy Winding<br>Sheet)                     | Sākrāment                             | Sacramento  |
| <i>Rot (vet)</i>                                      | Rota (walking<br>stick)                                  | Sākrār                                | Sacrário  |
| <i>Rotêr</i>  | Roteiro (one<br>who bottoms<br>chairs, in<br>Indo-Port ) | Sākrilej                              | Sacrilégio  |
|   |  | Sākrīphus                             | Sacrificio  |
|   |  | Sākristām                             | Sacristão   |
|   |  | Sākrīstī, sānk-<br>rīstī              | Sacristia   |
|   |  | Sāl                                   | Sala  |
|   |  | Sālād                                 | Salada  |

## ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

### (Indian Council)

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects —

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured,

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room,

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic,

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps,

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class nationality, or denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued 1,90,703 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and

Sanitation and 9,602 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

In 1930 the Indian Council spent Rs 70,094 in furthering its objects and closed the year with Govt securities of the face value of Rs 70,000. The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5, and Rs 2.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncreff Smith, Kt, CIE, ICS, is the Chairman, Miss Norah Hill, ARPS, is the General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt, CSI, CIE, ICS, the Honorary Treasurer.

## INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic "mental hospital" at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1921) out of a total popula-

tion of 318,942,480 (India and Burma) there are 88,305 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British India.



| <i>Konkani</i>                     | <i>Portuguese</i>        | <i>Konkani</i>                         | <i>Portuguese</i>                     |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Selim</i>                       | Selim (English saddle)   | Sijñór                                 | Senhora                               |
| <i>Sempr (sadām)</i>               | Sempre (always)          | <i>Silb (akśar)</i> .                  | Silaba                                |
| <i>Semtiment</i>                   | Sentimento (grief)       | Siminár                                | Seminário                             |
| <i>Sémsur (jhadni)</i>             | Censura (censure)        | Simitér                                | Cemitério                             |
| <i>Semsurār ka-runḷ (jhā-dumḷ)</i> | Censurar (to censure)    | <i>Simphoni (sam-git)</i>              | Sinfonia (symphony)                   |
| <i>Sentems</i>                     | Sentença                 | <i>Simser ('bholó')</i>                | Sincero                               |
| <i>Sepārād</i>                     | Separado                 | Sinál                                  | Sinal                                 |
| <i>Sepūḷkr (' Holy Sepulchre')</i> | Sepulchro (sepulchre)    | <i>Sinapiḡm</i>                        | Sinapismo (mustard plaster)           |
| <i>Ser</i>                         | Sério                    | Sintid .                               | Sentido                               |
| <i>Seraphim (mogācho bhadvo)</i>   | Serafim (seraphim)       | Sinturāmv                              | Cinturão                              |
| <i>Serezāmv (naka jālalem)</i>     | Sem-razão (unreasonably) | Sintinel                               | Sentinela                             |
| <i>Sermām</i>                      | Sermão                   | Sinz (eccles)                          | Cinza (ash)                           |
| <i>Sermón</i>                      | Cerimónia                | Siphr .                                | Cifra                                 |
| <i>Serpēnt (sarap)</i>             | Serpente (snake)         | <i>Siphlin</i>                         | Disciplina (mortification by penance) |
| <i>Sert (kharo)</i>                | Certo (certain)          | <i>Sir</i> ( <i>vhadli vāt</i> )       | Cirio (large candle)                  |
| <i>Sertez (kharepan)</i>           | Certeza (certainty)      | <i>Sindāmv (chitt)</i>                 | Certidão (certificate)                |
| <i>Serūḷ</i>                       | Cerolas                  | <i>Sirgīr</i>                          | Sirgueiro (silk-throwster)            |
| <i>Servej</i>                      | Cerveja                  | Siring                                 | Seringa                               |
| <i>Sesm</i>                        | Sesma (sixth part)       | <i>Sirkulār (subst prasiddhpatr)</i>   | Circular (a circular)                 |
| <i>Setembr</i>                     | Setembro (September)     | Sitār karunk ( <i>satten āpau-mḷ</i> ) | Citar                                 |
| <i>Setim</i>                       | Setim                    | Sitsāmv ( <i>ser-lāri āpau-nem</i> )   | Citação                               |
| <i>Sidād</i>                       | Cidade                   | <i>Sirventi</i> .                      | Serventia (passage)                   |
| <i>Sigār</i>                       | Cigarro                  |  |                                       |
| <i>Sij</i>                         | Cisa (cess)              |  |                                       |
| <i>Sijñór</i>                      | Senhor                   |  |                                       |

As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general

population that come under observation. On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows —

INDIA,

| AGE                 | Insane |        | Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex |        |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--|--------|
|                     | Male   | Female | Male   | Female |
| YEARS               |        |        |  |        |
| 0-5                 | 651    | 484    | 121  | 142    |
| 5-10                | 2,905  | 1,882  | 539  | 553    |
| 10-15               | 4,098  | 2,733  | 761  | 803    |
| 15-20               | 4,360  | 3,076  | 816  | 904    |
| 20-25               | 5,518  | 3,379  | 1,024  | 993    |
| 25-30               | 8,861  | 3,582  | 1,273  | 1,053  |
| 30-35               | 7,231  | 3,849  | 1,342  | 1,181  |
| 35-40               | 5,651  | 2,949  | 1,049  | 867    |
| 40-45               | 5,316  | 3,486  | 987  | 1,025  |
| 45-50               | 3,332  | 2,157  | 618  | 634    |
| 50-55               | 3,132  | 2,492  | 581  | 733    |
| 55-60               | 1,465  | 1,036  | 272  | 305    |
| 60-65               | 1,683  | 1,471  |  |        |
| 65-70               | 602    | 439    |  |        |
| 70 and over         | 1,070  | 1,006  |  |        |
| Unspecified         | 270    | 133    |  |        |
| Total for all India | 54,151 | 34,154 | 623  | 857    |

A further result of the widespread ignorance and apathy both official and non official, towards psychiatry and its cognate interests, is the lack of any provision for the care and treatment of mentally defective children. In 1925, the Hon'ble Haroon Jaffer moved the Council of State to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the best means of dealing quickly and adequately with cases of mental defectives. A discussion followed which was remarkable only for the ignorance of the subject displayed by all who took part in it. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate associa-

tion of crime with mental disorder and the extreme paucity of medical men throughout the whole of India with any real knowledge of mental diseases leave the decision of questions involving what the law terms 'responsibility in crime in the hands of medical men who are in no sort of sense "experts"'. In other words the current ideas both as regards the theory and practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India can only be described as archaic.

(See also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G. F. W. Twiss, I.M.S., and 'Lunacy in India' by Colonel A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D. D.P.E. I.M.S. and Colonel H. P. Jago Shaw's book.)

| <i>Konkani</i>                    | <i>Portuguese</i>                              | <i>Konkani</i>                       | <i>Portuguese</i>          |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Suspet (dhubav)</i>            | Susperta (suspicion)                           | <i>Tarbáz (last)</i>                 | Trabalho (labour)          |
| <i>Sustemt (an-npāni)</i>         | Sustento (sustenance)                          | <i>Tārd</i>                          | Tarde                      |
| <i>Sustentār-ka-runl (posunl)</i> | Sustenter (to maintain)                        | <i>Tarimb (sipā-yāchem khāt-lem)</i> | Tarimba (bed for soldiers) |
| <i>Sustitut (bad-lecho)</i>       | Substituto (substitute)                        | <i>Tarpāsér (labōd)</i>              | Trapaceiro (a cheat)       |
| <i>Suys</i>                       | Suíssa (Swiss)                                 | <i>Tarsād (tarvār)</i>               | Terçado (a sabre)          |
| <i>Tabád (ankzál)</i>             | Tabuada  | <i>Tas (dhāran, pattt)</i>           | Taxa (rate, tax)           |
| <i>Tābel (pattt)</i>              | Tabela (tariff)                                | <i>Tekl</i>                          | Tecla (organ-key)          |
| <i>Tabelyāmv</i>                  | Tabelhão (notary)                              | <i>Telegram (tár)</i>                | Telegrama (telegram)       |
| <i>Tabernākl</i>                  | Tabernáculo                                    | <i>Tem (mānj)</i>                    | Teima (obstinacy)          |
| <i>Tābl</i>                       | Tabula (a piece in draught)                    | <i>Temdilyāmv</i>                    | Tendilhão (a small tent)   |
| <i>Tābler (chaupat)</i>           | Tabuleiro (draught-board)                      | <i>Templ (dev-mandir)</i>            | Templo (temple)            |
| <i>Tadalsānt</i>                  | Todos os Santos (All Saints day)               | <i>Tempr (eccles)</i>                | Têmporas (temple)          |
| <i>Tālemt</i>                     | Talento  | <i>Tempr</i>                         | Têmpera                    |
| <i>Tālhār-karunk (lātruñk)</i>    | Talhar (to cut clothes)                        | <i>Temprād</i>                       | Temperado                  |
| <i>Tālher</i>                     | Talher (set of knife, fork and spoon at table) | <i>Temsāmv (man)</i>                 | Tenção (intention)         |
| <i>Tāmbak</i>                     | Tambaca  | <i>Tend (tambū)</i>                  | Tenda                      |
| <i>Tambor</i>                     | Tambor   | <i>Tenent (nāyb)</i>                 | Tenente (lieutenant)       |
| <i>Tambret (chauki)</i>           | Tamboreti                                      | <i>Tenor (madh-yasavan)</i>          | Tenor (tenor)              |
| <i>Tāpêt</i>                      | Tapete   | <i>Tentār-karunk (nādumk)</i>        | Tentar                     |
| <i>Tāphetā, tāphitā</i>           | Tafetá (taffeta)                               | <i>Tentāsāmv</i>                     | Tentação                   |
| <i>Tāpyok</i>                     | Tapioca (tapioca)                              |                                      |                            |

furnished quarters are provided free of rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with. Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five. An officer recruited in England, whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England.

**Leave Rules**—(a) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days, and is not supposed to interrupt duty. (b) Leave on average pay is granted up to 2-11 of an officer's period on duty, according to Fundamental Rules. More than eight months' leave on average pay is not granted at one time. (c) Study leave may also be granted up to twelve months during the whole service. An allowance of 12 sh per day is granted in addition to average pay during study leave. (d) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee. (e) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions—(i) on medical certificate, without limit of amount, and (ii) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. (f) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 18 months. (g) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account, no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty, sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which she took before it was due. There are no allowances during extraordinary leave. A doctor appointed in England receives a sum of £100 to cover her passage and incidental expenses. There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road.

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent of her salary, the Association contributing an equal amount, and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, "or at such rate as the Council can invest without risk to the funds of the Association."

An officer loses the contributions made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon if she resigns (except on account of ill-health) before completing five years' service or in the event of dismissal. On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her.

**Free Passages**—Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all India services. The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four, the first falling due after 4 years service.

**The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service**—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India. Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who

have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. The fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

## LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment.

Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

| <i>Konkani</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i>               | <i>Konkani</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i>            |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Trokār-karunk            | Trocar                          | Vāj                      | Vasa (a trick in cards)      |
| Trombon                  | Trombone<br>(trombone)          | Vāl ('tappālachi hundr') | Vale (postal money order)    |
| Trop                     | Tropa                           | Valāmt                   | Volante (gauze)              |
| Trúmph                   | Trunfo                          | Vāls                     | Valsa                        |
| Túb                      | Tubo                            | Vanjel                   | Evangelho                    |
| Túmb                     | Tumba                           | Vanjelst                 | Evangelhista<br>(evangelist) |
| Tumbar                   | Tumor                           | Vāpor                    | Vapor                        |
| Tūnk (āmglem)            | Túnica (tunic)                  | Vār                      | Vara                         |
| ? Tuphān                 | Tufão                           | Varánd                   | Varanda                      |
| Tūrm (pendém)            | Turma (a company)               | Vāret (gaj)              | Vareta (ram-rod)             |
| Turmét                   | Trombeta                        | Vāsimbór                 | Va-se-embora<br>(get out!)   |
| Tusm (dhukra-chi charab) | Toucinho (fat in pork)          | Vāsín                    | Vacina                       |
| Tután (memdu)            | Tutano (marrow)                 | Vāskm (ghāgró)           | Vasquinha<br>(skirt)         |
| Tutor (rakhnār)          | Tutor (guardian)                | Vāz                      | Vaso                         |
| Tuvāló                   | Toalha                          | Vemtoz                   | Ventosa (cupping-glass)      |
| Tyātr (nātakśāl)         | Teatro (theatre)                | Verank                   | Verónica                     |
| Tyolg                    | Teólogo (a student of theology) | Verd                     | Verde                        |
| Tyology (dev-jñāñ)       | Teologia (theology)             | Verdúr                   | Verdura                      |
| Typ (chhāp)              | Tipo (type)                     | Verniz                   | Verniz                       |
| Typogrāphy (chhapkhāno)  | Tipografia (printing press)     | Vérs                     | Verso                        |
| ? Umbôr                  | Umbreira                        | Vespr                    | Vésperas                     |
| Uniphorm                 | Uniforme                        | Vestid                   | Vestido                      |
| Urnól, urnel             | Urinol                          | Vestiment                | Vestimenta<br>(vestment)     |
| Urre (ntej)              | Hurrah (hurray)                 | Vev                      | Véu                          |
| Usād (parno)             | Usado (used)                    | Víd (jvrit)              | Vida (life)                  |
| Uz (samvay)              | Uso (habit)                     | Vídr                     | Vidro                        |
|                          |                                 | Vigār                    | Vigário                      |
|                          |                                 | Vīgi (terluk)            | Vigia (night-watch)          |

**Nursing Bodies**—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr A R Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road South, Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road, and Nurses' Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Amphill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated). President, Her Excellency Lady Goschen. The Association has under its management—*The Lady Amphill Nurses Institute*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available. *The Lady Widdowson Nursing Home*, Western Castle Mount Road Madras, and *Nigiri Nursing and Convalescent Home* Ootacamund for Medical Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nigiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

**Bombay Presidency**—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1928. Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised or brought into line with the

actual working of the Association. Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By-laws. The Sub Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

The following are affiliated associations as well as Training Institutions—

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses only), Hon Secretary F. B. Thorneley, Esq.

Jamshetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Dr. Mehta, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay (for nurses only), Hon Secretary W. Dillon Esq. I.C.S.

Cama & Allheiss Hospitals Nursing Association, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq.

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary N. J. Wadia Esq., B.A., Bar at law.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association (for Nurses only), Hon Secretary H. H. Hood, Esq.

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Victoria Nursing Association, Sholapur, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

The following are only affiliated Associations but not Training Institutions—

Ahmednagar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

Bvramji Jijibhoy Nursing Association, Matheran, Hon Secretary Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S.

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Kanara Nursing Association, Karwar, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Panch-Mahals Nursing Association, Godhra, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Godhra.

Prince of Wales Nursing Association, Aden, Hon Secretary G. Richmond, Esq.

The following are recognised Training Institutions—

V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives).

State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses and Midwives).

| <i>Lashari-Hindu-</i><br><i>stani</i>    | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Lashari-Hindu-</i><br><i>stani</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hamár, már                               | Amarra            | ² Naul, nuval                         | Naulo             |
| Iskát                                    | Escada            | Páo                                   | Poa               |
| Istap, istúb                             | Estopa            | Parānchá                              | Prancha           |
| Istingí                                  | Estingue          | Pāsādor                               | Passador          |
| Jāket                                    | Jaqueta           | Perchá                                | Percha            |
| Kalmaniyá                                | Calmaria          | Phāltú, faltú                         | Falto             |
| Kalpatti, kalā-<br>patiyá                | Calafate          | Phanel, fannel                        | Funil             |
| Kamra                                    | Câmera            | Pharal (karná)                        | Forrar            |
| Karva                                    | Curva             | Pont, ponta,<br>puntá                 | Ponta             |
| Kasturá                                  | Costura           | Prum                                  | Prumo             |
| Katarnál                                 | Cadernal          | Prek                                  | Prego             |
| ² Kátvāi                                 | Catavento         | Resan                                 | Ração             |
| Kavila, kabila                           | Cavilha           | Rikáda                                | Arraigada         |
| Kuñiyáñ                                  | Colchão           | Rodá                                  | Roda              |
| Kuñya, kuñi-<br>yañ, koniyá              | Cunha             | Rol                                   | Rôlo              |
| Kurdam                                   | Cordão            | Sabdorá, sub-<br>dhará                | Cevadeira         |
| Kurdamı                                  | Cordame           | ² Salúp                               | Chalupa           |
| Kustád                                   | Costado           | Sinta, sit                            | Cinta             |
| Largá                                    | Largo             | Sisidor, sizādor                      | Serzideira        |
| Lás                                      | Lais              | Süli                                  | Sul               |
| Madár                                    | Mandar            | Tahiyāmár, tah-<br>yavár              | Talhamar          |
| Mantēlá, man-<br>telá, mantel,<br>matelá | Amantilho         | Tenchan                               | Tanchão           |
| Mārká                                    | Marca             | Tôpi                                  | Tope              |
| Martil, martol,<br>martaul               | Martelo           | Trāpá                                 | Trapa             |
| Mej                                      | Mesa              | Trikat, tirkat,<br>trinkat            | Traquete          |
| Mistri                                   | Mestre            | ² Tufán                               | Tufão             |
| Mutám, motám<br>matám                    | Moutão            | Virādor                               | Virador           |

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly the time was psychological for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seat in Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have

been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The intervention of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."



| <i>Macassar</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Macassar</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Paraséro        | Parceiro          | Sábung          | Sabão             |
| ? Pásarā        | Bazar             | ? Ságu          | Sagu              |
| Pásu            | Passar            | Saláda .        | Salada            |
| Pétorō          | Feitor            | Saloda .        | Solda             |
| Pijarā, pijā    | Fechar            | Saluvára        | Cerolas           |
| Pilúru          | Pelouro           | Sapada          | Espada            |
| ? Pinjen        | Palangana         | Sapadila        | Espadilha         |
| Pípa            | Pipa              | Sapátu, chapátu | Sapato            |
| ? Piring        | Pires             | Sáttu           | Sábado            |
| Réi             | Rei               | Sorodádu        | Soldado           |
| Rénda           | Renda             | Sóta            | Sota              |
| Réyala          | Rial              | Tambáko         | Tabaco            |
| Róda ..         | Roda              | ? Tantu         | Tanto             |
| Ronda ..        | Ronda             | Tarúmpu         | Trunfo            |
| Rósi ..         | Rosa              | Turumbéta,      | Trombeta          |
| Rupiya          | Rupia             | turumpéta       |                   |

## 29. Madurese

| <i>Madurese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Madurese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ? Arom          | Aroma             | Kéju            | Queijo            |
| Banko           | Banco             | Kértô           | Carta             |
| ? Bedil .       | Fuzil             | Kóbis           | Couve             |
| Blútru          | Veludo            | Lamári, lemári  | Armário           |
| Bóla            | Bola              | Lanas           | Ananás            |
| Chnélô          | Chmela            | Lantérô         | Lanterna          |
| Chita           | Chita             | Mandôr          | Mandador          |
| ? Galdri        | Galeria           | Mejô            | Mesa              |
| Gréjô, grjô .   | Igreja            | Mentégô         | Manteiga          |
| Káldu, káldo    | Caldo             | Nyoña, noña     | Senhora           |
| Kámar .         | Câmara            | Pálsô           | Falso             |
| Kaméjô          | Camisa            | ? Patrol        | Patrulha          |
| ? Kampong,      | Campo             | Pélar           | Pilar             |
| kampung         |                   | Pélor           | Pelouro           |
| Kápal           | Cavalo            | Péta            | Fita              |
| Karétô          | Carrêta           | Pôkô            | Tabaco            |

In 1925 soon after the All India Women's Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa gave women the right of voting election and nomination to the Council on the same terms as men. Thus the whole of British India has now given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, living, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India where the franchise disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for election for the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonam (Joshi) became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician. She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years. Cochin State nominated Mrs. Madhavamma as a member of its Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of ex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces. Accordingly in November 1923 women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities.

In April, 1926 as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership. Bombay and the Punjab followed its lead in August and October respec-

tively. This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then. But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal all granted the Franchise to women. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI ANJALI, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office of DEPUTY-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. Since then Mrs. Kale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces. A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1925 waited on the Viceroy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly. That has still remained ungranted.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood. As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement: Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadashivier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Tajl Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tara, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Dr. A. Besant, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Srirangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khedkar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhuri, Mrs. Kumudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Shah, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs. P. K. Sen, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc.

| <i>Malay</i>                            | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malay</i>                           | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Alcatifa                                | Alcatifa          | ? Báluq                                | Falua             |
| Alcobitera                              | Alcoviteira       | Baluvárdi                              | Baluarte          |
| Alcunia                                 | Alcunha           | Bandeja, ban-<br>deya                  | Bandeja           |
| Alfiate                                 | Alfaiate          | Bandéra                                | Bandeira          |
| Algójo, algója,<br>algújo, algúju       | Algoz             | Bandóla, ban-<br>dála                  | Bandola           |
| Almaria, al-<br>mári, lamári,<br>lemári | Almário           | Báuku                                  | Banco             |
| Almursar                                | Almoçar           | ? Bartion                              | Bastião           |
| Alpéres                                 | Alferes           | Bási                                   | Bacia             |
| Alpineto                                | Alfinete          | Basta                                  | Basta             |
| Amah                                    | Ama               | Batattas                               | Batata            |
| Ambar, amber                            | Ambar             | Bateria, teria                         | Bateria           |
| ? Amin                                  | Amen              | ? Bátil                                | Báttega           |
| Ananas, anas,<br>nānas, ninas           | Ananás            | ? Bedil                                | Fuzil             |
| ? Apam                                  | Apa               | Bem-ensinado                           | Bem-ensinado      |
| ? April                                 | Abril             | Ben pode                               | Bem pode          |
| Aria                                    | Arrear            | Berinjál                               | Beringela         |
| Arku                                    | Arco              | Ber-júdi                               | Jogar             |
| Arlóji                                  | Relógio           | Bisúrey                                | Viso-rei          |
| Armada                                  | Armada            | Bitíla                                 | Beatilha          |
| Arroyo                                  | Arroio            | Boba                                   | Bouba             |
| Arrúda, arúda                           | Arruda            | Boetta, bosséta                        | Boçeta            |
| Arúm                                    | Aroma             | ? Bokar                                | Bocal             |
| A saber                                 | A saber           | Bóla                                   | Bola              |
| Asegay                                  | Azagaia           | Bolsa                                  | Bôlsa             |
| Assar                                   | Assar             | Bomba                                  | Bomba             |
| Avés                                    | Avêso             | Bembardero                             | Bombardeiro       |
| Áya                                     | Aia               | Bonéka, bomka                          | Boneca            |
| ? Bahatra                               | Batil             | Bórdo, bórdú                           | Bordo             |
| Bala                                    | Bailar            | Bortá                                  | Voltar            |
| ? Balasan                               | Bálsamo           | ? Bot                                  | Bote              |
| Báldi                                   | Balde             | Botafóra, bota-<br>póra, bata-<br>póra | Bota-fora         |
| Báloq                                   | Balão             | ? Bótol, bótul                         | Botelha           |

Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) Political Agents and Superintendents, and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class), Commissioners of Income Tax Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

42 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India; Director General of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of Public Information, Government of India; Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department; Establishment Officer in the Army Department; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Secretary, Public Service Commission; Secretary to the Railway Board and Secretaries to Residents of the First Class, within their respective charges.

43. Director, Central Research Institute,  
Kasauli, Director of the Imperial Institute of  
Veterinary Research, Muktesar, Director of the  
Indian Institute of Science, and Principal of  
the Thomson Civil Engineering College,  
Roorkee

44 Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, Budget Officer, Finance Department Government of India, Chief Civil Engineer-Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories, Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam Conservators of Forests, Controller of Arms Factory Accounts, Controller of Marine Accounts, Controller, Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways, Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Director General of the Post Office, Deputy Director General Telegraph Traffic, Deputy Director Intelligence Bureau, Deputy Director Ordnance Factories and Manufactures (if civilian), Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Military Accountants General, Director Medical Research, Directors of the Health Section and of the Prison Section of the Home Department, European Telegraph Department, Deputy Chief Telegraph Engineers, Directors of Mines, District Controllers of Military Accounts, Divisional Superintendents, Sub-Divisional and Local Civilian Medical Officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Police, and all IS officers of civil rank who are mentioned in this Article will be entitled to retire from service on the same scale as that applicable to the corresponding Government Servants of the British Empire.

39 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland

40 Chairman of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency Towns Rangoon and Karachi, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their charges, Chief Inspector of Mines, Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, and all most Commissioners.

41 Collectors of Customs Collectors and  
Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp  
Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue.

\* Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have received a Warrant of 1898 will rank in entry 35 of this Warrant as if they were Chief Engineers.

† Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendent of Engineers, State Railway and Transportation Superintendents, Deputy Engineers, and Deputy Clerks.

| <i>Malay</i>              | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malay</i>                | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <sup>2</sup> Fulán, púlan | Fulano            | Intero, intéru,             | Inteiro           |
| Fusta                     | Fusta             | enteiro, en-                |                   |
| Gade, gáji,               | Gage              | téro, antéro                |                   |
| gádei, gá-                |                   | Janéla, janalá,             | Janela            |
| deikan                    |                   | jinelá, jan-                |                   |
| <sup>2</sup> Gágap        | Gago              | déla, jendéla,              |                   |
| Gaganet                   | Baioneta          | jindéla                     |                   |
| Galarí, galrí             | Galeria           | Jangkar, dyan-              | Âncora            |
| Gallo                     | Galo              | kar                         |                   |
| Galôjo                    | Guloso            | Jaspe, jasbe                | Jaspe             |
| Galyúm                    | Galeão            | Jendral                     | General           |
| Gáncu                     | Gancho            | Julu                        | Julho             |
| <sup>2</sup> Gánsa, gása  | Ganso             | <sup>2</sup> Jun            | Junho             |
| Gárdu, gärdü              | Guarda            | Kabáya                      | Cabaia            |
| Gárfu, gárfu              | Garfo             | Kabos                       | Caboz             |
| Gargalét, bar-            | Gorgoleta         | Kadéra                      | Cadeira           |
| galét                     |                   | Kajar                       | Caçar             |
| Gávei                     | Gávea             | Káju, gajus                 | Caju              |
| Getéra                    | Gutarra           | Káldo, káldu                | Caldo             |
| Grado, gerádi             | Grade             | Kalépet, kalpát             | Calafate          |
| Grosso                    | Grosso            | Kámar                       | Câmara            |
| Gubernadúr, gu-           | Governador        | Kamíja, ka-                 | Camisa            |
| bernúr, gur-              |                   | méja                        |                   |
| nadúr gur-                |                   | <sup>2</sup> K a m p o n g, | Campo             |
| undúr                     |                   | kampung                     |                   |
| Hora                      | Hora              | <sup>2</sup> Kandil         | Candil            |
| Igresia, gréja,           | Igreja            | ? Kang                      | Canga             |
| gríja                     |                   | Kantar                      | Cantar            |
| Imagem                    | Imagem            | Kántu                       | Canto             |
| Incenso                   | Incenso           | Kapitán, kapí-              | Capitão           |
| Ingeolar                  | Ajoelhar          | tan                         |                   |
| Ingimio                   | Engenho           | Kápor (subst )              | Acafelar          |
| Ingris                    | Inglês            | Kápri, káfris               | Cafre             |
| Ismola                    | Esmola            | Kardamon                    | Cardamomo         |
| Istrika                   | Esticar           | Karéta, keréta,             | Carrêta           |
|                           |                   | kréta, krita                |                   |

## Warren's Progress 1890-1900

Engineer and Architect  
 Ward, Bureau of  
 Survey of Public Lands  
 to be of no avail  
 advised to  
 Office of the Architect  
 Department of the Interior  
 Survey Office  
 Service Office of the  
 Public Works  
 Accounts, State  
 Title of the  
 Officers of the  
 of State Railway  
 Officer of the  
 of the  
 the  
 archivist of the

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| <i>Malay</i>                     | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malay</i>                    | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| ? Meskin, mis-<br>kin            | Mesquinho         | Par forsa, per<br>forsa         | Por força         |
| Mester, místi                    | Mister            | Paris                           | Par               |
| Městəri, mester                  | Mestre            | Parséru, parséro                | Parceiro          |
| Milagro                          | Milagre           | Paskıl, paskvıl                 | Pasquim           |
| Misa                             | Missa             | Pasıyar                         | Passear           |
| ? Misıgit, me-<br>sıgit, masıgit | Mesquita          | Pastel, pastıl                  | Pastel            |
| Moler                            | Mulher            | Pasu, básu .                    | Vaso              |
| Mostardı, mus-<br>tardı          | Mostarda          | Pātarána .                      | Poltrona          |
| Muran                            | Morrão            | Patrás, patraz                  | Patarata          |
| Músık .                          | Música            | ? Patrol .                      | Patrulha          |
| Natal .                          | Natal             | ? Patuley                       | Patuleia          |
| Negociar                         | Negociar          | Páu                             | Pau               |
| Nen                              | Nem               | Pavam                           | Pavão             |
| Nyóra, ? nyonya<br>nónyá, nóna   | Senhora           | Pay                             | Paı               |
| Obrigacion                       | Obrigaçãõ         | ? Pēgan .                       | Pegar             |
| Ordı, úrdı, rúdı,<br>rodı        | Ordem             | Peito                           | Peito             |
| Organ, organı,<br>organon        | Órgão             | Pelánkı, plankı                 | Palanquim         |
| Orıvıs                           | Ourives           | Pelúru, pélor,<br>pılóru, pılor | Pelouro           |
| Pádrı                            | Padre             | Pena                            | Pena              |
| Pálsu                            | Falso             | Péna                            | Pena              |
| Panjar                           | Penhor            | Pepımo                          | Pepino            |
| Paon                             | Pão               | Permısi                         | Permissão         |
| Papa                             | Papá              | Persén                          | Presente          |
| Papáya, pep-<br>paya, pápua      | Papaia            | ? Pétas, pe-<br>tásan           | Petardo           |
| Para .                           | Para              | Pıchu                           | Fecho             |
| Parecha                          | Frecha            | Pıjar                           | Fechar            |
| Parente                          | Parente           | Pıngan, ping-<br>gan            | Palangana         |
| Parésku                          | Fresco            | Pıpa                            | Pipa              |
| Paresser                         | Prazer            | ? Pıring                        | Pires             |
|                                  |                   | Pıskal                          | Fiscal            |
|                                  |                   | Pıstol                          | Pistola           |
|                                  |                   | Pıtár                           | Fıtar             |

| Persons  | No. of Guns. | Occasions on which salute is fired  |
|--|--------------|---|
| Governors of Pre. Divisions and Provinces in India             | 17           | On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired. |
| President, 1st Class   | 13           | } Same as Governors   |
| Agents to the Governor General                                 | 13           |   |
| Commander in Chief   | 13           |   |
| Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar                             | 13           |   |
| President, 2nd Class   | 13           | } On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station   |
| Political Agents (B)   | 11           |   |
| Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)               | 10           | } On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.  |
| Commander in Chief in India (if a General)                     | 17           |   |
| Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron (C)             | ..           | Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K R).   |
| G.O.C. in C. Commands (d)                                      | 15           | } On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.  |
| Major General Commanding Districts (d)                         | 13           |   |
| Major Generals and Colonel Commandants Commanding Brigades (d) | 11           |   |

### Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

#### Salutes of 21 guns.

Barots The Maharaja (Gekwar) of  
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of.  
Hyderabad The Nizam of  
Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of  
Mysore The Maharaja of

Cutch The Maharao of  
Jalpur The Maharaja of  
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.  
Karauli The Maharaja of  
Kota The Maharao of  
Patiala The Maharaja of  
Rewa The Maharaja of  
Tonk The Nawab of

#### Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of.  
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of.  
Kalat The Khan (Wali) of  
Kolhapur The Maharaja of  
Travancore The Maharaja of  
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of.

#### Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of  
Banswara The Maharawal of  
Bhutan The Maharaja of  
Datia The Maharaja of  
Dewas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of  
Dewas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of.  
Dhar The Maharaja of  
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of.  
Dungarpur The Maharawal of  
Idar The Maharaja of  
Jaisalmer The Maharawal of

#### Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of  
Bharatpur The Maharaja of  
Bikaner The Maharaja of  
Bundi The Maharao Raja of  
Cochin The Maharaja of

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals



| <i>Malay</i>                        | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malay</i>                                      | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Taledor ..                          | Traidor           | Tocca   | Touca             |
| Tambáko, tem-<br>báko, tem-<br>báku | Tabaco            | Tóma  | Tomar             |
| ² Tambur                            | Tambor            | Tópa  | Tofa              |
| ² Tángki                            | Tanque            | Toro  | Toro              |
| Tanjedor, tanji-<br>dur             | Tangedor          | Torto   | Torto             |
| Tanji                               | Tanger            | Trígu, terigu                                     | Trigo             |
| Tántu                               | Tanto             | Tronko, tarun-<br>ku                              | Tronco            |
| Tarda                               | Tarde             | Tuála, tuvála                                     | Toalha            |
| Tateruga, te-<br>trugo              | Tartaruga         | ² Tufán   | Tufão             |
| ² Telana, tja-<br>lana, tjilona     | Pantalona         | Túkar   | Trocar            |
| Tempo                               | Tempo             | Valer   | Valer             |
| Ténda                               | Tenda             | Varánda, ba-<br>ránda, be-<br>ránda, me-<br>randa | Varanda           |
| Tentar                              | Tentar            | Veillo  | Velho             |
| Tërompet .                          | Trombeta          | Veludo, belúdu,<br>belúdro, beldú,<br>beldúva     | Veludo            |
| Téstamen                            | Testamento        | Vérdi   | Verde             |
| Tínta                               | Tinta             | Vesporas  | Vésperas          |
| Tio                                 | Tio               | Vidro   | Vidro             |
| Tiras                               | Tira              |   |                   |

## 32. Malayalam

| <i>Malayalam</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malayalam</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Ádi              | Adem              | Aruda            | Arruda            |
| Ālnāri           | Armário           | Āspatri          | Hospital          |
| Amár             | Amora             | Ātta             | Ata               |
| Ambar, amber     | Ambar             | Balam            | Balão             |
| Ananás           | Ananás            | Batatas          | Batata            |
| Andólam          | Andor             | Bispe            | Bispo (S)         |
| Ánju             | Anjo              | Bôrmona          | Fôrno             |
| Anona            | Anona             | Burchcha         | Bucha             |
| Apostalañ        | Apóstolo          | ? Buruss         | Bruça             |

*Salutes of 17 guns*

- Above Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj  
Sati Jai Singh, C.E.I., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of  
Dahar Lieutenant Colonel His Highness  
Maharajadhiraj Sati Sawai Maharaj Rana  
Sati Malhar Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler  
Jang Jai Deso, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja  
Rana of  
Colonel His Highness Maharaja Mahendra  
Sawai Sir Jai Singh Bahadur, C.E.I.,  
C.V.O., Maharaja of

*Salutes of 15 guns*

- Benares Lieutenant Colonel His Highness  
Maharaja Sir Pabhu Narayan Singh  
Bahadur, C.E.I., C.V.O., Maharaja of  
Colonel Lieutenant Colonel His Highness  
Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur  
G.C.I.R., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of  
Junagadh His Highness Valli Ahad Mohabat  
Khanji Talukhanji, Nawab of  
Kapurthala Lieutenant Colonel His Highness  
Maharaja Sir Jagjit Singh Bahadur, C.E.I.,  
G.C.I.R., Maharaja of  
Nawanagar Lieutenant Colonel His Highness  
Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjit-inhji Vibhaji, C.E.I.,  
G.C.I.R., Maharaja of

*Salutes of 11 guns*

- Agra Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan  
Muhammad Shah, C.E.I., C.V.O., of  
Bombay  
Barisal Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir  
Ranjit-inhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of  
Chitral His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja ul  
Mulk, C.E.I., Mehtar of  
Dharanpur H. H. Maharana Vijaydevji of  
Lunawada His Highness Maharana Birbhadr  
Singhji, Raja of  
Sangli, Lt. Col. Merban Sir Chintamanrao  
Dhundhia alias Appa Salch Patwardhan,  
C.E.I., Chief of  
Vankar Captain His Highness Raj Sahab  
Sir Amarsinhji Bancesinhji, K.C.I., Raja  
Sahab of

*Salutes of 9 guns*

- Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of  
Loharu Nawab Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan  
Bahadur, C.E.I., ex Nawab of  
Mong Mti, Ukhin Mung, K.S.M., Sawbwa of

**Local Salutes***Salutes of 21 guns*

- Bhopal The Nazam (or Nawab) of Within  
the limits of her (or his) own territories,  
permanently  
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within  
the limits of his own territories, permanently  
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With  
in the limits of his own territories, per-  
manently

*Salute of 19 guns*

- Bharatpur The Maharaja of  
Bikaner The Maharaja of  
Cutch The Maharana of  
Jaipur The Maharaja of  
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of  
Patiala The Maharaja of  
(Within the limits of their own territories  
permanently)

*Salute of 17 guns*

- Alwar The Maharaja of  
Khairpur The Mir of  
(Within the limits of their own territories,  
permanently)

*Salutes of 15 guns*

- Benares The Maharaja of  
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of  
Jind The Maharaja of  
Junagadh The Nawab of  
Kapurthala The Maharaja of  
Nabha The Maharaja of  
Nawanagar The Maharaja of  
Ratlam The Maharaja of  
(Within the limits of their own territories,  
permanently)

*Salutes of 13 guns*

- Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits  
of his own territory, permanently)

\* Conferred in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and  
in the capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime

| <i>Malayalam</i>       | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Malayalam</i>      | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ? Paṭṭaka              | Foguete           | Tambákku              | Tambaca           |
| Páttu                  | Pato              | Tambor                | Tambor            |
| Péna                   | Pena              | Tanáss                | Tenaz             |
| Pērá                   | Pera              | ? Tariff              | Tarifa            |
| Peridéri               | Pedreiro          | Tishóri               | Tesouraria        |
| Phuṭṭa, phuṭṭu         | Fita              | Tital                 | Dedal             |
| Pikkam                 | Picão             | Tress                 | Três              |
| Piñña                  | Pinho             | Truppu                | Tropa             |
| Pintāram               | Pintura           | Turungu               | Tronco            |
| Pintāriká              | Pintar            | Tuvála                | Toalha            |
| Pippa                  | Pipa              | Vára                  | Vara              |
| Pirzent                | Presidente        | Varanda               | Varanda           |
| Pórkku                 | Porco             | Varkkas               | Baracaça          |
| Prakuka, pirā-<br>kuka | Praga             | Vássi                 | Bacia             |
| Rabekka                | Rabeca            | Vattakka              | Pateca            |
| Raśidu, rasdi          | Recibo            | Vattéri               | Bateria           |
| Rattal                 | Arrátel           | Veruma, bórm-<br>ma   | Verruma           |
| Rónda                  | Ronda             | Vilumbi, ve-<br>lumba | Bilimbim          |
| Saban, sabún           | Sabão             | Villúdu, vellúdi      | Veludo            |
| ? Sagu, sāgó           | Sagu              | Vĩññu                 | Vinho             |
| Sódti                  | Sorte             | Visareyi              | Viso-rei          |
| Spoñu                  | Esponja           | Vísagari              | Visagra           |
| Tambákku               | Tabaco            |                       |                   |

## 33 Marathi

| <i>Marathi</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Marathi</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Āchár          | Achar             | Armāri          | Armário           |
| Āmá            | Ama               | Ayá             | Aia               |
| Ambar          | Ambar             | ? Baglá, bagalá | Baixel            |
| Ananás ananas  | Ananás            | Bāldi           | Balde             |
| Aphôs          | Afonso            | Bamb            | Bomba             |
| Ark            | Arco              | Bānk            | Banco             |
| Ārmār, armār,  | Armada            | Baptismá        | Baptismo          |
| ūrmār, armar   |                   | Barát           | Baralho           |

# Indian Orders.

## The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign and Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-four Knights Grand Commanders (22 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and twenty-five Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

**Sovereign of the Order**—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

**Grand Master of the Order**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, K C I E, G M S I, G M I E, G B E

**Officers of the Order**—*Registrar* Col the Hon Sir George Arthur Charles Orlieot, K C V O, Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James' Palace London, W 1

*Secretary* The Hon ble Sir Charles Watson K C I I, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department

### Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G C S I)

H I M The Queen-Empress  
H R H The Duke of Connaught  
H R H The Prince of Wales

### Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G C S I)

Honorary Lieutenant General His Highness Prorjraj Nepal Turi-Dhish Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana K C V O Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal (Nepal)

### Honorary Knights Commanders (K C S I)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, G C I E, Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Muhammrah and dependences

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad ed-Dowle Amir Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemin ed Dowleh, Zil-es Sultan of Persia

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana G B E, K C I E, of Nepal-ese Army (Nepal)

### Honorary Companions

H E Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah K C I E, Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependences  
H H Salvid Sir Taimur bin Faisat bin us-Saiyid Turki, K C I E, Sultan of Masqat and Oman.  
Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, son of the Shaikh of Bahrain

His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabina Sabah, C I E, Rule of Kuwait

### Knights Grand Commanders (G. C S I)

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda  
Baron Harris  
Baron Amptihill

| <i>Marathi</i>             | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Marathi</i>                           | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Pháls                      | Falso             | Rend                                     | Renda             |
| Phāltu                     | Falto             | Ríp                                      | Ripa              |
| Phargád                    | Fragata           | Sábú, sábut                              | Sabão             |
| ? Phatkadi                 | Foguete           | ? Sāgú                                   | Sagu              |
| Phidālkhôr                 | Fidalgo           | Sodtí                                    | Sorte             |
| Phít, phínt                | Fita              | Tambākhū, ta-<br>mākhú                   | Tabaco            |
| Phól                       | Folha             | ? Tankí, tan-<br>kém                     | Tanque            |
| Pidrêl                     | Pedreiro          | Tumbar                                   | Tumor             |
| Pikándar                   | Picadeira         | ? Tuphán                                 | Tufão             |
| Pikámv, ? pikás            | Picão             | Turanj, to-<br>ranjan                    | Toranja           |
| Píp, pūp                   | Pipa              | Turung, turang                           | Tronco            |
| Pistol, pistúl             | Pistola           | ? Umbrá, umra,<br>umbartá, um-<br>artá   | Umbreira          |
| Popáy, po-<br>payá, phopai | Papaia            | ? Váph                                   | Bafo              |
| ? Pot                      | Ponta             | Varand, varadá,<br>varāndá, va-<br>randí | Varanda           |
| ? Pot, p o n t,<br>ponth   | Fonte             |  |                   |
| Ratal                      | Arrátel           |  |                   |
| Rejum                      | Resma             |  |                   |
| Rems                       | Rial, réis        |  |                   |

## 34 Molucan

| <i>Molucan</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Molucan</i>        | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Bariga         | Barriga           | Lés                   | Ler               |
| Cabessa        | Cabeça            | Mainato               | Mainato           |
| Cheyro         | Cheiro            | Maman                 | Mamã              |
| Espera         | Espera            | Martélo, mar-<br>telu | Martelo           |
| Graia          | Gralha            | Milo, milu            | Milho             |
| Ingenmyo       | Engenho           | Papá                  | Papá              |
| Kertu, kéro    | Carta             | Pees                  | Pés               |
| Lénsu          | Lenço             |                       |                   |

## 35 Nepali

| <i>Nepali</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Nepali</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ? Báf         | Bafo              | ? Chháp       | Chapa             |
| Chābí         | Chave             | Chiyá         | Chá               |

[illegible]

### Comptons (CSI)

Col. Charles John de Yate  
 Henry Allen Anderson  
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon  
 Charles William Odling  
 Sir John Laing Esq. Dallyin Lely  
 George Robert Evelyn  
 Charles Graham Bayne  
 Harriet Kennedy  
 William Charles Macpherson  
 Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery  
 William Thomas Hall  
 Richard Townsend Greer  
 Sir Louis William Dane  
 Hermann Michael Kisch  
 Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett  
 Sir Frank Campbell Gates  
 John Mitchell Holmes  
 Raja Narendra Chandra  
 Oscar Theodore Barrow  
 Francis Alexander Slacke  
 Percy Comyn Lyon  
 Algernon Robert Sutherland  
 Sir George Watson Shaw  
 William Arbuthnot Inglis  
 Homer Edward Younghouseband  
 Major General Sir Herbert Mullaly  
 John Alexander Brown  
 Maurice Walter Fox Strangways  
 William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron  
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington  
 Hawkes  
 Francis Capel Harrison  
 Andrew Edmund Castle Stuart Stuart  
 Norman Goodford Cholmondeley  
 Walter Francis Rice  
 Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury  
 Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt  
 Sir John Walter Rose  
 Charles Ernest Vear Goumont  
 George Moss Harriott  
 Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh

Sir Edward Vere Levinge  
 Lieut.-Col Charles Archer  
 James Peter Orr  
 Herbert Alexander Casson  
 William Axel Hertz  
 Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaulai  
 Bract Colonel Clive Wigram  
 Herbert Thompson  
 Lieut. Col Sir John Ramsay  
 Stuart Lockwood Maddox  
 Dr Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker  
 Lieut. Col Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon  
 The Honble Khan Sir Zulfiar Ali Khan  
 Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel  
 Sir John Stuart Donald  
 Henry Montague Segundo Mathews  
 Nawab Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang  
 Bahadur  
 Sir Horace Charles Mules  
 H. H. Raja Sir Bilje Chand, Raja of Bilaspur  
 Lieut.-Col Arthur Russell Aldridge  
 Lieut.-Col Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson  
 John Charles Burnham  
 Col Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tallyour  
 Michael Kennedy  
 Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de  
 Lotbiniere  
 Col Robert Smelton MacLagan  
 Lieut.-Col Charles Mowbray Dallas  
 Edward Henry Scamander Clarke  
 Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose  
 Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig  
 Oswald Campbell Lees  
 Lieut. Col Albert Edward Woods  
 William Exall Tempest Bennett  
 William Ogilvie Horne  
 William Harrison Moreland  
 Col Leacock Hamilton Reid  
 Surg.-Gen Henry Wickham Stevenson  
 Honorary Lieut.-Col Raja of Lambagraon  
 Lieut.-Col Donald John Campbell MacNabb  
 Lieut.-Col Henry Walter George Cole  
 Henry Venn Cobb  
 Frederick William Johnston  
 William Henry Lucas  
 Arthur Leslie Saunders  
 Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder  
 Sir Walter Maude  
 Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump  
 Sir William James Reid  
 Walter Gunnell Wood  
 John Cornwallis Godley  
 A Butterworth  
 The Hon'ble Sir Herbert John Maynard  
 Lt.-Col A B Dew  
 Sir Hugh T Keeling  
 Sir Henry Sharp  
 Sir Robert R Scott  
 Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler  
 Laurence Robertson  
 Sir John Ghest Cumming  
 Lieut.-Col Stephen Lustington Applin  
 Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay  
 Sir John Barry Wood  
 Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money  
 T A Chalmers  
 R Burn

| <i>Oriya</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Oriya</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Patī-hams    | Pato              | Sābun, sābuní | Sabão             |
| Perú         | Peru              | ? Sāgú        | Sagu              |
| Phitá        | Fita              | Tamákhu       | Tabaco            |
| Rasid        | Recibo            | ? Tuphán      | Tufão             |

## 38. Punjabi

| <i>Punjabi</i>         | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Punjabi</i>      | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Āchár                  | Achar             | Lalám, nilám        | Leilão            |
| Almāri                 | Armário           | ? Marmar            | Mármore           |
| ? Bájan                | Bacia             | ? Maskin            | Mesquinho         |
| ? Bháph                | Bafo              | Mastari             | Mestre            |
| ? Bodal                | Botelha           | Mastul              | Mastro            |
| Bujá, bujja, bujji     | Bucha             | Perú                | Peru              |
| Chāha                  | Chá               | ? Phalāná, phalāuná | Fulano            |
| Farmá                  | Forma             | Pipá                | Pipa              |
| Fitá                   | Fita              | Pistaul             | Pistola           |
| Gurjá                  | Igreja            | Rasid               | Recibo            |
| Ispát                  | Espada            | Sābún, sabún        | Sabão             |
| Istrí                  | Estirar           | ? Sāgú              | Sagu              |
| Jūá, khelna, jūá mārná | Jogar             | Tamákú, tamá-khú    | Tabaco            |
| Karābuní               | Carabina          | ? Tambúr            | Tambor            |
| Kārtús                 | Cartucho          | ? Tufán             | Tufão             |
| Kumedan                | Comandante        | Varmá, barmá        | Verruma           |

## 39. Persian

| <i>Persian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Persian</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Anjar, anjara  | Ancora            | ? Marmar       | Mármore           |
| Barmá          | Verruma           | Mez, miz       | Mesa              |
| ? Bas          | Basta             | Mūsígí         | Música            |
| Chāí           | Chá               | Póta, móta     | Ponta             |
| Chit           | Chita             | Purtughál      | Portugal          |
| ? Dāya         | Aia               | Rasid          | Recibo            |
| ? Foran        | Fôrno             | Riyál          | Rial              |

[illegible]

Mr L M Stubbs  
Mr G Cunningham  
Col W H Evans  
Mr H W Emerson  
Mr G S Wilson  
Hunt Colonel G D O Hyle  
J A Shillady J.C.S.  
Robert Duncan Ball  
John Tarleton Whitely  
Henry George Walton J.C.S.  
Hedder Chrenodon Gowin J.C.S.  
Sir George Anderson Kt  
Colonel John Phillip Cameron, J.M.S.

## The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 20 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Gost in India.

The Insignia are (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicio*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicio*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold, (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendant therefrom a badge of smaller size (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class but the rays of which are all of silver

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta



| <i>Siamese</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Siamese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ² Kafē, khäofē  | Café              | Pet            | Pato              |
| Kāmpān          | Cavalo            | Pib            | Pipa              |
| Khrīstāng       | Cristão           | ² Phuēk        | Pelouro           |
| ² Kra-dart      | Carta or cartaz   | ² Rēt          | Rinoceronte       |
| ² Kra-sá, ka-sá | Garça             | Riēn           | Rial              |
| Kra-tā          | Carrêta           | ² Rupia        | Rupia             |
| Kratu           | Grade             | Sá             | Chá               |
| Kravhn          | Cravo             | Sa-bŭ, sǎbŭ    | Sabão             |
| Lelāng          | Leilão            | ² Sákhu        | Sagu              |
| ² Mānao         | Limão             | Tárahng        | Tronco            |
| Mísá            | Missa             | ² Tau          | Dado              |
| Monsúm          | Monção            | ² Tēng         | Pateca            |
| ? Pa-thăt       | Petardo           | ² Tōk          | Toalha            |

## 43. Sindhi

| <i>Sindhi</i>     | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Sindhi</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Āchāru            | Achar             | ? Līmò         | Limão             |
| Ambāru            | Ambar             | Meza, mesu     | Mesa              |
| Anānāsu           | Ananás            | Nilāmu, nilāmu | Leilão            |
| ² Bápha           | Bafo              | Paghāru        | Pagar             |
| Barmá             | Verruma           | ² Pāsô         | Página            |
| ² Bas             | Basta             | ² Phalānô      | Fulano            |
| Bateló            | Batel             | Phaliṭu        | Falto             |
| Bunṭi             | Bucha             | ² Phatakô      | Foguete           |
| ² Buti            | Botelha           | Phíta          | Fita              |
| Chá, cháhi        | Chá               | Pípa           | Pipa              |
| ² Chhápa, chhā-pô | Chapa             | Pistola        | Pistola           |
| Istirí            | Estirar           | Rasíd          | Recibo            |
| Jhirmiri          | Janela            | Riyálu         | Rial              |
| Jua khelnu        | Jogar             | Sābuni         | Sabão             |
| Kadela, gadela    | Cadeira           | Tamáku         | Tabaco            |
| ² Karabinu        | Carabina          | ² Tíru         | Tiro              |
| Kháju, kházo      | Caju              | ² Tuphanu      | Tufão             |
|                   |                   | Turungu        | Tronco            |

- Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson  
Raja of Shahpura  
Sir Gangadharay Ganesh, Chief of Miraj  
(Senior Branch)  
Brevet-Col Sir Buchanan Scott  
Lieut.-Col Sir Francis Edward Younghusband  
Sir Fredric Styles Philipa Lelv  
Lt.-Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon  
Dr Sir Thomas Henry Holland  
Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne  
Sir Richard Morris Dane  
Sir Theodore Morison  
Gen Sir Robert Irvin Scallan  
Sir Archdale Earle  
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson  
Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley G. over  
Lieut.-Col Sir Hugh Dalv  
Sir Henry Parsall Burt  
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay  
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji  
Lieut.-Col Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill  
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora  
H. H. The Raja of Sitamau  
H. H. The Raj Saheb of Wankanser  
Rear-Adm Sir Collin Richard Keppel  
Sir John Stanley  
Sir Francis Edward Spring  
H. H. The Maharaja of Biljavar  
Sir John Twigg  
Sir George Abraham Grlerson  
Dr Sir Marc Aurel Stein  
Dr Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne  
Sir Frank Campbell Gates  
Sir George Macarthey  
Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan  
Maj.-Gen Sir George John Younghusband  
Sir Brian Egerton  
Sir Stephen George Sale  
Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani  
Lieut.-Col Sir John Ramsay  
Sir William Maxwell  
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya  
His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar  
Sir John Stuart Donald  
Lieut.-Col Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes  
Sir Edward Vere Levinge  
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kurl  
Sudhauli  
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col Nawab Malik Sir Umar  
Hayat Khan Tiwana  
H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler  
Sir Mahadeo B Chaubal  
Sir James Walker  
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig  
H. H. the Raja of Bhaspur  
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul  
Qalyum  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Henry D'Urban Kearv  
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan  
Major-Gen Sir William George Lawrence Beynon  
H. H. The Raja of Rajgarh  
Maharaja of Sonpur  
Sir John Barry Wood  
Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant  
Lieut.-Col Maharaja\* Sir Jal Chand, of  
Lambargaon  
Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley  
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell  
Major-Gen Sir Godfrey Williams  
Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell  
Sir William Sinclair Maris  
His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul Mulk Mehtar of  
Chitral  
Maulvi Sir Rahim Baksh  
Sir James Herbert Seabrooke  
Sir C. E. Low, I.C.S.  
Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh  
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah,  
I.S.O.  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Edward Locke Elliot  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Edward Altham Altham  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Charles Alexander Anderson  
Gen Sir Havelock Hudson  
Major-Gen Sir Wyndham Charles Knight  
Major-Gen Sir Herbert Aveling Raitt  
Sir Herbert Guy Dering  
Major Gen Sir H. F. E. Freeland  
Brevet-Lieut.-Col Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson  
2nd-Lt Meherban Sir M. V. Raje Ghorpade,  
Raja of Mudhol  
Sir W. Maude, I.C.S.  
Raj Bahadur Sir Bepin Krishna Bose Kt  
Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S.  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Richard Wapshare  
Major-Gen Sir Willfrid Malletson  
Major Gen Sir Patrick Hehir  
Sir J. G. Cumming  
The Hon'ble Sir H. J. Maynard  
H. H. The Nawab of Palanpur  
Lieut.-Gen Sir Andrew Skeen  
H. H. The Maharaja of Sirmur  
H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotia  
Sir H. R. C. Dobbs  
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi  
Sir H. A. Crump  
Sir W. D. Sheppard  
Lt.-Col Sir A. B. Dew  
Nawab Sir Khan-I-Zaman Khan, Nawab of Amb  
Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza  
Col Sir W. H. Willcox  
H. H. The Maharaja of Panna  
Sir P. J. Fagan  
Sir Norcot Warren  
Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrolu-  
varu of Venkatagiri  
Sir C. A. Bell  
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang  
Bahadur  
Sir John H. Biles  
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig  
Sir John Henry Kerr  
Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey  
H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim  
The Chief of Sangli  
Sir H. F. Howard  
Sir A. R. Knapp  
H. E. Sir H. L. Stephenson  
Sir R. A. Mant  
Sir B. N. Mitra

| <i>Sinhalese</i>                          | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Sinhalese</i>          | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Gudama                                    | Gudão             | Kasádaya, ka-sáda bendima | Casado            |
| Guruléttuva                               | Gorgoleta         | Katekismaya               | Catecismo         |
| ? Hisop                                   | Hissope           | Katóhika                  | Católico          |
| ? Hôrá, hôrāva                            | Hora              | Kéju                      | Queijo            |
| Indiyānu                                  | Indiano           | Kittārama                 | Guitarra          |
| Ingrisi                                   | Inglês            | Kôntaya, kon-têya         | Contas            |
| Ispiritāle                                | Hospital          | ? Kópi                    | Café              |
| Jalúsi                                    | Gelosia           | Kóppaya, kóppe            | Copo              |
| Janélaya, ja-nele                         | Janela            | Kórnél                    | Coronel           |
| Kabáya                                    | Cabaia            | Kôssiya                   | Coche             |
| Kabuka                                    | Cabouco           | Kottama                   | Cotão             |
| Kaju, kajju                               | Caju              | Kóvi                      | Couve             |
| Kaldérama, kal-darama                     | Caldeirão         | Krábu, karábu             | Cravo             |
| Kálduva                                   | Caldo             | Kulachchama               | Colchão           |
| Kalisama, kala-sama                       | Calção            | Kuluna, kulunna           | Coluna            |
| Kámaraya, ká-marê                         | Câmara            | Kúññaya, kúñ-ñeya         | Cunha             |
| Kamise, kamisaya, kamiseya                | Camisa            | Kurüsiya, kuresiya        | Cruz              |
| Kanáde                                    | Canada            | Küssiya                   | Cozinha           |
| Kanáppuva                                 | Canapé            | ? Lámpuva                 | Lâmpada           |
| ? Kandalāruva                             | Candelabro        | Lānsaya, lanse            | Lança             |
| Kānuva                                    | Cano              | Lanteruma, lan-terema     | Lanterna          |
| Kappādu, kap-pādukala                     | Capado            | Lásuru                    | Lázaro            |
| Kappalāruvā                               | Acafelar          | Lémsuva                   | Lenço             |
| Kappita, kap-peta                         | Capitão           | Lésti, lestiya            | Lestes            |
| Kardamunga                                | Cardamomo         | Linguyis, hngus           | Linguíça          |
| Karette, karettiya, karāttiya, karét-tuva | Carrêta           | Lottareya, lotaruyiya     | Lotaria           |
|   |                   | ? Malla                   | Mala              |
|   |                   | ? Mariyá                  | Marear            |

Edward Louis Capprell  
George Moss Harriott  
Henry Marsh  
Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon  
Henry Felix Hertz  
Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett  
Col. Solomon Charles Frederick Pelle  
Col. John Crimmin  
Sir William Jameson Soulsby  
Col. William John Read Rainsford  
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott  
Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell  
Mir Ansaif Ali Khan General  
Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan  
Hony. Capt. Subadar Major Yasin Khan Sardar Bahadur  
Sidney Preston  
Sir Murray Hammick  
Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker  
Lieut.-Col. John Clibborn  
Col. George Wingate  
Lieut.-Col. Frank Cooke Webb Ware  
Alexander Porteous  
Col. Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate  
Rao Bahadur Sir Pandit Sakdeo Parsla  
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser  
Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest DeBrath  
Walter Bernard deWinton  
Algernon Elliott  
Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kemball  
Edward Giles  
Lieut.-Col. Alfred William Alcock  
Lieut.-Col. Douglas Donald  
Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose  
Raja Sir Sikandar Khan of Nagar  
Charles Henry Wilson  
Robert Herriot Henderson  
George Huddleston  
Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas  
Lieut.-Col. Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Banterman  
William Bell  
Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill  
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke  
Webster Boyle Gordon  
Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn  
Madhu Sudhan Das  
George James Perram  
Sir C. Sankaran Nayar  
Walter Home  
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington  
Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel  
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor  
Lionel Truninger  
Capt. George Wilson  
William Harrison Moreland  
Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb  
Sir Hugh William Orange  
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer  
Major Lionel Maling Wynch  
Major-General William Arthur Watson  
Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere  
Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun  
Sir Thomas Robert John Ward  
Major-Genl. Sir Harry Davis Watson  
Sir Derek William George Keppel  
Lt.-Col. Sir David Frain

Col. William John Daniell Dundee  
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola  
Sir Edward Albert Galt  
Robert Greig Kennedy  
Col. Henry Thomas Pease  
Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell  
Maj.-Genl. Arthur Le Grand Jacob  
Frederick Palmer  
Lt.-Col. Alexander John Maunsell MacLaughlin  
Francis St. George Manners-Smith  
Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar  
H. E. Field-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood  
William Herbert Dobbie  
Lt. Col. John Norman Macleod  
Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller  
Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry  
Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul  
Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey  
Lieut.-Col. Sir Denys Brooke Blakeway  
Maung Bah-loo  
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King  
Maconochy  
William Ellis Jardine  
Thomas Corby Wilson  
Sir Frederick Loch Halliday  
Percy Wyndham  
Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden  
Lieut.-Col. Richmond Trevor Crichton  
Albert Claude Verrieres  
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan  
Nizambar Mukharji  
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh  
John Newlands  
Lieut.-Col. Henry Parkin  
H. E. Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler  
Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox  
Edgar Thurston  
Sir James Bennett Brunyate  
Reginald Edward Enthoven  
Henry Venn Cobb  
Reginald Hugh Brereton  
William Lochiel Berkeley Souter  
Joseph John Mullaly  
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet  
Dr. Sir John Hubert Marshall  
Col. Frank Goodwin  
Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Chenevix-Trench  
Hony. Major Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell  
James Adolphus Gulder  
Walter Culley Madge  
Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton  
Lieut.-Col. Edward Gelson Gregson  
Col. Benjamin William Marlow  
Herbert Gerald Tomkins  
Henry Whitby Smith  
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Francis Beville Prioleaux  
Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon  
Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes  
Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers  
Sir Henry Sharp  
Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri  
Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamlat Rai  
Alexander Muirhead  
Alexander Emanuel English  
Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop

| <i>Sinhalese</i>                            | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Sinhalese</i>                 | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ? Sāgú, savgal                              | Sagu              | Sóp, sóppaya                     | Sopa              |
| Sakkamalla                                  | Saco              | Sōpáva                           | Sofá              |
| Sála, s á l e ,<br>sálaya                   | Sala              | Sórtiya                          | Sorte             |
| Saláda                                      | Salada            | Sprítuva                         | Espírito          |
| Santuvariya                                 | Santo             | ? Stalaya, istá-<br>laya, istále | Estala            |
| Sapatéruva, sa-<br>patére                   | Sapateiro         | Sumánaya                         | Semana            |
| Sapattu, sapat-<br>tuva                     | Sapato            | Táchuva                          | Tacho             |
| Satán, satanás                              | Sátan             | T a m b ó r u v a ,<br>tambóreva | Tambor            |
| Sāvódiya                                    | Saude             | Teberuma, te-<br>berema          | Taberna           |
| Séda  | Sêda              | Tempráduva                       | Temperado         |
| Sideran, si-<br>daran                       | Cidrao            | Tínta                            | Tinta             |
| Sínuva, siníya                              | Sino              | Tíraya, tiréva                   | Tira              |
| Sitásiya, sitási-<br>keríma                 | Citação           | Tíngu                            | Trigo             |
| Sítim                                       | Setim             | Tómbuva                          | Tômbó             |
| Skólaya, iskóle,<br>skólayê sa-<br>hakáriya | Escola            | Trankaya                         | Tranca            |
| ? Sokalat                                   | Chocolate         | Tuváya, tuvá-<br>jaya, tuváje    | Toalha            |
| Soldáduva                                   | Soldado           | Vendésiya                        | Vendas            |
|   |                   | Veyn                             | Vinho             |
|   |                   | Viduruva, vi-<br>dureva, vidur   | Vidro             |
|   |                   | Vínákiri                         | Vinagre           |

## 45. Sundanese

| <i>Sundanese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Sundanese</i>      | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Almári           | Armário           | Bási                  | Bacia             |
| Âmbar            | Ambar             | ? Bedil               | Fuzil             |
| Amin             | Amen              | Belúdru, bu-<br>lúdru | Veludo            |
| Bálla            | Bailar            | Bídal                 | Dedal             |
| Bandéra          | Bandeira          | Biyola, biola         | Viola             |
| Báuku            | Banco             | Bóla                  | Bola              |
| Baránda          | Varanda           |                       |                   |

Major General Robert Charles MacWatt  
 George Paris Dick  
 The Hon'ble Lieut -Col William John Keen  
 Khan Bahadur Sheikh Maqbul Husain  
 Col George Sim Ogg  
 Capt M W Farewell  
 Lieut -Col John Bertram Cunliffe  
 Evelyn Berkeley Howell  
 Colonel William Montague Ellis  
 Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva, Raja Avargal  
 Major-Genl James Jackson  
 James Anderson Dickson McBain  
 Christopher Addams-Williams  
 Hammett Reginald Clode Halley  
 Robert Thomas Dandas  
 Reginald George Kilby  
 Robert Egerton Purves  
 Arthur Bradley Kettlewell  
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das  
 Khan Bahadur Dr Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi  
 Hugh Aylmer Thornton  
 Charles Stewart Middlemiss  
 Major Frederick Norman White  
 Sir John Loader Massey  
 Seth Chandmul Dhudha  
 William Newton Maw  
 John Edward Webster  
 Brevet-Major A G J MacIlwaine  
 Col T G Peacocke  
 Lieut -Col E J Morrison  
 Thomas Avery  
 Captain E W Huddleston  
 Lt -Col J W B Merewether  
 Lt -Col Ambrose Boxwell  
 Lt -Col William Gillitt  
 Major G B Power  
 Brig -General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow  
 Temporary Major E W Bullard  
 Lt -Col F W Radcliffe  
 Lt -Col E L Bagshawe  
 Major Charles John Emile Clerici  
 Lt -Col A K Rawlins  
 The Hon'ble Sir William John Keith  
 A J W Kitchen  
 W. R. Gourlay  
 W S Coutts  
 Col Westwood Norman Hay  
 Sir Charles Augustus Tegart  
 Major R E H Griffith  
 Diwan Bahadur Lala Bisheer Nath  
 Charles Francis Fitch  
 Dr M Y Young  
 Sir S M Burrows  
 Sir P J Hartog  
 Col (Hony Brig -Genl) H. A Young  
 Col J H Dickson  
 Lt -Col W F R Dickson  
 Col William Edmund Pye  
 Lt Col S M Rice  
 Col C B Stokes  
 Major E S Gillett  
 Commander E C Withers  
 Lieut -Col Edmund Walter  
 Duncan William Wilson  
 Francis Sylvester Grimston  
 Capt Victor Bayley  
 John Dillon Flynn  
 Col Shatto Longfield Craster

Sidney Robert Hignell  
 Henry Phillips Tollinton  
 Sir James MacKenna  
 Edward Lister  
 Lt -Col David Waters Sutherland  
 Sir James Crerar  
 Col Henry Robert Crosthwaite  
 Hony Lieut Hilary Lushington Holman-Hunt  
 Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats  
 Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram Goenka  
 Shams-ul-Ulama Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi  
 Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman  
 Paonaskar  
 Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Pallegondal Puttanna Chetty  
 Lt -Col John Anderson  
 Sir Robert Glover Jaquet  
 Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall  
 Lt -Col (Alexander Hero) Ogilvy Spence  
 Lt -Col Godfrey Lambert Carter  
 Lt -Col Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl  
 Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington  
 James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick  
 Lt -Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer  
 Lieut -Colonel Terence Humphrey Keyes  
 Lieut -Col Harold Hay Thorburn  
 The Hon'ble Major Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan  
 Hony Capt Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur  
 Hony Capt Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur  
 Sardar Pooran Singh Sardar Bahadur Maj -Gen  
 Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col  
 Halder Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col  
 Philip James Griffiths Pipon  
 Tempy Capt Cecil Sutherland Waite  
 Air Commodore David Munro  
 Reverend William Robert Park  
 Brevet-Col. Francis William Pirrie  
 Capt Hubert McKenzie Salmon  
 Lt -Col Felix Oswald Newton Mell  
 Hony Lt -Col Seaborn Guthrie Arthur May Moens  
 Col Bhola Nauth  
 Major Harold Richard Patrick Dickson  
 Major (Tempy Brig -General) Henry Owen Knox  
 Major-General James Archibald Douglas  
 Charles Rowlatt Watkins  
 Joseph Herbert Owens  
 Harry St John Bridger Philby  
 Major Lewis Cecil Wagstaff  
 Major Cyril Penrose Paige  
 Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng Sawbwa of Kengtung  
 The Hon'ble Mr Arthur Herbert Ley  
 Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck  
 The Hon'ble Mr James Donald  
 William Woodward Hornell  
 Lt -Col Bawa Jiwan Singh  
 Thomas Ryan  
 Arthur William Botham  
 Col Henry Francis Cleveland  
 Lt -Col William Byam Lane  
 Harry Nelson Heseltine  
 Alexander Langley  
 Lt -Col Henry Smith  
 Col Francis William Hallows

| <i>Sundanese</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Sundanese</i>            | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Sáku             | Saco              | ? Sore                      | Serão             |
| Saláda .         | Salada            | Stóri                       | História          |
| Saparo, paro     | Separado          | Sutra                       | Sêda              |
| Sapátu, sepátu   | Sapato            | Tambako, bako               | Tabaco            |
| Sáptu            | Sábado            | Tambur                      | Tambor            |
| Sella            | Sela              | Tarigo                      | Trigo             |
| Serável .        | Ceroulas          | ? Telana, tja-lana, tjilona | Pantalona         |
| ? Sikat          | Secar             | Tempo                       | Tempo             |
| Sínyo            | Senhor            | Túkar                       | Trocar            |

46. **Tamíl**

| <i>Tamíl</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Tamíl</i>          | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Ádru         | Adro              | Bulei                 | Bule              |
| Alavángu     | Alavanca          | Canhão                | Canhão            |
| Almond       | Almôndega         | Chá                   | Chá               |
| Alpinêti     | Alfinete          | Chāmādôr              | Chamador          |
| Altár        | Altar             | ? Cherippu            | Chiripos          |
| Alumári      | Armário           | Chinelei              | Chinela           |
| Alvei        | Alva              | Damásu                | Damasco           |
| Amár         | Amarra            | Dósei                 | Doce              |
| Ambar        | Ambar             | Élam                  | Leilão            |
| Annási       | Ananás            | Galobei               | Globo             |
| Appostolamam | Apóstolo          | Gánchu                | Gancho            |
| Aráttal      | Arratel           | Gavêti .              | Gaveta            |
| Asádu        | Assado            | Garáde, grádi         | Grade             |
| Attá         | Ata               | Golla                 | Gola              |
| Balcham      | Balchão           | Goyá palam            | Goiaba            |
| Báldi        | Balde             | Ilansi .              | Lenço             |
| Báнку        | Banco             | Iskiriván             | Escrivão          |
| Bási         | Bacia             | Iskolei               | Escola            |
| Bíphi .      | Bife              | Isopei                | Hissope           |
| Bispu        | Bispo             | Jānalá, jannal        | Janela            |
| Bôlu ..      | Bôlo              | Jūdádu, jūá-vilaiyádu | Jogar             |
| Bótan ..     | Botão             |                       |                   |

Lieut.-Col J J Bourke  
 Lieut.-Col J Stephenson  
 H H Haines  
 R S Hole  
 Cursetji Nowroji Wadia  
 E Telchman  
 Dr D Clouston  
 Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray  
 Col R A Needham  
 J Crosby  
 H E Sir Charles Innes  
 P P J Wodehouse  
 Captain E I M Barrett  
 Lieut.-Col P L O'Neill  
 Major G G Jolly  
 Major A P Manning  
 Sir Henry Tyler  
 Col H W R Senior  
 Lieut.-Col R H Maddox  
 Col H W Bowen  
 Col J B Keogh  
 Col E A Porch  
 Col A B Fry  
 Col A V W Hope  
 Lieut.-Col L E Gilbert  
 Lieut.-Col W D A Keys  
 Lieut.-Col W M Anderson  
 Major H Murray  
 Major C de L Christopher  
 Major F M Carpendale  
 Major A H Chenevix Trench  
 Temporary Major L F Nalder  
 Captain C G Lloyd  
 Temporary Captain R Marrs  
 G Evans  
 Lieut.-Col S H Slater  
 Asgha Mirza Muhammad  
 Sir E Bonham-Carter  
 Lieut.-Col J H Howell Jones  
 Col W E Wilson-Johnston  
 Major W S R May  
 W R Dockrill  
 G M O'Rorke  
 Capt C R Wason  
 Capt C Mackenzie  
 Major J B Hanafin  
 Major M C Raymond  
 W. H J Wilkinson  
 Lieut.-Col J B Jameson  
 Major-General A G Wauchope  
 Col G F White  
 Hon. Major R W Hildyard-Marris  
 Hon. Lieut Mehr Mohammad Khan Sirdar  
 Bahadur  
 Col R M Betham  
 Col E R P Bollean  
 Col W L J Carey  
 J A Cherry  
 Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) H R Cook  
 Col G M Duff  
 Lieut.-Col E G Hall  
 Lieut.-Col D R Hewitt  
 Lieut.-Col L Hirsch  
 Col C Hodgkinson  
 Major G Howson  
 Lieut.-Col K M Kirkhope

Lieut.-Col F C Lane  
 Lt.-Col J H Lawrence-Archer  
 Col R S MacLagan  
 Lieut.-Col C N Moberly  
 Col H C Nanton  
 E P Newnham  
 Lieut.-Col S J Renne  
 Lieut.-Col J R Reynolds  
 Sir Louis Stuart  
 Lieut.-Col J W Watson  
 Major-Gen N G Woodyatt  
 Lieut.-Col H N Young  
 Lieut.-Col E L Mackenzie  
 Lieut.-Col C N Watney  
 Ressalder Hony Capt Khan Sahib Sirdar  
 Bahadur Habibur Rahman Khan  
 Col Charles Fairlie Dobbs  
 Lieut. Col George Stuart Douglas  
 Lieut.-Col Charles Edward Edward-Collins  
 Col Hugh Edward Herdon  
 Major Harold Berridge  
 Major-Genl M R W Nightingale  
 Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sundar Singh  
 Majithia  
 The Hon'ble Sir H Moncrieff Smith  
 Sir F St J Gebbie  
 Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian  
 Muhammad  
 S S Avyanga  
 J A Richey  
 F W Woods  
 Lieut.-Col C A Smith  
 Lieut.-Col F R Nethersole  
 R S Troup  
 Lieut.-Col J A Stevens  
 A Brebner  
 V Dawson  
 Sir G Anderson  
 Col Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh  
 Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda  
 Col John Anderson Dealy  
 Major-General Harry Christopher Tytler  
 Major-General A L Tarver  
 Major-General Cyril Norman Macmillan  
 Col Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird  
 Col Cecil Norris Baker  
 Col Harry Dixon Packer  
 Temporary Lieut.-Col John Francis Haswell  
 Col Henry Charles Swinburne Ward  
 Lieut.-Col Henry Francis Wickham  
 Lieut.-Col Duncan Ogilvie  
 Major James Scott Pitkeathly  
 Lt.-Col Charles Edward Bruce  
 Major Alexander Frederick Babonau  
 2nd-Lieut Arthur Vernon Hawkins  
 Colonel Campbell Coffin  
 W C Renouf  
 Sorabji Bezonji Mehta  
 Lt.-Col R Verne  
 E C S Shuttleworth  
 Lt.-Col C R A Bond  
 J Reid  
 C M Hutchinson  
 Lieut.-Col Sir F H Humphrys  
 Major F W Gerrard  
 R S Pearson  
 C T Allen  
 C B La Touche



| <i>Tamil</i>  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Tamil</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Sakristí      | Sacristia         | Temprád      | Temperado         |
| Salládu       | Salada            | Térsu        | Têrço             |
| Sankristán    | Sacristão         | Tijoreri     | Tesoureiro        |
| Sappattu      | Sapato            | Tinte        | Tinta             |
| Sávi          | Chave             | Tócha        | Tocha             |
| ? Savvu       | Sagu              | Trávi        | Trave             |
| Seminári      | Seminário         | Tuale        | Toalha            |
| Semitére      | Cemitério         | ? Turukkam   | Tronco            |
| Sidári        | Cidade            | Varanda      | Varanda           |
| Spiritu Sántu | Espírito Santo    | Vattu        | Pato              |
| Stante        | Estante           | Vendále      | Vinha de alhos    |
| ? Súppu       | Sopa              | Venjan-pradu | Benzer            |
| Sutun         | Sotaina           | Vesper       | Vésperas          |
| Tabernákulu   | Tabernáculo       | Vévu         | Véu               |
| Tambákkú      | Tambaca           | Vigári       | Vigário           |
| Tambor        | Tambor            | Viskan       | Biscoito          |

## 47. Telugu

| <i>Telugu</i>                                  | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Telugu</i>       | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Almár  | Armário           | Battéri, phattéri   | Bateria           |
| Amáru, amáru-tádu                              | Amarra            | Bátu                | Pato              |
| Anānásu, anásu, anás-pañtu, anās-ávanasa-pançu | Ananás            | Biskotthu           | Biscoito          |
| Áno  | Ano               | Boda                | Bordo             |
| Āspatṛi  | Hospital          | Buruma, ba-rama     | Verruma           |
| Ayá  | Aia               | Butaum, bot-tam     | Botão             |
| Bāldi, bādli                                   | Balde             | ? Gadangu, gǵd-ǵing | Gudão             |
| Bankatí  | Banco             | Galan               | Galão             |
| ? Baptismam                                    | Baptismo          | ? Garandilu         | Granadeiro        |
| ? Baredo                                       | Baralho           | Istiri              | Estirar           |
| ? Barusu                                       | Bruça             | ? Istuva, istuva    | Estado            |
| Bási   | Bacia             | Janalu              | Janela            |
|  |                   | Kalapatí            | Calafate          |

- A T L Brayne  
 C G Barnett  
 Lt-Col A Ieventon  
 Lt-Col T. Hunter  
 Lt-Col R McCarrison  
 H G Ifalg  
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib  
 R M Maxwell  
 J H Hechle  
 Major D P Johnstone  
 Khan Bahadur Wian Muhammad Haya' Khan  
 Major the Rev G D Barne  
 J Evershed  
 C A H Townsend  
 L W Legh  
 J C Ker  
 F F Blon  
 P S Keelan  
 Colonel W M Coldstream  
 C W Gwynne  
 R B Ewbank  
 Dr B. L. Dhingra  
 Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar  
 Maulvi Sir Nizam ud Din Ahmed  
 Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan  
 P G Rogers  
 C W Dunn  
 R E Gibson  
 Lieut.-Col G H Russell  
 B J Glancy  
 H B Clayton  
 E W P Sims  
 Maung Maung Bya  
 Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh  
 W T M Wright  
 The Rev E M. Macphail  
 Lieut.-Col Sir G R Hearne  
 V E W Jones  
 Major-General R Heard  
 L L Mojumdar  
 P. E Percival  
 L O Clarke  
 K N Knox  
 E Cornan Smith  
 Major G C S Black  
 Mirza Mohamed Ismail  
 J. M. Ewart  
 Rai Bahadur T N Sadhu  
 B Venkatapathiraju Garu  
 F Clayton  
 F Young  
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali  
 A W Street  
 R B Thakur Mangal Singh  
 Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai Avarzal  
 A R L Tottenham  
 A A L. Parsons  
 F C Turner  
 T A L. Swan  
 H G Billson  
 Colonel C H Bensley  
 E G Turner  
 T G Rutherford  
 Lieut.-Col G D Ogilvie  
 Lieut.-Colonel E C G Maddock  
 F Anderson  
 G Cunningham  
 Major C K Daly  
 Lieut.-Colonel J C S Vaughan  
 F C Crawford  
 H Calvert  
 U Me  
 Lieut.-Col the Revd W T Wright  
 Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose  
 Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri  
 Diwan Bahadur T Rangachariyar  
 W L Travers  
 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahir Singh  
 Captain Hissam ud-Din Bahadur  
 Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto  
 Rao Bahadur D B Raghunath Singh  
 Khan Bahadur K Rustomji  
 Lieut.-Col R P Wilson  
 G R Thomas  
 H Tireman  
 A D Ashdown  
 T H Morony  
 C W Lloyd Jones  
 H A Crouch  
 W Gaskell  
 D G Harris  
 Lieutenant-Colonel C A Hingston  
 R P Hadow  
 Lieut.-Col W D Smiles  
 J M Clay  
 Lieut.-Col J A Brett  
 Major H B Lawrence  
 A M MacMillan  
 Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmad  
 Oscar De Glanville  
 K B Sir Behramji Hormasji Nanavati  
 Surendra Nath Mullick  
 J R D Glascott  
 Col S H E Nicholas  
 H A F Lindsay  
 Kashinath Shriram Jatar  
 Rao Bahadur Vangal Thiruvankata Krishnama  
 Acharva Avargal  
 G Wiles  
 Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan  
 E R Foy  
 B A Collins  
 R R Maconachie  
 P Hawkins  
 J Wilson-Johnston  
 C M King  
 H W Emerson  
 P A Kelly  
 Lieut.-Col J W D Megaw  
 B S Kisch  
 I D Ascoli  
 Major B R. Relliv  
 H S Crosthwaite  
 Lieut.-Col R H Bot  
 Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar  
 P Hide  
 F W Sudmersen  
 The Rev A E Brown  
 Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma  
 F H Kealy  
 T R S Venkatarama Sastrigal  
 M Irving  
 H O B Shoubridge

| <i>Teto</i>                          | <i>Portuguese</i>    | <i>Teto</i>                          | <i>Portuguese</i>       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Admirar</i> ( <i>sare-bak</i> )   | Admirar (to admire)  | Amostra                              | Amostra                 |
| <i>Adorar</i>                        | Adorar (to worship)  | Ananaz, nánas                        | Ananás                  |
| <i>Adorāsāmv</i> ( <i>ak-ruúku</i> ) | Adoração (adoration) | Andor                                | Andor                   |
| <i>Adulteru</i> ( <i>se-luku</i> )   | Adultério (adultery) | Animal                               | Animal                  |
| <i>Advogádu</i>                      | Advogado             | Ánju                                 | Anjo                    |
| <i>Afrikan</i> ( <i>malai meta</i> ) | Africano (African)   | Aniversáryu                          | Aniversário             |
| <i>Agora</i> ( <i>orasnér</i> )      | Agora (now)          | <i>Antigu</i> ( <i>kleur</i> )       | Antigo (ancient)        |
| <i>Agôstu</i>                        | Agosto               | Apa, apas                            | Apa                     |
| <i>Agradar</i> ( <i>ako-nóku</i> )   | Agradar (to please)  | <i>Aputu</i> ( <i>fúr</i> )          | Apito (whistle)         |
| <i>Agradéci</i>                      | Agradecer            | <i>Aprender</i> ( <i>atén</i> )      | Aprender (to seize)     |
| <i>Aidúda</i>                        | Ajudar               | <i>Apresentar</i> ( <i>ha-túdu</i> ) | Apresentar (to present) |
| <i>Ajul</i>                          | Azul                 | <i>Aradu</i>                         | Arado (a plough)        |
| <i>Alfândega</i>                     | Alfândega            | Arámi                                | Arame                   |
| <i>Alfayátı</i>                      | Alfate               | Argola                               | Argola                  |
| <i>Alféris</i>                       | Alferes              | Argolnha                             | Argolnha                |
| <i>Alfinêti</i> ..                   | Alfinete             | Arkabuz ( <i>kılátı botı</i> )       | Arcabuz (harquebus)     |
| <i>Algema</i> ( <i>uen-lıma</i> )    | Algema (fetters)     | Armada                               | Armada                  |
| <i>Alkatıfa</i>                      | Alcatifa             | Ārsenál                              | Arsenal                 |
| <i>Almónık</i>                       | Almôndega            | Ártı                                 | Arte                    |
| <i>Almúsa, almósa</i>                | Almoçar              | Assıstı                              | Assistir                |
| <i>Altar</i>                         | Altar                | <i>Asu</i> (' nib of a pen ')        | Aço (steel)             |
| <i>Alva</i>                          | Alva                 | Atensã                               | Atenção                 |
| <i>Alvorada</i>                      | Alvorada             | <i>Auxiliar</i> ( <i>túlun</i> )     | Auxiliar (to help)      |
| <i>Amar</i> ( <i>adomı, dóben</i> )  | Amar (to love)       | <i>Avestruz</i>                      | Avestruz (ostrich)      |
| <i>Ambısāmv</i> ( <i>ka-ral</i> )    | Ambição              | Avızar                               | Avisar                  |
| Ámen                                 | Amen                 | Avızu                                | Aviso                   |
| Amora                                | Amora                | Azeitona                             | Azeitona                |
|                                      |                      | Bakalhau                             | Bacalhau                |
|                                      |                      | Banda                                | Banda                   |

D G Lal  
Lt-Col H R N Pritchard,  
Khan Bahadur Kutub ud-Din Ahmed?  
Major General R W Anthony  
P C Tallents  
F A Hamilton  
C A Bentley?  
Col C W Chitty,  
J Costman  
P W Marsh  
J G Acheson  
J D V Hodge  
Lt-Col A H Palin  
Major D Pott  
I J Playmen  
T A L S O Connor  
F V Wille  
Captain H Morland  
I McGlashan  
M. Lea  
J Hormasyi  
Rai Bahadur Sh. Gho-h  
Diwan Bahadur G N Chetti Garu  
Lt-Col R J W Heale  
M B Cameron  
A N L Cater  
I A Susha  
M G Hallett  
A J Laine  
D J Boyd  
J Clague  
Col G W Ross  
W S Jannyavala V N Garu  
T Sloan  
R G Grieve  
S Walker  
M Webb  
H L Newman  
Col W V Coppinger  
B C Burt  
Lt Col A F Hamilton  
J L Sale  
W P Roberts  
Lt-Col J C More  
S B Teja Singh Malik  
Miran Mohammed Shah Nawaz  
R B Kesho W Brahma  
K. B Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani  
S I Madden  
Major Genl G Tate  
G Kaula  
I B P Lory  
F C Pavry  
F F R Channer  
Lt-Col W J Powell  
D G Mackenzie  
R R Simpson  
G T H Bracken  
R N Reid  
F H Puckle  
B R Rau  
G R F Tottenham  
E W Perry  
Lt-Col H R Dutton  
Lt-Col H H McGann  
Lt-Col J J T MacKnight  
Col C H Haswell  
C W E Arbuthnot

Khan Bahadur Shukh Abdul Aziz  
L Mason  
Major S P Williams  
R M Statham  
M Ratnaswami  
R T Russell  
G R Dain  
T A Woodhead  
G S Hardy  
W Booth Gravelly  
L Gordon  
W A Cosgrave  
G F S Collins]  
A Cassells  
J A Sweeney  
Captain H Boyes  
Lt-Col E L Doyle  
Rai Bahadur S C Banerjee  
W L Stampe  
R L J Wingate  
Major H Wilberforce-Bell  
W H Lewis  
Lt Col J R J Tyrrell  
M L Pasricha  
F H Burkitt  
I T Jones  
Lt-Col H W Acton  
Lt-Col H C Manders  
Captain T W Rees  
C F Strickland  
Col G H R Halland  
Rai Bahadur S M Bapna  
G H Spencer  
B V De  
F C Isenmenger  
Lt Col I M Macrae  
H Bomford  
R H Williamson  
A Master  
J B Brown  
F W Stewart  
H V Braham  
H R Urielli  
J A Dawson  
G A Shillidy  
G T H Hardinge  
Rai Bahadur P C Dutta  
A W W Mackie  
A C Badenoch  
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffur Khan  
H R Pate  
A Mc Kerral  
C A Malcolm  
Lt-Col F C Shelmerdine  
J A Thorne  
A Monro  
P C Bamford  
Lt-Col F C Temple  
Lt-Col H C Gurbett  
H Shankar Rau  
J A Pope  
Captain H A B Dlab-Eeste  
H B Wetherill  
W S Fraser  
C G Chenavix-Trench  
L C Coleman  
Rai Bahadur P C Bore

| <i>Teto</i>                       | <i>Portuguese</i>        | <i>Teto</i>               | <i>Portuguese</i>        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Desterradu</i>                 | Desterrado<br>(exiled)   | <i>Ensófre</i>            | Enxôfre (sulphur)        |
| Destêrru                          | Destêrro (banishment)    | Ensó                      | Enxó (adze)              |
| <i>Determina ha-mênu, haruka)</i> | Determinar (to fix)      | <i>Entã</i>               | Então (then)             |
| <i>Dever (hatúsan)</i>            | Dever (to owe)           | <i>Entender (ha-têni)</i> | Entender (to understand) |
| Devosã                            | Devoção                  | Entendimentu              | Entendimento             |
| Diábu                             | Diabo                    | Entréga                   | Entregar                 |
| Diamánti                          | Diamante                 | Entrúdu                   | Entrudo                  |
| Disionári                         | Dicionário               | <i>Epístola (suratí)</i>  | Epístola                 |
| Dispensa                          | Dispensa                 | Érda                      | Herdar                   |
| Disterra ( <i>phó lálon)</i>      | Desterrar                | Ermida                    | Ermida                   |
| <i>Divisa</i>                     | Divisa (emblem)          | Ervilha                   | Ervilha                  |
| Dom                               | Dom                      | Esa                       | Essa                     |
| Domingu                           | Domingo                  | Escola                    | Escola                   |
| Dona                              | Dona                     | Eskolta                   | Escolta                  |
| Dormitórnu                        | Dormitório (dormitory)   | Eskomunhã                 | Excomunhão               |
| Dosel                             | Dossel                   | Eskôva                    | Escôva                   |
| Dótôr                             | Doutor                   | Eskriván                  | Escrivão                 |
| Dotrina                           | Doutrina                 | Esmola                    | Esmola                   |
| Dôsi                              | Doce                     | Espértu                   | Esperto                  |
| Dragã                             | Dragão (dragon)          | Esplíka                   | Explicar                 |
| Dúra                              | Durar                    | Espoleta                  | Espoleta                 |
| Dúzi, dúsi                        | Duzia                    | Estádu                    | Estado                   |
| <i>Edisã</i>                      | Edição (edition)         | Estribu                   | Estribo                  |
| <i>Edukasã</i>                    | Educação (education)     | Estríka                   | Esticar                  |
| <i>Embarasa (ha-lahik, hatáu)</i> | Embaraçar (to embarrass) | <i>Estrondu (ba-láun)</i> | Estrondo (loud noise)    |
| Empáta                            | Empatar                  | Estuda                    | Estudar                  |
| Emprêgu                           | Emprêgo                  | Estúdu                    | Estudo                   |
| Emprêsta                          | Emprestar                | <i>Eternidãd</i>          | Eternidade (eternity)    |
| <i>Ençada</i>                     | Enxada (axe)             | <i>Eukaristia</i>         | Eucaristia (eucharist)   |
|                                   |                          | Evanjélhu                 | Evangelho                |
|                                   |                          | Ezámí                     | Exame                    |

**Indian Distinguished Service Medal**—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 1½ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in wide, with blue edges ¼ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

**Indian Order of Merit**—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1½ in in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

**Order of British India**—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army.

Since 1878, however, any person European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 1½ in in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion statant gardant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band 1½ in in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is 1½ in in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre; there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day, and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

**Indian Meritorious Service Medal**—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal" but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal, 1½ in in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1½ in wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDS or GEORGE.

## THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour. Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services

aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heir, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of two classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended from the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

| <i>Teto</i>                             | <i>Portuguese</i>          | <i>Teto</i>                             | <i>Portuguese</i>               |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Inspirasã</i>                        | Inspiração                 | <i>Juuzu (néon)</i>                     | Juizo (reason)                  |
| <i>Instanti (lárs</i><br><i>ôan)</i>    | Instante (in-<br>stant)    | <i>Júlga, dúlga,</i><br><i>dúlka</i>    | Julgar (to<br>judge)            |
| <i>Instrumentu</i>                      | Instrumento                | <i>Julho</i>                            | Julho                           |
| <i>Intenta (ha-</i><br><i>karak)</i>    | Intentar (to<br>commence)  | <i>Junho</i>                            | Junho                           |
| <i>Intréputi (duru</i><br><i>bása)</i>  | Intérprete                 | <i>Júra</i>                             | Jura                            |
| <i>Inveja</i>                           | Inveja (envy)              | <i>Juramentu, du-</i><br><i>ramentu</i> | Juramento                       |
| <i>Iskalér</i>                          | Escaler                    | <i>Júru</i>                             | Juro                            |
| <i>Iskandalu</i>                        | Escândalo                  | <i>Justisa</i>                          | Justiça                         |
| <i>Iskapularu</i>                       | Escapulário<br>(Scapulary) | <i>Kabàya</i>                           | Cabaia                          |
| <i>Ispirítu</i>                         | Espírito                   | <i>Kabārési</i>                         | Cabresto (halter<br>for cattle) |
| <i>Ispirítu Santu</i>                   | Espírito Santo             | <i>Kabídi</i>                           | Cabide                          |
| <i>Ispital</i>                          | Hospital                   | <i>Kada</i>                             | Cada (each)                     |
| <i>Istilu</i>                           | Estilo                     | <i>Kakau</i>                            | Cacau                           |
| <i>Istóri</i>                           | História                   | <i>Kadeadu (hénu)</i>                   | Cadeado (pad-<br>lock)          |
| <i>Janeiru</i>                          | Janeiro (Jan-<br>uary)     | <i>Kadeia</i>                           | Cadeira (chain)                 |
| <i>Janela, jnela</i>                    | Janela                     | <i>Kadeira</i>                          | Cadeira                         |
| <i>Jantar</i>                           | Jantar                     | <i>Kafé</i>                             | Café                            |
| <i>Jara</i>                             | Jarra                      | <i>Kajus, kaidu</i>                     | Caju                            |
| <i>Jardim</i>                           | Jardim (garden)            | <i>Kális</i>                            | Cális                           |
| <i>Jarru</i>                            | Jarro (pitcher)            | <i>Kamelu</i>                           | Camelo (camel)                  |
| <i>Jejum</i>                            | Jejum                      | <i>Kamiza</i>                           | Camisa                          |
| <i>Jenebra</i>                          | Genebra                    | <i>Kamizola</i>                         | Camisola                        |
| <i>Jeneral</i>                          | General                    | <i>Kampainha</i>                        | Campainha                       |
| <i>Jentiu</i>                           | Gentio                     | <i>Kámpu</i>                            | Campo                           |
| <i>Jerasã</i>                           | Geração                    | <i>Kanapé</i>                           | Canapé                          |
| <i>Jogador</i>                          | Jogador (ga-<br>mester)    | <i>Kandeiru</i>                         | Candeiro (lamp)                 |
| <i>Jornál</i>                           | Jornal                     | <i>Kandu</i>                            | Quando (when)                   |
| <i>Júga, dúka,</i><br><i>dôka, yôka</i> | Jogar                      | <i>Kanela</i>                           | Canela                          |
| <i>Juiz, duiz</i>                       | Juiz                       | <i>Kaneta</i>                           | Caneta (a pen)                  |
|   |                            | <i>Kánfora</i>                          | Cânofora                        |
|   |                            | <i>Kanivéti</i>                         | Canivete                        |
|   |                            | <i>Kanudu</i>                           | Canudo (a cigar)                |

Fargerson, Father A  
 Farrer, Miss I M  
 Fatima Siddika, Begum Saheba  
 Fernand, Mrs Ida Margaret  
 Fosbrooke, Mrs M L A  
 Francis, Edward Blenheim  
 Frimitt-Moller, C I  
 Gedge, Miss I  
 Ghosal, Mr Jyotsnannath  
 Gillmore, The Rev David Chandler  
 Glazebrook, S S  
 Glenn, Henry James Heamey  
 Gouraga, Rev Mother  
 Gordon, The Rev D L  
 Goschen, Viscountess  
 Gould, Mrs Hilda  
 Graham, Miss A S  
 Gracory, Brother  
 Graham, The Rev John Anderson  
 Graham, Mrs Kate  
 Gratton, Colonel Henry William  
 Griffin, Miss I  
 Guilford, The Rev F (with Gold Bar)  
 Guver, H C  
 Gwyther, Lieut Colonel Arthur  
 Hahn, The Rev Ferdinand  
 Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour  
 Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick  
 Halliday, Rev L  
 Hamilton, Major Robert Edward Archibald  
 Hankin, F H  
 Hanson, The Rev O.  
 Harper, Dr R  
 Hart, Dr Louisa Helena  
 Harvey, Lieut Colonel Herbert de Vere  
 Harvey, Miss R  
 Hatch, Mrs Sarah Isabel  
 Hawker, Miss A M  
 Henrietta, Mother  
 Hev, Miss D C de Lay  
 Hibberd, Miss J F  
 Hickinbotham, The Rev J H  
 Higginbotham, S  
 Hildesley, The Rev Alfred Herbert  
 Hodgson, Edward Marsden  
 Hodgson, (Miss) F A  
 Hoeck, Rev Father L V  
 Hogan, W J Alexander  
 Holmes, Major J A H  
 Holderness, Sir Thomas William  
 Holland, H T  
 Home, Walter  
 Hopkins, Mrs Jessie  
 Hormusji, Dr S C  
 Houlton, Dr (Miss) Charlotte, M.D  
 Howard, Mrs Gabrielle Louise Caroline  
 Howard, Miss R L  
 Hoyland, John Somerwell  
 Hudson, Sister L E M  
 Hume, The Rev R A.  
 Husband, Major James  
 Hutchinson, Major William Gordon  
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper  
 Hutchison, J  
 Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari  
 Hydari, Mrs Amina

Inalls, Mrs Ellen  
 Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walter  
 Ives, Harry William Maclean  
 Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C S  
 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy  
 Jackson, Rev James Chadwick  
 Jackson, Rev W H  
 James, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Henry  
 Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur  
 Jankibai  
 Jehangir, Mrs Cowasji  
 Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji  
 Jenvier, Rev C A R  
 Jerwood, Miss H D  
 Josephine, Sister (Bombay)  
 Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba, of Jasdan  
 Kaye, G R  
 Keane, Miss H  
 Kerr, Mrs Isabel  
 Kerr, Rev George McGlashan  
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli  
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz  
 King, Mrs D  
 Klopsch, Dr Louis  
 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji  
 Kugelberg, Dr C F  
 Kunwar, Maharani Surat  
 Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amphlett  
 Lant, The Rev W E  
 Lee, Mrs  
 Lee Ah Yain  
 Lindsay, D'Arcy  
 Ling, Miss Catharine Frances  
 Longmire, Miss Mary  
 Loubere, Rev Father E F A  
 Louisa, Mrs Wathen, Madras  
 Lovett, The Hon'ble Mr Harrington Verney  
 Lowe, Miss Irene Helen  
 Luck, Wilfred Henry  
 Luks, Lady  
 Lyall, Frank Frederick  
 Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William Steeles  
 MacLean, Rev J H  
 Macarighen, Mr F W  
 Macwatt, Major-General Robert Charles  
 Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar  
 Mahant of Emma, Math, Puri  
 Malegaon, Raja of  
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas  
 Maneckchand, Seth Motilal  
 Mann, Dr Harold  
 Manners-Smith, The Hon'ble Mr Francis  
 St George  
 Marie, Rev Mother  
 Mary of St Pauls, Rev Mother  
 Matthews, Rev Father  
 Mayes, Herbert Frederick  
 McCarrison, Major Robert  
 McCloghry, Colonel James  
 McFadden, The Rev Joseph Ferguson, D.D.,  
 Nagpur  
 McDougall, Miss E  
 McKenzie, The Rev J R  
 McNeel, The Rev John  
 Mehta, Dr D H  
 Mehta, Mrs Iravati  
 Micklejohn, Miss W J



| <i>Teto</i>                  | <i>Portuguese</i>     | <i>Teto</i>             | <i>Portuguese</i>  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Kôr                          | Côro                  | <i>Lakre</i>            | Lacre              |
| Koral ( <i>morten</i> )      | Coral (coral)         | Lâmpa                   | Lâmpada            |
| Koresma                      | Quaresma              | Lampiã                  | Lampião            |
| Korneta                      | Corneta               | <i>Lancha (róoan)</i>   | Lancha             |
| Korôa                        | Coroa                 | Lápis                   | Lápis              |
| Koronel                      | Coronel               | Lásu                    | Laço               |
| Korrénti                     | Corrente              | <i>Lata</i>             | Lata (tin-box)     |
| Kortezia                     | Cortesia              | Lei                     | Lei                |
| Kortina                      | Cortina               | Leilã, lelã             | Leilão             |
| Kostúmi                      | Costume               | Lénsu                   | Lenço              |
| Kóvadu                       | Côvado                | <i>Lensol</i>           | Lençol (bed-sheet) |
| Kreda                        | Igreja                | Letra                   | Letra              |
| Kreditu                      | Credito (credit)      | Lião                    | Lião               |
| Kriádu                       | Criado                | <i>Lima</i>             | Limar (to file)    |
| Kriatura ( <i>haká-lak</i> ) | Criatura (creature)   | <i>Linho (fúka)</i>     | Linho (flax)       |
| Krisma                       | Crisma                | <i>Lirru</i>            | Lirio (lily)       |
| Kruz                         | Cruz                  | Lisã                    | Lição              |
| Kudir                        | Acudir                | Lisensa                 | Licença            |
| Kúnda                        | Cuidar                | Lista                   | Lista              |
| Kuidádu                      | Cuidado               | Lívra                   | Livrar             |
| Kulchã                       | Colchão               | Lívre                   | Livre              |
| Kulohête                     | Colchete              | Lívrú                   | Livro              |
| <i>Kulpa (sala)</i>          | Culpa (fault)         | <i>Lobu</i>             | Lobo (wolf)        |
| <i>Kumadre</i>               | Comadre               | Logu ( <i>ôri-lái</i> ) | Logo (soon)        |
| Kumprir ( <i>hálu</i> )      | Cumprir (to fulfil)   | Lona                    | Lona (canvas)      |
| Kura ( <i>bálu</i> )         | Cura (cure)           | Luminári                | Luminárias         |
| Kurveta                      | Corveta               | Lútu                    | Luto               |
| Kústa                        | Custar                | Lúva                    | Luva               |
| Kustódia                     | Custodia (monstrance) | <i>Machadu (bavum)</i>  | Machado (hatchet)  |
| <i>Kustumadu</i>             | Costumado (customary) | Machila                 | Machila            |
| Ladamha                      | Ladamha               | <i>Major</i>            | Major              |
| <i>Lagosta (knáse)</i>       | Lagosta (lobster)     | <i>Mal (aáti)</i>       | Mal (evil)         |
|                              |                       | Mala                    | Mala               |
|                              |                       | Maldisã, malisã         | Maldiço            |

Tylerman, J  
 Vandale-Hiscoe, The Rev Cecil Earle with Gold  
 Farr  
 Verrill, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly  
 Varkkey, Mr. Derrick Redhall  
 Vanchar, Lieut. Colonel Joseph Charles Steele  
 Vengalilam Nair, D. B., Sir Raghupathi  
 Vernon, Mrs. Margaret  
 Vetter, Sister Mary  
 Vetter, C. L. A.  
 Wakefield, George Edward Campbell  
 Walker, Lady Fanny  
 Walker, Major Albert Eljah  
 Walker, Mr. W. J.  
 Wall, Lieut. Col. Ellicott Leamon  
 Waller, Miss Agnes May  
 Wall, Lieut. J.  
 Wall, Lieut. Col. H. H.  
 Wall, Miss M. A.  
 Wall, Mr. Thora Sakkin  
 Wall, Lieut. Col. J. J. Dr. J. J.  
 Whigham, Miss J.  
 Whitford, Mrs. J.  
 Whitford, The Ven. Archdeacon J. H.  
 Whitford, Lieut. John Henry  
 Wilkins, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund  
 Williamson, The Lady  
 Wilson, John, son Joseph  
 Wilson, Lady  
 Winter, Lieut. Francis Latimer  
 Wood, Mrs. A.  
 Wood, Arthur Robert  
 Young, husband, Arthur Delaval  
 Young, husband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

### Recipients of the 2nd Class

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muham-  
 mad  
 Abdul Ghanl  
 Abdul Hussain, Miran Bhai  
 Abdul Hussain  
 Abdul Kadir  
 Abdul Majid Khan  
 Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar  
 Agha Hussain  
 Agha Mohamed Khalil Bin Mohamed Earlm  
 Alfred, Miss A.  
 Alice, Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Allen, Mrs. Mrs. J.  
 Ali, Shabash Khan Sahib Shakh  
 Allen, Miss Lancel  
 Allen, Mrs. M. O.  
 Allen, Miss Maud  
 Amar Nath, Lala  
 Amar Singh  
 Amelia, Rev. Mother  
 Anastasia Sister  
 Andalanima Alwar, Mrs. C.  
 Andalanima Venkatasubba, Mrs. Rao  
 Anderson, Miss Emma Deane  
 Anstle-Smith, Rev. G.  
 Antia, Jamsheerji Merwanji  
 Antia, J. D.  
 Appaswami, Mrs. S. E.  
 Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn  
 Atkinson, John William

Atkinson, Lady Constance  
 Augustin, The Rev. Father  
 Aung, Mrs. Ma  
 Ayer, M. R. R. T. K. M.  
 Ayer, M. R. R. T. K. M.  
 Azil Hussain, Khan Sahib Mir  
 Ba, San  
 Baid, San Ba Miss E. L.  
 Baker, Honorary Major Thomas  
 Bacon, Miss Lela Gertrude, Bareilly  
 Baby Krishna Shetty, M. R. R. A.  
 Balbhadr Dasa Vilhoutra  
 Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy  
 Ballantine, W. J. H.  
 Banerjee, Abinash Chandra  
 Bano, Khanem Saheba Lathet  
 Bapat, Rikaldar Sadashiva Krishna  
 Barbara, Mother  
 Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha  
 Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett  
 Barkali Ali, Maulvi  
 Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham  
 Barnett, Miss Maude  
 Barstow, Mrs. M. Elaine  
 Barton, Miss L. G.  
 Barton, Mrs. Sybil  
 Baw, U. San  
 Bendon, Dr. M. O'Brien  
 Bentson-Bell, The Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd,  
 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F.  
 Beg, Mirza Kalleh Beg Faridun  
 Belyukar, S. K.  
 Benjamin, Joseph  
 Bertie, Albert Clifford  
 Best, James Theodore  
 Bhagwati Bai, Mrs. P.  
 Bhagwardas, Bai Zaoerbai  
 Bhajan Lal  
 Biran, Lala Udhai  
 Bhanot, Mrs. L.  
 Bhatia, Bharat  
 Blitt, Mrs. Janki Bai  
 Bhattacharji, Rai Bahadur S. C.  
 Bhide, Raoji Janardhan  
 Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan  
 Bidkar, Shankar Vilhal Bihari Lal, Babu Birj  
 Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn  
 Bihari Lal  
 Bilg Bahari Lal  
 Birla, Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das  
 Pirney, Mrs. S. D.  
 Bisheshwar Nath, Lala  
 Bissett, Miss Mary Ronald  
 Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan  
 Blackham, Lieut.-Colonel Robert James  
 Blackmore, Hugh  
 Blackwood, John Ross  
 Blair, The Rev. J. C.  
 Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye  
 Bolster, Miss Anna  
 Booth, Miss Mary Warburton  
 Booth-Gravelly, Mrs. Adha  
 Bose, Miss Kiroth  
 Bose, Miss Mona  
 Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota, Bengal  
 Botting, W. E.  
 Bowen, Griffith

| <i>Teto</i>                  | <i>Portuguese</i>           | <i>Teto</i>                   | <i>Portuguese</i>           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ordi                         | Ordem                       | <i>Pelu sinal</i>             | Pelo sinal<br>(by the sign) |
| Órgão                        | Órgão                       |                               |                             |
| Óstia                        | Hóstia                      | Péna                          | Pena                        |
| <i>Ostra</i>                 | Ostra (oyster)              | Peniténsi                     | Penitência                  |
| Pã                           | Pão                         | Perdã                         | Perdão                      |
| Pádrı                        | Padre                       | Perdidu                       | Perdido                     |
| <i>Pádrı Nossu</i>           | Padre Nosso<br>(Our Father) | Perdisã                       | Perdição                    |
|                              |                             | <i>Perdoar</i>                | Perdoar (to<br>pardon)      |
| Pagódi                       | Pagode                      |                               |                             |
| <i>Paıol</i>                 | Paıol (store<br>room)       | Pesa                          | Peça                        |
|                              |                             | <i>Péstı</i>                  | Peste                       |
| Palmatória                   | Palamatória                 | Phyädór                       | Fiador                      |
| Pápa                         | Papa                        | <i>Phyadu</i>                 | Fiado (retail)              |
| <i>Papu (kaka-<br/>lúku)</i> | Papo (bird's<br>mow)        | <i>Phyltru</i>                | Filtro (filter)             |
| Para                         | Para                        | Pia                           | Pai                         |
| Parabêm                      | Parabêm                     | <i>Piã (lúru)</i>             | Pião                        |
| Paréntı                      | Parente                     | <i>Pıku</i>                   | Pico (summit)               |
| Pártı                        | Parte                       | Polôtu                        | Piloto                      |
| <i>Pasıar</i>                | Passear                     | <i>Pimenta (aı<br/>manas)</i> | Pimenta (pep-<br>per)       |
| Pasiénsı                     | Paciência                   | <i>Pınta (tádan)</i>          | Pinta (spot)                |
| Páskua                       | Páscoa                      | Pıris                         | Pires                       |
| Pássi                        | Passe                       | Pistola                       | Pistola                     |
| <i>Pastu</i>                 | Pasto (pasture)             | <i>Plantasã (aı<br/>kúda)</i> | Plantação (plan-<br>tation) |
| Pataka                       | Pataca                      | Polısia                       | Polícia                     |
| Pateka                       | Pateca                      | Polvorınhu                    | Polvorinho                  |
| Patarata                     | Patarata                    | Pomba                         | Pomba                       |
| Patena                       | Patena (paten)              | <i>Ponte (ıam-<br/>báta)</i>  | Ponte (bridge)              |
| <i>Patrıa</i>                | Patria (native<br>country)  |                               |                             |
| <i>Patriarka</i>             | Patriarca (Patri-<br>arch)  | Póntu                         | Ponto                       |
|                              |                             | Portuguêz                     | Português                   |
| Patrónu                      | Patrono                     | Pôstu                         | Pôsto                       |
| Pátu                         | Pato                        | Pôvos (éıa,<br>datu)          | Povo                        |
| <i>Paz (dámı)</i>            | Paz (peace)                 |                               |                             |
| <i>Pekadu</i>                | Pecado (sin)                | Praga                         | Praga                       |

[illegible]

| <i>Teto</i>        | <i>Portuguese</i>            | <i>Teto</i>            | <i>Portuguese</i>                   |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Retrátu            | Retrato                      | <i>Santa Kruz</i>      | Santa Cruz<br>(Holy Cross)          |
| Reuniã             | Reunião                      |                        |                                     |
| <i>Reza</i>        | Reza (prayer)                | Santissimu             | Santissimo<br>(Most Holy)           |
| Rezã               | Razão                        |                        |                                     |
| <i>Riku</i>        | Rico (rich)                  | Santissimu Sak-        | Santissimo Sac-                     |
| <i>Riska</i>       | Risca (a dash<br>with a pen) | ramentu                | ramento<br>(most Holy<br>Sacrament) |
| <i>Romã</i>        | Romã (pome-<br>granate)      | Sántu                  | Santo                               |
| <i>Ronda</i>       | Ronda                        | ? Sapa                 | Chapa                               |
| Roska              | .. Rosca (twisted<br>loaf)   | Sapatéru               | Sapateiro                           |
| Roupa              | Roupa                        | Sapátu                 | Sapato                              |
| <i>Roza</i>        | .. Rosa                      | Sardinha               | Sardinha (a<br>pilchard)            |
| Rozáriu            | . Rosário                    | ( ' ikan ' )           |                                     |
| <i>Rude (aáti)</i> | Rude (rude)                  | Sarjéntu               | Sargento                            |
| <i>Rufu</i>        | Rufo (red-<br>haired)        | Sarútu                 | Charuto                             |
| ? Rupia            | .. Rupia                     | Sáuda                  | Saudar (to<br>greet)                |
| Sabã               | . Sabão                      | Saudi                  | Saude                               |
| Sábadu             | .. Sábado                    | Saukátı, sanátı        | Saguato                             |
| Sakarolha          | . Saca-rolhas                | Sé                     | Sé                                  |
| Sakraméntu         | . Sacramento                 | Seda                   | Sêda                                |
| Sakráriu           | Sacrário                     | <i>Sedu</i>            | Cedo (early)                        |
| Sakrifísiu         | Sacrificio                   | <i>Segundu</i>         | Segundo (se-<br>cond)               |
| Sakriléjiu         | .. Sacrilégio                | <i>Sekreta (laklo)</i> | Secreta (a<br>privy)                |
| Sakristã           | .. Sacristão                 |                        |                                     |
| Sakristia          | .. Sacristia                 | Sekretaria             | Secretaria                          |
| ? Saku             | .. Sagu                      | Sekretáriu             | Secretário                          |
| Sala               | .. Sala                      | Séla                   | Sela                                |
| Saláda             | .. Salada                    | Sêlu                   | Sêlo                                |
| <i>Salsa</i>       | .. Salsa (garden<br>parsley) | Semana                 | Semana                              |
| Salva              | .. Salva                     | Semana Santa           | Semana Santa                        |
| Salvasã            | .. Salvação                  | Semináriu              | Seminário                           |
| <i>Sangra</i>      | .. Sangrar (to let<br>blood) | Semitéri               | Cemitério                           |
|                    |                              | Senteiu                | Centeio (rye)                       |



| <i>Teto</i>           | <i>Portuguese</i>        | <i>Teto</i>                  | <i>Portuguese</i>      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Tigi</i>           | Tigre (tiger)            | <i>Venera</i>                | Venera (scallop shell) |
| <i>Tinta</i>          | Tinta                    |                              |                        |
| <i>Tio</i>            | Tio                      | <i>Verniz</i>                | Verniz                 |
| <i>Tira</i>           | Tiro                     | <i>Verónika</i>              | Verónica               |
| <i>Tiras</i>          | Tira                     | <i>Verruma</i>               | Verruma                |
| <i>Tomáti</i>         | Tomate                   | <i>Vérsu</i>                 | Verso                  |
| <i>Tôrru</i>          | Tôrre                    | <i>Vespera</i>               | Vésperas               |
| <i>Torsida</i>        | Torcida (a wick)         | <i>Veu</i>                   | Véu                    |
| <i>Traisã</i>         | Traição                  | <i>Vidru</i>                 | Vidro                  |
| <i>Trataméntu</i>     | Tratamento               | <i>Vigáriu</i> ( <i>nai-</i> | Vigário                |
| <i>Trátar</i>         | Tratar                   | <i>lúkk)</i>                 |                        |
| <i>Tribunal</i>       | Tribunal (tri-<br>bunal) | <i>Vila</i>                  | Vila (a small town)    |
| <i>Trígu</i>          | Trigo                    |                              |                        |
| <i>Trombeta</i>       | Trombeta                 | <i>Vintem</i>                | Vintem (a penny)       |
| <i>Tronko</i>         | Tronco                   |                              |                        |
| <i>Tropa</i>          | Tropa                    | <i>Viola</i>                 | Viola                  |
| <i>Tualha</i>         | Toalha                   | <i>Virtude</i>               | Virtude                |
| <i>Túkar</i>          | Trocar                   | <i>Vitória (mánan)</i>       | Vitória                |
| <i>Túmba</i>          | Tumba                    | <i>Viva, biva</i>            | Viva                   |
| <i>Unfórmi</i>        | Uniforme                 | <i>Vizinhú</i> ( <i>má-</i>  | Vizinho                |
| <i>Urnol</i>          | Urnol                    | <i>luku, bésik)</i>          |                        |
| <i>Usu</i>            | Uso (use)                | <i>Vizita</i>                | Visita                 |
| <i>Uvas</i>           | <i>Uvas</i> (grapes)     | <i>Vontad</i> ( <i>ha-</i>   | Vontade (will)         |
| <i>Vapor (ró dhi)</i> | Vapor                    | <i>karak)</i>                |                        |
| <i>Varanda</i>        | Varanda                  | <i>Vótu</i>                  | Voto                   |
| <i>Vasalu</i>         | Vassalo (vassal)         | <i>Zelador</i>               | Zelador (over-seer)    |
| <i>Vasina</i>         | Vacina                   |                              |                        |
| <i>Vázu</i>           | Vaso (vase)              | <i>Zinku (kálen)</i>         | Zinco (zinc)           |

## 49. Tibetan

| <i>Tibetan</i>   | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ? Ch'a, so-ch'a  | Chá               |
| Ko-pi            | Couve             |
| ? Pá-le, sh'e-pa | Pão               |





| <i>Tulu</i>                    | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Tulu</i>                         | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Mírne                          | Meirinho          | Rátalu, rátelu                      | Arrátel           |
| Mulatta                        | Mulato            | Reisu                               | Rial, réis        |
| Mungáru, mun-<br>garu          | Mangual           | Rípu                                | Ripa              |
| Pádri, pádre                   | Padre             | Rondu                               | Rámda             |
| Pangayu                        | Pangaio           | Sábu, sábunu,                       | Sabão             |
| Pápasu, pāpásu                 | Papuses           | Sábu, sáburu,                       | Sabão             |
| Paráta                         | Prato             | sabúnu                              |                   |
| Parenji, pareji                | Prancha           | ? Seigo                             | Sagu              |
| Penu, pénu                     | Pena              | Séti                                | Setim             |
| Pérangáyí                      | Pera              | Sódti                               | Sorte             |
| ? Phaláne                      | Fulano            | Tambaku                             | Tambaca           |
| ? Phatóki                      | Foguete           | ? Tánki                             | Tanque            |
| ? Pikkasu, pik-<br>kásu        | Picão             | ? Tíbralu                           | Tresdobrado       |
| Pingana, pin-<br>ganí, pingáni | Palangana         | ? Tuphanu                           | Tufão             |
| Pistulu                        | Pistola           | Turungu, to-<br>rangu, tu-<br>ranga | Tronco            |
| Pulli                          | Fôlha             | Tuválu                              | Toalha            |
| Rasidi                         | Recibo            | Varanda                             | Varanda           |
|                                |                   | Váru, varu                          | Vara              |

## 52 Turkish

| <i>Turkish</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> | <i>Turkish</i> | <i>Portuguese</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Bándara        | Bandeira          | Portugál       | Portugal          |
| Bánqa          | Banco             | Pósta          | Posta             |
| Cancha         | Gancho            | Qàmara         | Câmara            |
| Cháy           | Chá               | Qànape         | Canapé            |
| Fırgatéyn      | Fragata           | Qáptan         | Capitão           |
| Gordela        | Cordão            | Qáput          | Capote            |
| Kestáne        | Castanha          | Qàrabına       | Carabina          |
| Limón          | Limão             | Qordela        | Cordão            |
| Mákına         | Máquina           | Sábun          | Sabão             |
| Massa          | Mesa              | Salata         | Salada            |
| Móda           | Moda              | Terménti       | Terebintina       |
| Mòdèl          | Modelo            | Túrunj         | Toranja           |
| Pàssàpòrta     | Passaporte        | Vápor          | Vapor             |
| Pishtow        | Pistola           | Váril          | Barril            |

and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

**Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers** attached 29th Lancers—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samariyeh Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered

to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

**Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles**—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

**Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 23th Punjabis**—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the bayildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded him with his body, and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

## PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

### A—British Subjects

1 British Indian passports are issued only to—(1) British subjects by birth, (2) wives and widows of such persons, (3) British subjects by naturalization and (4) British protected persons.

2 The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to be in possession of passports for leaving India, but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports before they are allowed to land at the port of such country, travellers are advised to obtain passports before embarkation. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service travelling on duty and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom on military entitled passages need not have passports.

3 Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to ports in India or to Burma, nor are passports required for permanent residents of Ceylon or India being British subjects to travel between India and Ceylon. Natives of India travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Straits Settlements do not require passports unless they propose to continue their journey onward.

4 In order to obtain a passport an application form (showing, among other things, the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration certified by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not

below the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay. Small duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs. 6 in cash should be forwarded with the application form. Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque.

5 The application form when filled in should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, or should be presented at the Passport Office, Bombay.

6 The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat. The office is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays when it closes at 1 p.m. and on Sundays and public holidays.

7 As a passport is valid for five years, there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing and much inconvenience will be avoided by early application. A notice of at least four days should be given for the preparation of a new passport and at least ten days for an endorsement on a valid one. The Passport Officer cannot issue a passport before the office hours and as the preparation of a passport takes time applicants who apply for a passport to their agent at the last moment will find it difficult to obtain one in time.

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Sylvain Levi: The Gaekwad's Series is standing at the head of the many collections now published in India.

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- Guzerat, by Bālachandrasūri (from Modheraka or Modhera in Kadi Prant, Baroda State), contemporary of Vastupāla, composed after his death for his son in Samvat 1296 (A D 1240). edited by C D Dalal, 1917 1-8
- 8 **Rūpakasatkam** : six dramas by Vatsarāja, minister of Paramardideva of Kalinjara, who lived between the 2nd half of the 12th and the 1st quarter of 13th century edited by C D Dalal, 1918 . *Out of print.*
- 9 **Mohaparājaya** : an allegorical drama describing the overcoming of King Moha (Temptation), or the conversion of Kumārapāla, the Chalukya King of Guzerat, to Jainism, by Yaśahpāla, an officer of King Ajayadeva, son of Kumārapāla, who reigned from A.D 1229 to 1232 edited by Mum Chaturvijayaji with Introduction and Appendices by C D Dalal, 1918 2-0
- 10 **Hammiramadamardana** : a drama glorifying the two brothers, Vastupāla and Tejahpāla, and their King Viradhavala of Dholka, by Jayasimhasūri, pupil of Virasūri, and an Ācārya of the temple of Munisuvrata at Broach, composed between Samvat 1276 and 1286 or A D 1220 and 1239 edited by C D Dalal, 1920 . 2-0
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| 5    | C C Dawle, PhD                          | History                     | Lecturer  |
| 7    | H H DeLorell, MA                        | "                           | Professor |
| 2    | F Dorland, MA                           | Chinese (Mandarin)          | Reader    |
| 7    | D I Evans, MA                           | Hindustani                  | "         |
| 2    | H A P Gibbs, MA                         | Arabic (Classical)          | Professor |
|      | Sir Ath M M Gomara                      | Arabic                      | Lecturer  |
|      | A S Tripathi, PhD                       | "                           | "         |
| 3    | Sir Wolley Haig, KCB, CSI, CMG, CBE, MA | Persian                     | "         |
|      | W A Hertz, CSI                          | Burmese                     | "         |
|      | G I Heston, MA                          | Arabic                      | "         |
|      | Commander N I Isomonger, RN (retired)   | Japanese                    | Lecturer  |
|      | S G Kanhere                             | Marathi and Sanskrit        | "         |
|      | G I Leeson                              | Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)   | "         |
| 2    | A Lloyd James, MA                       | Phonetics                   | Reader    |
|      | Yumin Tao                               | Chinese                     | Lecturer  |
| 2    | W Sutton Page, OBE, MA, BD              | Bengali                     | Reader    |
|      | C S K Pathy, MA, DCL                    | Tamil and Telugu            | Lecturer  |
|      | Ali Liza Bey                            | Turkish                     | "         |
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| 7    | C A Lyland, MA                          | Sanskrit                    | Lecturer  |
| 2    | A Siondriere, ICS (retired)             | Indian Law                  | Reader    |
| 3    | W. Steadman                             | Pali and Sanskrit           | Lecturer  |
|      | S Topalian                              | Armenian and Turkish        | "         |
| 8    | R I Turner, MC, MA                      | Sanskrit                    | Professor |
| 6    | I Wartski, MA                           | Modern Hebrew               | Lecturer  |
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|      | W Percival Watts, OBE, MBE              | Chinese Art and Archaeology | "         |
|      | S Yoshitake                             | Japanese                    | "         |
|      | Kadry Zafir, MA                         | Arabic                      | Assistant |
|      | J Mitchell                              | Siamese                     | Lecturer  |

- 1 University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher
- 2 University Reader and Appointed Teacher
- 3 Recognised Teacher in the University of London
- 4 University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher
- 5 University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher
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Fish curing is practised in the Madras coast is carried on primarily to Dr. The fish is due to the fishery after an interval of 12 to 14 days. The fish is then taken to the fish market and sold to the fishermen of the district. The fish is then taken to the fish market and sold to the fishermen of the district. The fish is then taken to the fish market and sold to the fishermen of the district.



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## Fisheries

the fishermen gradually from the influence of the Government. The Government came in with a capital of Rs. 1,500 each to the two societies for purchasing boats, nets and other necessities for fishing purposes. They are working since 1917 with a view to the education of fishermen and to train teachers to work in the schools for the fishfolk. The fishermen are familiarised with the use of boats and fishing gear. They are given a boat having a net and a boat having a net and a boat having a net. In some cases, the fishermen have started the schools themselves. The schools were opened by the Government at the request of the fishermen and are staffed as honorary instructors.

## Bengal & Bihar & Orissa

Bengal was undertaken the trawler *Golder* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge in marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved in the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam trawling are now much more, steam trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger of the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which Fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fisheries Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department in Bihar and Orissa Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries. Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that a trawling industry can be created without extreme difficulty. In the absence of a great trawl industry alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish by-products. A from this, much can be done by officers for the uplift of the population with a view to

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of

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# The Forests.

recruitment being a matter for the local Governments. A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers. Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928.

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Paimana (for Burma) and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

**Research**—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing, and the Wood Preservation experts are engaged temporarily on short term contracts. Indian Assistants have been appointed under them to receive the necessary technical training and experience in these subjects, with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp and seasoning section, are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this steady progress is being made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

**Forest Products**—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc.

The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 31st March 1930, the latest date for which statistics are available, was 347,800,000 cubic feet against an average of 340,000,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium. The highest figure ever attained under this head occurred in 1921-22, when a total of 361,883,000 c ft was reached, the year 1923-24 coming next with 353,890,000 c ft. The annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium 1928-29 averaged 3,78,00,000 cubic feet against an average of 3,40,000,000 c ft during the preceding quinquennium. The trade in bamboos was almost stationary, with expectations of great development under commercial exploitation in the near future. The five years witnessed the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods. American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

**Forest Industries**—The important rôle which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized. Fifteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons while 3,000,000 persons, earning £30,000,000 a year, were employed in working up the raw material yielded by the forests. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an excessive scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Native States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the he extension of systematic working, of kn

AREA OF FOREST LANDS, 1900

| Province.   | Area of Province | Forest Area      |                   |                          |                                   | Total       | Cub ft      | Minor Produce | Timber and Fuel | Revenue     | Lumber |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
|   |                  | Reserved Forests | Protected Forests | Unclassified Forests, &c | Forests to whole Area of Province |             |             |               |                 |             |        |
|   | Sq miles.        | Sq miles         | Sq miles          | Sq miles                 | Per cent                          |             |             |               |                 | Rs          | Its    |
| Madras  | 142,050          | 18,003           | 1,182             | 270                      | 13.4                              | 21,030,000  | 10,71,083   | 61,04,825     | 48,18,037       | 10,10,198   |        |
| Bombay  | 123,270          | 13,722           | 0,773             | 3,415                    | 12.1                              | 14,904,000  | 21,22,713   | 70,74,001     | 40,75,278       | 32,00,680   |        |
| Bengal  | 76,855           | 0,465            | 0,073             | 502                      | 13.8                              | 30,031,000  | 15,42,118   | 30,52,077     | 10,65,180       | 1,86,808    |        |
| United Provinces                                    | 106,720          | 5,103            | 3,200             | 502                      | 5.6                               | 31,000,000  | 26,90,701   | 31,57,771     | 23,68,710       | 27,00,028   |        |
| Punjab  | 97,281           | 32,061           | 1,230             | 113,850                  | 00.2                              | 103,219,000 | 14,71,248   | 2,03,00,104   | 78,08,505       | 1,25,57,500 |        |
| Burma (including Federated Shan States)             | 243,615          | 1,700            | ..                | 3                        | 3.6                               | 11,006,000  | 2,34,705    | 9,30,275      | 9,02,602        | 30,013      |        |
| Elbar and Orissa                                    | 83,083           | 10,041           | ..                | 14,633                   | 10.0                              | 41,032,000  | 31,00,215   | 60,97,508     | 30,75,653       | 20,21,855   |        |
| Central Provinces & Berar                           | 56,156           | 0,147            | ..                | ..                       | 37.7                              | 17,252,000  | 0,01,006    | 36,20,008     | 22,20,302       | 12,00,700   |        |
| Assam   | 13,183           | 245              | ..                | ..                       | 1.8                               | 3,542,000   | 91,720      | 8,04,377      | 8,40,218        | 24,150      |        |
| North-West Frontier Province                        | 54,228           | 310              | ..                | ..                       | 788                               | 305,417     | 45,741      | 20,300        | 37,051          | —8,351      |        |
| Baluchistan (portions under British Administration) | 2,767            | 141              | ..                | ..                       | 141                               | 481,633     | 55,134      | 93,803        | 81,200          | 2,00,577    |        |
| Ajmer-Merwara                                       | 1,582            | 519              | ..                | ..                       | 519                               | 511,421     | 37,722      | 5,72,031      | 3,11,454        | 2,60,577    |        |
| Coorg   | 1,343            | 52               | ..                | ..                       | 32.8                              | 3,571,088   | 11,008      | 20,00,813     | 16,47,454       | 3,69,350    |        |
| Andamans and Nicobar                                | 1,103,491        | 107,353          | ..                | ..                       | 22.0                              | 350,007,083 | 1,50,83,945 | 6,13,22,301   | 3,63,35,613     | 2,40,80,840 |        |
| Total (1920-30)                                     | 1,103,579        | 105,638          | ..                | ..                       | 22.0                              | 370,173,767 | 1,43,15,303 | 6,13,00,136   | 3,50,84,034     | 2,05,48,153 |        |
| 1920-27   | 1,100,146        | 102,218          | ..                | ..                       | 22.0                              | 302,035,008 | 1,46,87,003 | 6,10,04,731   | 3,56,00,310     | 2,73,10,419 |        |
| 1925-26   | 1,000,888        | 103,149          | ..                | ..                       | 20.7                              | 110,017,323 | 1,43,11,941 | 5,08,74,825   | 3,40,03,292     | 2,00,86,633 |        |
| 1921-25   | 1,000,972        | 103,149          | ..                | ..                       | 20.8                              | 265,280,300 | 1,37,13,691 | 5,07,44,024   | 3,64,31,078     | 2,00,12,061 |        |
| 1923-24   | 1,100,112        | 100,922          | ..                | ..                       | 20.3                              | 364,634,104 | 1,48,42,307 | 5,43,91,224   | 3,40,90,281     | 1,05,00,043 |        |
| 1922-23   | 1,100,962        | 103,789          | ..                | ..                       | 22.7                              | 340,083,074 | 1,45,47,518 | 5,52,14,072   | 3,05,72,004     | 1,56,41,408 |        |
| 1921-22   | 1,082,341        | 103,491          | ..                | ..                       | 23.1                              | 361,383,074 | 1,38,07,264 | 5,83,10,071   | 3,06,51,878     | 1,74,01,193 |        |
| 1920-21   | 1,080,811        | 103,491          | ..                | ..                       | 23.2                              | 208,653,080 | 1,30,00,027 | 5,41,13,405   | 4,01,70,907     | 1,77,23,588 |        |
| 1010-20   | 1,080,811        | 103,491          | ..                | ..                       | 23.2                              | 330,515,833 | 1,28,77,188 | 5,36,75,739   | 3,17,03,109     | 2,19,12,540 |        |

Totals.

entirely unoccupied waste, often entirely covered Karrom.

1910-20. 11,080,814 (1907). The British Pargana of Manipal (Central Provinces) are often called, include in many parts.

(b) Excluding figures for Shan States and  
at College. (P. 01-498), Imperial Forest College.

Imperial (Rs 5,01,600) against them—Imperial (Rs 5,01,600), Imperial (Rs 5,01,600), Imperial (Rs 5,01,600), Imperial (Rs 5,01,600).

and stated again

THE COURT

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After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts the same as that of the 2LO stations in London of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 357 metres and Calcutta on 370 metres. Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed. Partly with a view to overcoming this problem and to render broadcasting available on two-valve sets in any part of India the Broadcasting Company investigated the possibility of transmitting simultaneously on long and short waves. It took no action on the results of such investigations.

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon. Sir Joseph Blore) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs N. B. Macbeth and N. M. Dumas, M.L.A. Bombay, H. H. Reylands and K. C. Neogi, M.L.A. Calcutta, M. R. Coburn, Financial Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and B. Rama Rao, Joint

Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept. It is now proposed to establish a series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India so as to spread broadcasting receivable on low-powered sets throughout the land. Important proposals with this purpose in view were discussed by the Advisory Committee in Calcutta in December, 1930.

**Licenses**—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants more than 300 have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting.

**Prospects**—The Government of India have always encouraged the development of wireless in India by private enterprise and to this source that India may look in the future for considerably increased internal radio communication. There are two most promising lines of development, viz.—

(a) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land lines exist and to link such districts with the existing landlines. In this connection it may be remarked that modern small radio sets are capable of using either morse or speech at will and if used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk telephone instrument in daily use all over India.

(b) The use of radio as a substitute for land line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities.

These would if it is thought open up a new industry which if properly fostered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India. It is believed that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India.

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interest. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilte*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilte*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

## INDIAN PRESS LAW

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to reduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

**Repeal of Press Legislation**—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

- (1) The Press Act should be repealed.
- (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.
- (3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below:—
  - (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities,
  - (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act,
  - (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained.
  - Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I P O subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts,
  - (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court,
  - (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months,
  - (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

Note—Newspapers are published daily, an asterisk

| Station  | Name of Press               | Day of going to Press              |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aizawl   | 1. Aizawl Press             | Wednesdays                         |
|          | 2. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 3. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 4. Aizawl Press             | On the 7th and 18th of every month |
| Aizawl   | 1. Aizawl Press             | Daily except Sundays               |
|          | 2. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 3. Aizawl Press             | Thursdays                          |
|          | 4. Aizawl Press             | Thursdays                          |
| Aizawl   | 1. Aizawl Press             | Saturdays                          |
|          | 2. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 3. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 4. Aizawl Press             | Thursdays                          |
| Aizawl   | 1. Aizawl Press             | On Saturdays                       |
|          | 2. Aizawl Press             | Daily                              |
|          | 3. Aizawl Press             | 12th and 17th of every month       |
|          | 4. Aizawl Press             |                                    |
| Aizawl   | Pan Pakcho                  | Saturdays                          |
| Aizawl   | Arakan News                 | Tuesdays and Fridays               |
| Aizawl   | Abparth Institute Gazette   | Wednesdays                         |
| Aizawl   | 1. Aizawl Press             | Fridays                            |
|          | 2. Aizawl Press             | On 1st and 15th of every month     |
|          | 3. Aizawl Press             | Weekdays                           |
|          | 4. Aizawl Press             |                                    |
| Aizawl   | 1. Hindu Tan Review         | On first of every month.           |
|          | 2. Pioneer                  | Daily except Mondays               |
|          | 3. Pioneer                  | Daily                              |
|          | 4. Pioneer                  | Every Monday                       |
| Aizawl   | Sri Dharma Bhikshu          | Monthly                            |
| Aizawl   | Travancore Publicity Bureau |                                    |
| Aizawl   | Udaya                       | Mondays                            |
| Aizawl   | 1. Akali to Pardesi         | Daily except Sundays               |
|          | 2. Daily Begar Samachar     | Daily                              |
|          | 3. Daily Vaid               | Daily                              |
|          | 4. Daily Vaid               |                                    |
| Amritsar | 1. Press of India           |                                    |
|          | 2. Punjab Press Bureau      |                                    |
|          | 3. Quam Dard                | Daily                              |
|          | 4. Janzen                   | Daily                              |
| Amroha   | Itihad                      | Saturdays                          |
| Aransol  | Ratnakar                    | Sundays                            |
| Bapalkot | Kannadiga                   | Thursdays.                         |
|          | Navina Bharat               | Tuesdays.                          |

| Stations:  | Title in full,                              | Day of going to Press.                                     |
|------------|---|--|
| Bombay     | Bombay Chronicle                            | Daily  |
|            | Bombay Samachar                             | Daily.   |
|            | Breul Co's Market Report                    | Daily, except Sundays.                                     |
|            | Catholic Examiner                           | Saturdays  |
|            | Commercial Sporting News                    | On 1st Thursday of every month                             |
|            | Cotton and Finance                          |  |
|            | Daily Bombay Commercial Re-<br>port         | On Wednesday and Sunday                                    |
|            | Daily Circular                              | Daily  |
|            | Daily Commercial News                       | Daily  |
|            | Daily Cotton Market Report                  | Daily except Sundays                                       |
|            | Davana Prakash                              | Daily, except Mondays                                      |
|            | East Indian Cotton Market<br>Report         | Every Friday   |
|            | Evening News of India                       | Daily  |
|            | Financial and Shipping Service              | Daily except Sundays                                       |
|            | Free Press Journal                          | Monthly  |
|            | Gora World ..                               | Saturdays.   |
|            | Gujarati                                    | Wednesdays   |
|            | Gujarati Kesari ..                          |  |
|            | Havas News Agency                           | Daily, except Sundays,                                     |
|            | Hindustan                                   | Daily  |
|            | Hindusthan and Prajamitra                   | Saturdays  |
|            | Illustrated Sunday News                     | Sundays  |
|            | Illustrated Weekly of India                 |  |
|            | Imperial India Citizenship Asso-<br>ciation |  |
|            | Indian Industries and Power                 | On the 15th, each month                                    |
|            | Indian Social Reformer                      | Saturdays  |
|            | Indian States Journal                       | Every Friday   |
|            | Indian Textile Journal                      | Monthly  |
|            | Ismaili                                     | Every Saturday.  |
|            | Jam-e-Jamshed ..                            | Daily except Sundays.                                      |
|            | Kaiser-i-Hind                               | Sundays  |
|            | Khilafat Bulletin ..                        | Saturdays  |
|            | Khilafat Daily                              | .. ..  |
|            | Malleshwari                                 | Thursday   |
|            | Memmon Sudharak                             | Every Thursday   |
|            | Muslim Herald                               | Daily  |
|            | Nawa Kai ..                                 | Daily, except Mondays                                      |
|            | Nusrat                                      | Daily  |
|            | O Amigo do Goano                            | Fridays  |
|            | O Anglo-Lusitano                            | Saturdays  |
|            | Pravat                                      | Daily except Wednesday                                     |
|            | Railway Times                               | Fridays  |
|            | Rashtrawani                                 | Every Wednesday  |
|            | Reuters Commercial                          |  |
|            | Rashmukh                                    | 1st week of every month (accord-<br>ing to Hindu Calendar) |
|            | Sanj Vartaman ..                            | Daily, except Sundays                                      |
|            | Shradhanand                                 | Every Friday   |
|            | Shri Lokmanya                               | Daily, except Monday                                       |
|            | Shri Venkateshwar Samachar ..               | Fridays  |
|            | Times of India ..                           | Daily  |
|            | Weekly Herald ..                            | On Saturdays   |
|            | Young Messenger of India                    | Monthly  |
| Bowringpet | Kolar Gold Fields News ..                   | Tuesdays.  |
| Budaon     | Akhbar Zulqarnain ..                        | 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every<br>month                 |

| Stations.           | Title in full                        | Day of going to Press                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Calcutta            | The Indian and Eastern Motors        | Monthly                                    |
|                     | The Lokmanya                         | Daily                                      |
|                     | The Week                             | Every Thursday                             |
|                     | United Press Syndicate               | ..   |
|                     | Vishwamitra                          | Daily.                                     |
| Calcutta .. ..      | Vijay                                | Daily                                      |
|                     | Young Men of India                   | Monthly                                    |
|                     | World Peace                          | Wednesdays                                 |
|                     | Alamcen                              | On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.      |
|                     | Kerala Sanchari                      | Wednesdays                                 |
| Calcutta .. ..      | Manorama                             | Tuesdays and Fridays.                      |
|                     | Mathrubhumi                          | On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays       |
|                     | Mitavadi                             | Daily                                      |
|                     | West Coast Reformer                  | Sundays and Thursdays.                     |
|                     | West Coast Spectator                 | Wednesdays and Saturdays.                  |
| Canton .. ..        | Azad                                 | Wednesdays.                                |
|                     | Daily Vartaman                       | Saturdays                                  |
|                     | Pratap, Hindi Daily and Weekly Paper | .. ..                                      |
|                     | Reuters Telegram Company Limited     | .. ..                                      |
|                     | Zamana .. ..                         | 25th day of every month                    |
| Chandernagore       | Probartak                            | Bi-monthly.                                |
| Chindwara           | Lokmitra                             | Saturdays                                  |
| Chinsurah           | Education Gazette                    | Tuesdays                                   |
| Chittagong          | Daily Jyoti                          | Wednesdays                                 |
| Cochin ..           | Cochin Argus                         | Saturdays                                  |
|                     | Cochin News Agency                   | .....                                      |
|                     | Malabar Herald                       | Saturdays                                  |
|                     | Salokaran                            | On Saturdays                               |
| Cochin Mattancherry | Malabar Islam                        | .. .                                       |
| Cocanada .. .       | Ravi .. .                            | Thursdays                                  |
| Compton             | Commercial News                      | Daily                                      |
|                     | Peoples Friend                       | On Monday                                  |
| Colombo .. ..       | Ceylon Catholic Messenger            | Tuesdays and Fridays.                      |
|                     | Ceylon Daily News                    | Daily                                      |
|                     | Ceylonese ..                         | Daily                                      |
|                     | Ceylon Independent                   | Daily                                      |
|                     | Ceylon Morning Leader                | Daily                                      |
|                     | Ceylon Observer                      | Daily                                      |
|                     | Dinakara Prakasa                     | Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays |
|                     | Dinamina                             | Daily, except Sundays.                     |
|                     | Dravida Mitran                       | Wednesdays and Saturdays                   |
|                     | Gnanartha Pradipaya                  | Mondays and Thursdays.                     |
| Colombo .. ..       | Islam Mittiran                       | Wednesdays and Saturdays                   |
|                     | Lakmina                              | Daily, except Sundays.                     |
|                     | People                               | Daily                                      |
|                     | Sarasavi Sandaresa                   | Tuesdays and Fridays                       |
|                     | Times of Ceylon                      | Daily.                                     |

| Station                | Title in full.                         | Day of going to Press.            |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Calcutta               | Advocate                               | Saturdays.                        |
| Cuttack                | Indian Advocate and Kayastha Messenger | Sundays                           |
|                        | Dakshin                                | Fridays                           |
|                        | Ganapati                               | Saturdays                         |
|                        | Hindoo                                 | Saturdays                         |
|                        | Jyoti                                  | 13th and 15th of each month       |
| Cuttack                | Kalyan                                 | 1st of each month                 |
|                        | Nalini                                 | Fridays                           |
|                        | Northern                               | 1st of each month                 |
|                        | Prakash                                | Saturdays                         |
|                        | Tribhuvan                              | Daily.                            |
| Cuttack                | Dehati Mahant                          | Daily.                            |
| Cuttack                | Nalini                                 | Daily and Bi-weekly               |
| Cuttack                | Prakash                                | Daily.                            |
| Hydrabad, Deccan       | Deccan Herald                          | Daily                             |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily except Fridays              |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily.                            |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily                             |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily                             |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month |
| Hydrabad, Deccan       | Deccan Herald                          | Saturdays                         |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily except Sundays              |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Every Saturday                    |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily, except Sundays             |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Every Friday                      |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Daily                             |
|                        | Deccan Herald                          | Every Tuesday                     |
| Hydrabad               | Deccan Herald                          | Saturdays                         |
| Hydrabad               | Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Advertiser   | Tuesdays.                         |
| Jaffna                 | Jaffna Catholic Guardian               | Saturday Mornings                 |
|                        | Sithia Veda Pathukavalan               | Fortnightly                       |
|                        | Vasanthan Jaffna Native Opinion        | Fortnightly.                      |
| Jaffna (Vannarpoornal) | Hindu Organ                            | Wednesdays                        |
| Jalgaon (Hindoo)       | Pravartik                              | Weekly.                           |
| Jamnagar               | Jamnagar Vepar Samachar                | Daily                             |
| Jaramora               | Daily Bopar Patar                      | Daily.                            |
| Jhansi                 | Free India                             | Fridays                           |
|                        | Sahas                                  | Sundays                           |
| Jhansi City            | Nava                                   | Wednesdays.                       |
| Jorhat                 | Datori                                 |                                   |
| Jubbulpore             | Free Press of India                    | Third Thursday of every month.    |
|                        | India Sunday School Journal            | Fridays                           |
|                        | Karmaveer                              | Daily                             |
|                        | Lokmat                                 |                                   |

[illegible]

| Stations             | Title in full.   | Day of going to Press   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Nasik                | Loksatta   | Saturdays   |
| Naushahro            | { Mata<br>Shakti   | On Wednesdays every Fortnight<br>Mondays  |
| Nawabshah            | { Nawabshah Gazette<br>Mukti   | On Wednesdays<br>Monthly  |
| New Delhi            | { Free Press Bulletin<br>Free Press of India<br>Statesman                                | Daily<br>Daily  |
| Nova Goa             | { Diario de Noite<br>Heraldo   | Daily<br>Daily, except Mondays.   |
|                      | { O'Debate<br>O'Heraldo  | Mondays<br>Daily, except Sundays and<br>holidays  |
| Ootacamund           | { South of India Observer<br>Nilgiri Times   | Daily issue, except Sundays<br>Wednesdays   |
| Oral                 | Utsah  | Thursdays   |
| Palamecottah         | Varantha Varthamanam   | Every Saturday  |
| Pandharpur           | Pandhari Mitra   | Sundays.  |
| Pangsa               | Kangal   | Fridays   |
| Panjim, Goa          | O'Crente   | Saturdays.  |
| Parur                | Uttara Bhataka   | Saturdays   |
| Patna                | { Behar Herald<br>Express<br>Free Press of India   | Saturdays<br>Daily  |
|                      | { Itchhad<br>Patna Times<br>Searchlight  | On Mondays<br>On Saturdays<br>Saturdays   |
| Pen                  | Kolaba Samachar  | Fridays   |
| Peshawar             | The Frontier Advocate  | On Mondays  |
| Poona                | { Deccan Herald<br>Dnyana Prakash<br>Kesari<br>Maharatta<br>Poona Star<br>Sun<br>War Cry | Daily<br>Daily, except Mondays<br>Tuesdays and Fridays<br>Sundays<br>Daily<br>Every Saturday<br>Monthly |
| Poona City           | { Dinabandhu<br>batyagrahee<br>Servant of India  | Every Thursday<br>Bi-weekly<br>Weekly   |
|                      | { Alfazal<br>Alhakam<br>Alfarooq   | Bi-weekly<br>Weekly<br>Weekly   |
| Quadian (vfa Batala) | { Nur<br>Review of Religions (in English)<br>Do (in Urdu)                                | Fortnightly<br>Monthly<br>Monthly   |
| Quetta               | { Baluchistan Gazette<br>Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin                               | Wednesdays and Saturdays,<br>Daily  |



| Stations.        | Title in full   | Day of going to Press   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Sukkur           | { Alhaq<br>Alhizb<br>Dharamvir<br>Rajput<br>Sansar Chakar<br>Sind Samachar<br>Sindhi<br>Sukkur Gazette  | On Saturdays<br>On Fridays<br>Saturdays<br>On 1st of every month<br>On 1st and 15th of every month<br>Wednesdays and Saturdays<br>Saturdays<br>On Thursdays |
| Surat .. ..      | { Daily Market Report<br>Deshbandhu<br>Deshi Mitra<br>Gujarat<br>Gujrat Mittra and Gujarati Darpan<br>Investor Reports Daily Quotations<br>Jain Mitra | Daily<br>Daily, except Sundays<br>Thursdays<br>Daily, except Sundays<br>Saturdays<br>Daily, except Sundays<br>Wednesdays                                    |
|                  | { Khandwala Circular<br>Prata Pokar<br>Pratap<br>Samachar<br>Surat Akhbar<br>The Hindu  | Daily<br>Wednesdays<br>Every Friday<br>Daily, except Mondays<br>Sundays<br>Daily  |
| Silhet           | { Janasakti<br>Paridarsaka  | On Every Tuesday<br>Wednesdays  |
| Tilhar           | Tilhar Munphat  | 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, of every month   |
| Tinnevely .      | Kalpaka . . . . .   | Monthly   |
| Tirupur          | { Daily Bombay Telegraphic Cotton News<br>Daily Cotton Bulletin   | Daily, except Mondays<br>Daily, except Mondays  |
| Tiruvalla . ..   | Nawabharathi  | Tuesdays and Fridays  |
| Travancore       | The Star of India   | Every Thursday  |
| Trichinopoly     | Wednesday Review  | Wednesdays.   |
| Trichur . ..     | Lokaprakasam .. .   | Mondays   |
| Trivandrum .. .. | { Samadarsi<br>Travancore Press Service<br>Trivandrum Daily News<br>The Service<br>Trivandrum Express<br>Western Star                                 | Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays<br>.<br>Daily<br>Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday<br>Daily, except Sundays<br>Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays       |
| Tuticorin        | { Daily News<br>The Daily Cotton News   | Daily<br>Daily  |
| Udipi . . .      | Satyagrahi . . .  | Thursdays   |
| Vizagapatam ..   | Andhra Advocate . ..  | Fridays   |
| Wai .. .         | Vrittasar .. .  | Mondays.  |
| Wardha .         | { Maharashtra Dharma<br>Rajasthan Kesari..  | Tuesdays,<br>Saturdays  |
| Yeotmal .        | Lokamat ..  | Thursdays   |

in which the Bank may engage, though the older limitations are modified in some minor points. It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in England for the purpose of the Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits, keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except from former customers of the Presidency Banks. The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State, and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1921 and is for a period of ten years determinable thereafter by either party with one year's notice, provides, *inter alia*, for the following important matters —

- (1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be carried out by the Imperial Bank

- (2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury Balances at Headquarters and at its branches. This involves the abolition of the Reserve Treasury system.
- (3) Within five years the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four. The branches and agencies of the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of amalgamation numbered 69, including the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras. The Bank of Bengal had no branches prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1861-62 but no less than 18 branches were established before 1868.
- (4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank for specified remuneration.

THE DIRECTORATE.

Managing Governors

{ Sir Osborne A. Smith, K.C.I.E.  
{ K. M. MacDonald, Esq., M.C.

*Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards*

CALCUTTA—

R. R. Will, Esq., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.  
J. Mein Austin, Esq.  
M. G. Stewart, Esq.

President  
Vice-President  
Secretary

BOMBAY—

E. J. Bunbury, Esq., M.C.  
H. H. Sawyer, Esq.  
J. G. Ridland, Esq.

President  
Vice-President  
Secretary

MADRAS—

R. C. M. Strouts, Esq.  
W. O. Wright, Esq.  
A. O. Bentley, Esq.

President  
Vice-President  
Secretary

Controller of the Currency

J. B. Taylor, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.

*Nominated by Government*

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., J.P., Bombay  
The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhai, K.C.I.E., Nagpur  
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Calcutta  
The Hon'ble Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., Madras

MANAGER IN LONDON

R. A. Gray, Esq.

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar,  
Calcutta  
Clive Street, Calcutta  
Park Street, Calcutta  
Byculla, Bombay.  
Mandvi, Bombay  
Sandhurst Road,  
Bombay  
Mount Road, Madras  
Abbottabad.  
Abohar (Sub-Agency)  
Adoni  
Agra  
Ahmedabad  
Ahmedabad City.  
Ahmednagar  
Ajmer  
Akola  
Akyab  
Aligarh  
Allahabad.

Alleppey  
Ambala.  
Ambala Cant  
Amraoti.  
Amritsar  
Asansol  
Bangalore  
Bareilly  
Basra  
Bellary  
Benares.  
Berhampore (Ganjam)  
Bezwada  
Bhagalpur.  
Bhopal  
Broach.  
Bulandshahr  
Calcut  
Cawnpore.  
Chandapore  
Chapra.

Chittagong.  
Cocanada.  
Cochin  
Colombatore.  
Colombo  
Conjeevaram (Sub-Agency)  
Cuddalore  
Cuddapah  
Cuttack  
Dacca  
Darbhanga.  
Darjeeling  
Dehra Dun.  
Delhi  
Dhanbad  
Dhulia  
Dibrugarh  
Ellore  
Erode  
Etawah.

Farrukhabad  
Ferozepore  
Fyzabad  
Gaya  
Godhra  
Gofra  
Gorakhpur  
Gujranwala  
Guntur  
Gwallor.  
Hathras  
Howrah.  
Hubli  
Hyderabad (Deccan)  
Hyderabad (Sind)  
Indore  
Jaipur.  
Jalgaon.  
Jalpaiguri  
Jamshedpur.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1931 was as follows —

| LIABILITIES  |              |    |   | ASSETS  |              |    |    |
|--|--------------|----|---|---|--------------|----|----|
|  | Rs           | a  | p |   | Rs           | a  | p  |
| Subscribed Capital   | 11,25,00,000 | 0  | 0 | Government Securities   | 28,18,53,192 | 2  | 1  |
| Capital paid up  | 5,62,50,000  | 0  | 0 | Other authorised Securities under the Act                       | 2,59,38,568  | 14 | 4  |
| Reserve  | 5,42,50,000  | 0  | 0 | Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India              | 9,08,91,176  | 3  | 5  |
| Public Deposits  | 15,96,88,876 | 14 | 2 | Loans   | 30,19,11,766 | 0  | 10 |
| Other Deposits   | 66,15,34,490 | 12 | 2 | Cash Credits  | 3,30,02,533  | 4  | 5  |
| Loans against Securities per contra  |              |    |   | Inland Bills discounted and purchased                           | 2,27,226     | 13 | 9  |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra |              |    |   | Foreign Bills discounted and purchased                          | 2,71,99,349  | 3  | 6  |
| Contingent Liabilities   |              |    |   | Bullion   |              |    |    |
| Sundries   | 94,48,731    | 8  | 5 | Dead Stock  | 67,50,750    | 9  | 6  |
|  |              |    |   | Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra |              |    |    |
|  |              |    |   | Sundries  |              |    |    |
|  |              |    |   | Balances with other Banks                                       | 9,22,450     | 1  | 0  |
|  |              |    |   |   |              |    |    |
|  |              |    |   |   | 76,93,87,013 | 4  | 10 |
|  |              |    |   | Cash  | 17,17,85,085 | 13 | 11 |
| Rs   | 94,11,72,099 | 2  | 0 | Rs  | 94,11,72,099 | 2  | 9  |

The above Balance Sheet includes —

|  | £       | s  | d  |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Deposits in London                         | 890,043 | 1  | 5  |
| Advances and Investments in London         | 933,588 | 11 | 11 |
| Cash and Balances at other Banks in London | 69,935  | 5  | 0  |

### Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 40 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees

| —       | Bank of Bengal | Bank of Bombay | Bank of Madras | Total | —               | Bank of Bengal | Bank of Bombay | Bank of Madras | Total |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 30 June |                |                |                |       |                 |                |                |                |       |
| 1881    | 230            | 61             | 53             | 344   | 1913            | 247            | 167            | 68             | 482   |
| 1886    | 329            | 82             | 39             | 450   | 1914            | 290            | 197            | 93             | 580   |
| 1891    | 332            | 97             | 53             | 482   | 1915            | 263            | 187            | 102            | 552   |
| 1896    | 225            | 88             | 57             | 370   | 1916            | 336            | 263            | 115            | 714   |
| 1901    | 187            | 90             | 63             | 340   | 1917            | 1338           | 716            | 209            | 2263  |
| 1906    | 186            | 93             | 46             | 325   | 1918            | 664            | 549            | 213            | 1426  |
| 1911    | 198            | 129            | 77             | 404   | 1919            | 346            | 298            | 142            | 786   |
| 1912    | 210            | 155            | 75             | 440   | 1920            | 801            | 663            | 170            | 1634  |
|         |                |                |                |       | 26 January 1921 | 364            | 205            | 138            | 708   |

### IMPERIAL BANK

|                |    |    |    |       |
|----------------|----|----|----|-------|
| 30th June 1921 | .. | .. | .. | 2,220 |
| " 1922         | .. | .. | .. | 1,672 |
| " 1923         | .. | .. | .. | 1,256 |
| " 1924         | .. | .. | .. | 2,208 |
| " 1925         | .. | .. | .. | 2,252 |
| " 1926         | .. | .. | .. | 3,254 |
| " 1927         | .. | .. | .. | 1,004 |
| " 1928         | .. | .. | .. | 796   |
| " 1929         | .. | .. | .. | 2,074 |
| " 1930         | .. | .. | .. | 1,391 |
| " 1931         | .. | .. | .. | 1,596 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY

|      | Capital | Reserve | Govt deposits | Other deposits | Cash | Investments | Dividend for year |
|------|---------|---------|---------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1893 | 100     | 61      | 76            | 358            | 228  | 105         | 11 per cent       |
| 1900 | 100     | 70      | 87            | 432            | 129  | 89          | 11 "              |
| 1905 | 100     | 87      | 92            | 676            | 259  | 158         | 12 "              |
| 1906 | 100     | 92      | 101           | 832            | 354  | 177         | 12 "              |
| 1907 | 100     | 96      | 112           | 821            | 324  | 164         | 13 "              |
| 1908 | 100     | 101     | 94            | 832            | 377  | 149         | 13 "              |
| 1909 | 100     | 103     | 120           | 1035           | 415  | 163         | 13 "              |
| 1910 | 100     | 105     | 152           | 1053           | 436  | 149         | 14 "              |
| 1911 | 100     | 106     | 107           | 1104           | 463  | 208         | 14 "              |
| 1912 | 100     | 108     | 117           | 1124           | 315  | 210         | 14 "              |
| 1913 | 100     | 106     | 200           | 1015           | 477  | 232         | 14 "              |
| 1914 | 100     | 110     | 183           | 1081           | 646  | 202         | 15 "              |
| 1915 | 100     | 100     | 136           | 1079           | 423  | 276         | 15 "              |
| 1916 | 100     | 90      | 142           | 1367           | 667  | 312         | 15 "              |
| 1917 | 100     | 92      | 235           | 2817           | 1395 | 744         | 17½ "             |
| 1918 | 100     | 101     | 177           | 1749           | 542  | 353         | 18½ "             |
| 1919 | 100     | 110     | 262           | 2756           | 928  | 315         | 19½ "             |
| 1920 | 100     | 120     | 349           | 2748           | 876  | 298         | 22 "              |

## BANK OF MADRAS

|      | Capital | Reserve | Govt deposits | Other deposits | Cash | Investments | Dividend for year |
|------|---------|---------|---------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1895 | 50      | 16      | 45            | 278            | 144  | 45          | 10 per cent       |
| 1900 | 60      | 22      | 35            | 260            | 82   | 67          | 8 "               |
| 1905 | 60      | 30      | 41            | 344            | 140  | 71          | 10 "              |
| 1906 | 60      | 32      | 54            | 355            | 151  | 81          | 10 "              |
| 1907 | 60      | 36      | 35            | 416            | 162  | 84          | 10 "              |
| 1908 | 60      | 40      | 52            | 447            | 153  | 84          | 11 "              |
| 1909 | 60      | 44      | 49            | 500            | 141  | 79          | 12 "              |
| 1910 | 60      | 48      | 72            | 567            | 184  | 85          | 12 "              |
| 1911 | 60      | 52      | 59            | 625            | 165  | 104         | 12 "              |
| 1912 | 75      | 70      | 75            | 743            | 196  | 113         | 12 "              |
| 1913 | 75      | 73      | 86            | 805            | 219  | 117         | 12 "              |
| 1914 | 75      | 76      | 91            | 761            | 207  | 134         | 12 "              |
| 1915 | 75      | 65      | 88            | 803            | 256  | 184         | 12 "              |
| 1916 | 75      | 55      | 104           | 960            | 286  | 161         | 12 "              |
| 1917 | 75      | 50      | 87            | 1020           | 496  | 94          | 12 "              |
| 1918 | 75      | 50      | 102           | 954            | 271  | 139         | 12 "              |
| 1919 | 75      | 45      | 104           | 1215           | 436  | 176         | 12 "              |
| 1920 | 75      | 45      | 118           | 1579           | 505  | 211         | 18 "              |

## IMPERIAL BANK

|           | Capital | Reserve | Govt deposits | Other deposits | Cash | Investments | Dividend for year |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------------|
| 30th June |         |         |               |                |      |             |                   |
| 1921      | 547     | 371     | 2220          | 7016           | 3433 | 1652        | 16 per cent       |
| 1922      | 562     | 411     | 1672          | 6336           | 3395 | 900         | 16 "              |
| 1923      | 562     | 435     | 1256          | 7047           | 2913 | 925         | 16 "              |
| 1924      | 562     | 457     | 2208          | 7662           | 2195 | 1175        | 16 "              |
| 1925      | 562     | 477     | 2252          | 7588           | 3582 | 1413        | 16 "              |
| 1926      | 562     | 492     | 3254          | 7530           | 4503 | 2188        | 16 "              |
| 1927      | 562     | 507     | 1004          | 7317           | 2283 | 2050        | 16 "              |
| 1928      | 562     | 517     | 796           | 7331           | 1377 | 2535        | 16 "              |
| 1929      | 562     | 527     | 2074          | 7233           | 3041 | 2409        | 16 "              |
| 1930      | 562     | 537     | 1391          | 7003           | 1696 | 2969        | 16 "              |
| 1931      | 562     | 542     | 1596          | 6615           | 1717 | 3077        | 12 "              |

## THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1930—

In Thousands of £

| Name  | Capital | Reserve | Deposits | Cash and Investments |
|---|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| Bank National Ultramarino                     | 454     | 609     | 3,041    | 810                  |
| Bank of Taiwan Ltd                            | 1,040   | 101     | 29,885   | 13,351               |
| Chartered Bank of India Australia & China Ltd | 7,000   | 4,000   | 40,833   | 10,059               |
| Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris         | 4,106   | 1,479   | 95,946   | 11,728               |
| Foreign Bank Ltd                              | 1,000   | 180     | 5,576    | 4,421                |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd   | 1,093   | 7,019   | 50,604   | 23,075               |
| Imperial Bank of India                        | 650     | 670     | 2,895    | 6,336                |
| Indus Bank Ltd                                | 15,810  | 10,000  | 364,648  | 173,120              |
| Merchants Bank of India Ltd                   | 1,050   | 1,500   | 13,979   | 8,608                |
| Mitani Bank Ltd                               | 7,500   | 8,212   | 88,751   | 42,006               |
| National Bank of India Ltd                    | 2,000   | 3,000   | 30,860   | 18,338               |
| National City Bank of New York                | 11,428  | 25,714  | 895,000  | 200,287              |
| Netherlands Trading Society                   | 0,669   | 3,734   | 36,322   | 16,473               |
| Netherlands India Commercial Bank             | 1,785   | 2,412   | 17,808   | 6,376                |
| O. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd              | 2,594   | 180     | 7,712    | 5,728                |
| Surat Bank Ltd                                | 6,250   | 3,773   | 87,514   | 41,794               |
| Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd                      | 12,500  | 11,525  | 65,957   | 52,841               |

### JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets—

In Lakhs of Rupees

| Name   | Capital | Reserve. | Deposits | Cash and Investments |
|--|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Allahabad Bank, Ltd, affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd | 35      | 44       | 1,102    | 681                  |
| Bank of Baroda Ltd   | 30      | 24       | 595      | 366                  |
| Bank of India, Ltd   | 100     | 92       | 1,311    | 767                  |
| Bank of Mysore, Ltd  | 20      | 16       | 222      | 99                   |
| Central Bank of India, Ltd                                       | 108     | 86       | 1,481    | 1,040                |
| Indian Bank, Ltd (Madras)  | 12      | 13       | 180      | 38                   |
| Punjab National Bank, Ltd  | 31      | 21       | 509      | 232                  |
| Union Bank of India, Ltd   | 39      | 7        | 27       | 46                   |

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events of ten years ago confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla suspended payment and is now in voluntary liquidation. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

## INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct, and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ , is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Mullanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonimis" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

## THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as

The following statement shows the average constituted—

| Year | 1st Half-year | 2nd Half-year | Yearly average |
|------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1921 | 6 038         | 6 105         | 5 574          |
| 1922 | 7 132         | 4 510         | 5 821          |
| 1923 | 7 410         | 4 5           | 5 959          |
| 1924 | 8 05          | 5 315         | 6 682          |
| 1925 | 8 585         | 4 701         | 5 643          |
| 1926 | 5 651         | 4             | 4 825          |
| 1927 | 6 503         | 4 956         | 5 722          |
| 1928 | 6 945         | 5 456         | 6 2            |
| 1929 | 6 878         | 5 788         | 6 333          |
| 1930 | 6 508         |               |                |
| 1931 | 6 735         | 5 277         | 5 522          |

## TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 10 Rupees per Month of 31 Days

[illegible]







### The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad gauge side was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of exelence. But in 1870 when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the broad line had cost £17,000 a mile. After a consideration the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3 inches was adopted because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with very rapidity, and it was found better to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge. So except in the Indus Valley where the strategic situation demanded a broad gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature of the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but there is a link from Khandwa by way of the Nagpur-Hyderabad-Godavari Railway, carrying 10 tons delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge, and since the opening of the 15.5-12.5 mt Railway which showed the inferiority of the 2 ft gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

**State versus Company Management** — The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the

non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company management in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 47 million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 4 million and 12 million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Naini Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs 47 lakhs a year.

It will have to wait for this separation to be made and decided but due to the complexity of the matter has been held over.

**Re-organisation problems**—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of railway administrations to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation in the department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the exercise of power. This system which is known as the divisional system was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

### Rates Advisory Committee

The following cases were referred to the committee for consideration and make room for the following cases on the following lines:

- (i) Complaint of undue delay in the rates.
- (ii) Complaint that rates are not reasonable.
- (iii) Complaint of dispute in respect of rates.
- (iv) The regulations on the use of an engine for the packing of articles especially Ball to damage in transit or Ball to cause damage to other merchandise.
- (v) Complaint in respect of conditions as to rates and a reduction in rate.
- (vi) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (1) of the Indian Railways Act.

The Committee reported on the following cases which had been referred to them during 1929-30—

- (i) Complaint from Messrs Chaturvedi Jamma Prasad & Co. Jaunpur in regard to the rates charged for biddy leaves over the Bengal Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railway from Bursingpur to Jaunpur.
- (ii) Complaint from Messrs Sheo Dyal Ramji Doss, Jaunpur, against the East Indian Railway in connection with the rate for salt from via Cawnpore to certain stations which it was alleged, were on a higher basis than the corresponding rates on another line.
- (iii) Complaint from the Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Weaving and Spinning Mills, Coimbatore, regarding the rate charges for yarn from Coimbatore to Shalimar over the South Indian Madras and Southern Mahratta and Bengal Nagpur Railways which it was alleged, constituted preferential treatment owing to a lower rate being charged for similar traffic from Madras to Shalimar.
- (iv) Complaint from the proprietors of a rice mill at Chakulla regarding the alleged high rates charged over the Bengal Nagpur Railway for rice and paddy to and from Chakulla.

(v) Complaint from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce against the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for not allowing for raw materials the same rates as were being allowed on the South Indian Railway.

- (vi) Complaint from the Kalyanpur Line Works Calcutta regarding the alleged unreasonableness of rates over the East Indian Railway for lime from Dhiron Sone to Howrah and certain stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway as compared with the corresponding rates from certain competing centres on the Naini-Tubutpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- (vii) Complaint from certain sugar factory proprietors at Cawnpore regarding the rates for jagree over the Bengal and North Western Railway when consigned to stations on other railways at Cawnpore the allegation being that the rates were unduly high.
- (viii) Complaint from certain fruit dealers in Calcutta regarding the minimum weight condition applicable for a rate quoted by the East Indian Railway for mangoes from via Mokamchi Ghat to Howrah, being too high to enable them to take advantage of the rate.

Of the eight cases the last mentioned was compromised when it came up for hearing before the committee. The first five were reported on by the committee during the year under review and the recommendations made by them, which were all in favour of the railway administrations concerned were accepted by Government. The committee also reported on two other cases which had been referred to them during the previous year. These were—

- (i) Complaint from a dealer in marble regarding the high rates charged from Bombay to stations on the South Indian Railway over the Great Indian Peninsula Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.
- (ii) Complaint from the Burhanpur Tapti Mill regarding the rate for piecegoods from Burhanpur to Calcutta being higher than from Bombay to Calcutta, which it was alleged constituted preferential treatment.

The recommendations of the Committee in both these cases in the first in favour of the complainant and in the second in favour of the railways concerned were accepted by Government.

At the close of the year the committee had under investigation two out of the eight cases referred to them during the year and one, dealing with the question of the levy by the Assam Bengal Railway of terminal charges on loose jute, which had been referred to them in October 1929. The enquiry in the latter case has been prolonged owing to the necessity for compiling detailed statistics showing the earnings from terminal charges and the expenditure on terminal facilities.

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$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$

|      |   |   |   |   | 1967 | 1968 | Grand Total |
|------|---|---|---|---|------|------|-------------|
| 1967 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1103 | 5127 | 6230        |
| 1968 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 14   | 770  | 784         |

## THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 1,281        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 25,03,93,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 79,59,000    |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 3 18         |

## Bengal and North-Western

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .  | 2,114        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 20,91,97,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 2,05,46,000  |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 9 82         |

## Bengal-Nagpur

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 3,827        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 74,61,20,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 1,50,10,000  |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 2 01         |

## Bombay Baroda

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905, and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 3,925        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 76,82,56,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 4,88,32,000  |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 6 36         |

## Burma Railways

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected

with the Railway system of India in the near future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said:—"During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 2,037        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 34,75,53,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 1,80,39,000  |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 5 15         |

## Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

|                   |    |              |
|-------------------|----|--------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 1,833        |
| Capital at charge | Rs | 51,65,51,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 2,13,94,000  |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 4 10         |

## East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholders by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1910.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925 to Oct 1st 1926 Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

|                   |    |                |
|-------------------|----|----------------|
| Mileage open      | .. | 4,211          |
| Capital at charge | P  | 1,44,20,00,000 |
| Net earnings      | Rs | 7,32,50,000    |
| Earnings per cent | .  | 5 68           |

## INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

## Indo-Burma Connection

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 91 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 feet aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.





Statement of Railway lines in full up to for Traffic at end of year

Railways

STATE RAILWAYS

Kohat-Thal  
Kolar Gold fields  
Lucknow-Bareilly  
Madras and Southern Mahratta

Morappur Hosur  
Moulmein-Ye  
Nilgiri  
North Western

Palanpur Deesa  
Puducherry  
Pymmar-Tamradingling  
Rajpur-Dhamrai

South Indian  
Southern Shan States  
Travancore British section  
Tirhoot

Pirupattur-Krishnagiri  
Trans Indus (Kashaghar Damm)  
Tumsar-Tiroli Light

ASSISTED COMPANIES

Ahmednagar-Parantli  
Ahmadpur-Katwa

Worked by a Company

Worked by Company up to 31st December 1928 and taken over by State from 1st January 1929 and included under Burma



Mileage of Railway Lines in India even for traffic at end of year—contd

| Railways                              |   | 1920-22 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| INDIAN STATE LINES—contd              |   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Bhopal-Ujjain‡                        | . | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 113     |
| Bikaner                               | . | 108     | 408     | 526     | 568     | 569     | 601     | 610     | 679     | 779     | 759     |
| Bina-Gaona-Baran‡                     | . | 147     | 117     | 147     | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117     |
| Bodell-Chota Udaipur                  | . | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23      |
| Cooch-Bihar‡                          | . | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 37      |
| Cutch                                 | . | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      |
| Dholpur State                         | . | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      |
| Dhrangadra                            | . | 40      | 40      | 40      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      |
| Gaekwar's Baroda State                | . | 231     | 231     | 231     | 316     | 316     | 316     | 316     | 316     | 316     | 316     |
| Gaekwar's Mehsana†                    | . | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     | 106     |
| Gondal                                | . | 250     | 250     | 250     | 250     | 252     | 253     | 253     | 253     | 253     | 253     |
| Gravelor Light †                      | . | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      |
| Hindupur (Yeswantpur Mysore Frontier) | . | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      |
| Hingoli Branch*                       | . | 391     | 391     | 391     | 380     | 380     | 380     | 380     | 380     | 380     | 380     |
| Hyderabad-Godavari Valley*            | . | 122     | 122     | 130     | 156     | 170     | 170     | 181     | 181     | 181     | 181     |
| Jalpur State*                         | . | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16      |
| Jammu and Kashmir‡                    | . | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      |
| Jamnagar                              | . | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40      |
| Jetalsar-Rajkot                       | . | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      | 26      |
| Jind-Pantpat §                        | . | 600     | 600     | 600     | 600     | 600     | 618     | 618     | 618     | 603     | 727     |
| Jodhpur                               | . | 141     | 141     | 141     | 148     | 148     | 148     | 148     | 148     | 148     | 148     |
| Junagad State                         | . | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22      |
| Kharapur Chachran §                   | . | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      | 37      |
| Karipalli Kothagudem                  | . | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      |
| Khijadiya-Dhari †                     | . | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      |
| Kolar District                        | . | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      |
| Kothapur*                             | . | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      | 20      |
| Kudam-Dhuri-Jakkhal §                 | . | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      | 79      |

\* Worked by a Company

‡ Worked by State Railway Agency

† Worked by Indian State

## Plants and Minerals.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, both incoming and outgoing, to ensure transparency and accountability. It emphasizes the need for regular audits and the use of reliable accounting software to track financial performance over time.

## IRON ORE

The iron ore of the Indian subcontinent is of the hematite type, which is the most common form of iron ore. It is found in various parts of the country, including the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka. The iron ore is of high quality and is used in the iron and steel industry. The iron ore is also used in the production of pig iron, which is then used in the production of cast iron and steel. The iron ore is also used in the production of iron pigments, which are used in the paint and pigment industry. The iron ore is also used in the production of iron alloys, which are used in the automotive and aerospace industries. The iron ore is also used in the production of iron-based catalysts, which are used in the chemical industry. The iron ore is also used in the production of iron-based pigments, which are used in the paint and pigment industry. The iron ore is also used in the production of iron-based pigments, which are used in the paint and pigment industry.

In contrast to the preceding year there was a slight fall in the total output of iron and steel by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., at Jamshedpur. The production of pig-iron fell from 722,950 tons in 1929 to 695,023 tons in 1930, but there were increases in the production of steel (including steel rails) from 410,923 tons in 1929 to 427,035 tons in 1930, and of ferro-manganese from 3,630 tons in 1929 to 4,570 tons in 1930. The production of pig-iron by the Bengal Iron Co. fell from 190,080 tons in 1929 to 103,929 tons in 1930. Their output of products made from their pig-iron in 1930 amounted to 3,153 tons of sleepers and chairs, and 34,833 tons of pipes and other castings, against 11,153 tons and 32,445 tons, respectively, in 1929. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. decreased their production of pig-iron from 451,050 tons in 1929

to 354,772 tons in 1930. The output of pig-iron by the Mysore Iron Works fell from 21,452 tons in 1929 to 20,668 tons in 1930. The total production of pig-iron in India fell from 1,391,541 tons in 1929 to 1,175,292 tons in 1930.

**Exports of Pig-iron**—With the decrease in the production of pig-iron in India recorded above, the quantity exported fell slightly from 548,881 tons in 1929 to 502,629 tons in 1930. Japan is still the principal consumer of Indian pig-iron, but the proportion fell from 70 per cent. of the total exports in 1929 to 40 per cent. in 1930. The United Kingdom and the United States of America both took substantially increased amounts. There was a fall in the export value per ton of pig-iron from Rs 45 7 (£3 41) in 1929 to Rs 41 2 (£2 05).

## MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

**Record Output in 1927**—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese in India took place in the year 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,690,357, f o b Indian ports, the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decrease in value. In 1927 the production rose to the highest yet recorded figure of 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of £2,844,237, f o b Indian ports. During the year 1928, the upward tendency of manganese was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons, valued at £2,321,201, f o b Indian ports. In 1928, the upward tendency was not maintained the output falling to 978,449 tons valued at £2,193,895 f o b Indian ports. In 1929, the output rose again slightly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily to £1,671,030, and in 1930 the output fell substantially to 829,946 tons with a heavy fall in value to £1,200,236. The decrease, totalling 164,333 tons, was distributed over all producing districts and states, except Sandur State which showed an increase of some 5,000 tons. One new producer appeared on the scene, namely Bonai State

in Bihar and Orissa, with an initial production of 165 tons.

The continued fall in the price of manganese-ore from 1924 to 1930 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig-iron and steel. And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of requirements. Russia, by non-economic methods of exploitation and finance, is able to place large quantities of ore on the market at a price well below both the critical figure of 13 0 pence referred to above and also below any revised figure allowing for the fall in index figures. The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed, and it may be anticipated that eventually South Africa will secure a substantial portion of the world's market. It is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930 as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work.

The present chief sources of production of manganese-ore are now India, Russia, the Gold Coast, and Brazil, whilst substantial supplies of ore are forthcoming from Egypt and Czechoslovakia.

There is a steady consumption of manganese-ore at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies, not only for use in the steel furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig-iron. The consumption of manganese-ore by the Indian iron and steel industry in 1930 amounted to 46,099 tons, against 47,435 tons in 1929.

# Mines and Minerals

707

Quantity of coal produced in India during the years 1900 and 1930

|                  | 1920      |                   |           | 1930      |                   |           | Labour |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------|
|                  | Quantity  | Value (£=Rs 13 4) |           | Quantity  | Value (£=Rs 13 5) |           |        |
|                  |           | Rs                | £         |           | Rs                | £         |        |
| Assam            | 30 0      | 1,500             | 112       | 30 0      | 1,500             | 111       | 10     |
| Bihar            | 23 5      | 1,420             | 100       | 44 8      | 3,225             | 230       | 1      |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 12 6      | 1,102             | 82        | 14 8      | 1,225             | 91        | (a)    |
| United Provinces | 10 3      | 2,700             | 201       |           |                   |           |        |
|                  | 741 4     | 2,06,57 238       | 1,541 565 | 320,133 0 | 1,86,78,704       | 1,383,615 | ..     |
|                  | 1 0       | 105               | 8         | 6 0       |                   |           | 17,312 |
|                  | 3 7       | 200               | 15        | 1 0       | 367               | 27        | 34     |
| Total            | 767,800 4 | 2,09,61 268       | 1,542,100 | 320,232 3 | 1,86,85,211       | 1,384,000 | 8      |
|                  |           |                   |           |           |                   |           | 17,365 |

(a) Not available

## PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas, one on the east, which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan, the same belt of oil bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important and the most successful oil fields are found in the Irrawaddy Valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and to 1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyaung field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Singu now holds the second place among the oil fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpada district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,320 gallons

which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Ukum in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1883, and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 2½ and 4 million gallons. On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been discovered attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful.

The world's production of petroleum in 1920 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0.72 per cent. In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million tons, of which the Indian proportion was 0.64 per cent. In 1928, there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons. In 1929 there was another jump to over 202 million tons, but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 193½ million tons. The United States alone showed a fall greater than the total fall. Decreases were also shown by Mexico, Peru, Columbia, Argentina, Poland, and Japan. But all other producers including India showed an increase in production, the most important increase being shown by Russia, Roumania, and Persia. The United States contributed

*Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1929 and 1930.*

|  | 1929        |                    |           | 1930        |                    |           |
|--|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
|  | Quantity    | Value (£1=Rs 13 4) |           | Quantity    | Value (£1=Rs 13 5) |           |
| From—                                  | Gals        | Rs                 | £         | Gals        | Rs                 | £         |
| Russia                                 | 7,877,404   | 38,30,591          | 285,805   | 11,407,382  | 56,61,482          | 419,369   |
| Georgia                                | 30,197,585  | 1,62,36,619        | 1,211,688 | 19,156,236  | 1,03,48,121        | 766,527   |
| Azerbaijan                             | 4,305,342   | 26,90,837          | 2,08,808  | 15,676,580  | 75,06,223          | 556,017   |
| Persia                                 | 23,321,758  | 1,19,18,640        | 899,451   | 25,964,626  | 1,33,29,372        | 987,361   |
| Straits Settlements (including Labuan) | 9,020,855   | 47,23,576          | 352,506   | 3,053,601   | 17,02,056          | 126,078   |
|  | 2,770,200   | 15,96,922          | 119,173   | 1,888,338   | 11,90,870          | 88,213    |
| Borneo                                 | 23,549,135  | 1,43,87,465        | 1,073,691 | 23,750,500  | 1,50,45,779        | 1,114,502 |
| United States of America               | 2,258,214   | 11,52,880          | 86,036    | 8,592,127   | 43,85,623          | 324,861   |
| Other Countries                        |             |                    |           |             |                    |           |
| Total                                  | 103,300,553 | 5,65,37,530        | 4,219,218 | 108,489,396 | 5,91,69,526        | 4,382,928 |

*Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1929 and 1930*

|  | 1929        |                    |           | 1930        |                    |           |
|--|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
|  | Quantity    | Value (£1=Rs 13 4) |           | Quantity    | Value (£1=Rs 13 5) |           |
| From—                                  | Gals        | Rs                 | £         | Gals        | Rs                 | £         |
| Persia                                 | 88,735,530  | 1,67,17,599        | 1,247,582 | 72,703,388  | 1,38,45,060        | 1,025,560 |
| Straits Settlements (including Labuan) | 10,331,396  | 22,13,486          | 165,185   | 9,571,245   | 19,32,115          | 143,120   |
| Borneo                                 | 15,796,660  | 31,60,037          | 235,824   | 24,084,140  | 51,90,332          | 384,469   |
| Other countries                        | 102,444     | 18,505             | 1,381     | 1,223,492   | 4,87,815           | 36,134    |
| TOTAL                                  | 114,966,030 | 2,21,09,627        | 1,649,972 | 107,582,265 | 2,14,55,322        | 1,589,283 |



to 64,800 tons valued at Rs 64,80,075 (£480,005) against 67,408 tons valued at Rs 68,00,930 (£507,532) in the preceding year

**Gem Stones**—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline, garnet, rock-crystal, agate, cornelian, jadeite and amber. The production of diamonds in Central India fell from 1,627.5 carats valued at Rs 1,27,101 (£9,485) in 1929 to 1,321.2 carats valued at Rs 72,533 (£5,373). Of this latter production 1,197.8 carats were produced in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari, Ajlgarh and Biljwar.

A severe decline in the output from the Mogok ruby mines of Upper Burma in 1924, followed in 1925 by a marked drop in value, bore witness to a serious decline in the industry. The Burma Ruby Mines Limited, ultimately decided to go into liquidation and the mines were offered for sale in September, 1926. The skeleton organisation left in charge of the mines, however, made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 exceeded that of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees. This encouraging result was effected by a rigorous economy and an extension

of a system of co-operation with local miners, and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kvaungdwin mine—the only one still worked by European methods.

During 1927, however, production fell in value by over 1½ lakhs of rupees, due mainly to a decrease in the value of the sapphires and spinels produced, there having been a slight increase in the value of the rubies. During 1928, there was another very large decline in value, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, due to a severe drop in the value of the sapphires produced as before, there was a slight increase in the value of the rubies. The value of the 1929 production was slightly above that of 1928, due to a considerable increase in the value of the rubies found, largely balanced by another large fall in the value of sapphires produced. In 1930 there was a further substantial fall in production and in total value, though the value per carat of the sapphires produced is the highest recorded for many years. Judging from reports in the *Rangoon Times* this is due to the opening up by the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., of the new Pagoda mine at Kathé leading to the find of a fine sapphire of 630 carats and a star sapphire of 293 carats. The find of a ruby of 100 carats was also reported.

## SALT

There was a slight increase in 1930 in the total output of salt amounting to some 2,000 tons, a very substantial increase of 128,202 tons from Aden, with a small increase from Bombay and Sind, being largely neutralised by substantial falls in the output of Madras (79,452 tons) and Northern India (50,395) and a slight fall in Burma. Imports of salt into India increased substantially by 81,000 tons, the major portion of the increase being due to Italian East Africa, with smaller increases from Germany, Egypt and Spain. Decreases were shown by the United Kingdom and Aden.

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1929 and 1930

|                 | 1929      |                    |         | 1930      |                    |         |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
|                 | Quantity  | Value (£1=Rs 13 4) |         | Quantity  | Value (£1=Rs 13 5) |         |
|                 |           | Tons               | Rs      |           | Tons               | Rs      |
| Aden            | 246,243   | 17,03,958          | 127,161 | 374,445   | 42,69,192          | 316,236 |
| Bombay and Sind | 509,884   | 29,79,094          | 222,320 | 518,376   | 25,75,400          | 190,770 |
| Burma           | 23,825    | 6,41,092           | 47,843  | 19,223    | 3,11,458           | 23,071  |
| Gwalior (a)     | 21        | 1,031              | 77      | 25        | 1,115              | 83      |
| Madras          | 421,208   | 24,86,220          | 185,539 | 341,756   | 19,53,961          | 144,738 |
| Northern India  | 507,918   | 35,03,570          | 261,460 | 457,523   | 36,30,283          | 268,910 |
| Total           | 1,709,099 | 1,13,14,985        | 844,400 | 1,711,348 | 1,27,41,409        | 945,803 |

(a) Figures relate to official years 1920-30 and 1930-31.

Capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 700 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are kept up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment the number of shares held is 250 each firm owning, and being all taken, only one share.

The total number of members, including all those and no instance of member firms is 100. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems fit to make in the case of a partner dis-associating from an existing firm. Anyone intending to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The by-laws, customs and usages being fully controlled by the market customs differ from those of other stock exchanges since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the day after the contract is passed, and all securities are effected for most part under the Stock Exchange. It has not got jobs like the London Stock Exchange. The principle of the function of dealers is connected with the shares in India. Coal Companies, Tea Companies, cement, (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing the industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Honorary Office Bearers—the President, two Joint Honorary Treasurers and the Honorary Secretary. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committee and the Honorary Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. This floor also contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No. 9 Broadway consists of about 100 Members of which 25 are working Members. It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares. Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors. There is a Board of arbitration. There is an admittance membership card of Rs. 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 100. The original 100 members were elected by the first Directors and each of the working members have deposited a security of Rs. 3,000.

Let us now see the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was unregulated except that of market custom. In 1913 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were formulated into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly as the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom. In June, 1919, the Association was incorporated into a limited company under the Indian Companies' Act 1913 1920 with an authorised

The following are the Committee of the Chamber for 1922 —

**President** — Mr. Walchand Hirachand

**Vice President** — Mr. Nallid Hanjan Sarkar

**Members of the Committee** — Mr. G. D. Birla (President of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr. P. C. Banerjee (Chairman, Kt. C.I.F.), Mr. H. C. Merchants (Chamber, Bombay), Mr. S. D. T. (Delhi Factory Owners' Association, Delhi), Mr. B. D. D. (Chamber of Commerce, Ahmedabad), Mr. K. S. (Ahmedabad), Mr. M. I. D. (Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr. L. K. (Cowasji Chamber of Shippers, Karachi), Mr. L. K. S. (Bombay Chamber, M.I.A., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr. H. C. (A. Laljee, The Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. M. Mohamed (All India Southern India Ship & Hide Merchants Association, Madras), Mr. J. C. (All India Tea Planters' Association, Calcutta).

**Honorary Secretaries** — Mr. D. P. Khaitan (Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr. H. I. Nojany (Jute Bidders' Association, Calcutta).

**Council Members** — Mr. M. A. Master, Bombay; Mr. Chundilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Bombay; Mr. A. I. Ojha, Calcutta; Mr. H. P. Bagaria, Calcutta; Lala Pehumpat Singhania, Cawnpore; P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

**Secretary** — Mr. D. G. Mulherkar

**Office Address** — Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay

**Telephone Address** — "Unicomind"

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1929-30 —

**President** — Hon. Mr. P. H. Browne (Messrs. MacLennan, MacLennan & Co.)

**Vice President** — Mr. L. C. Benthall (Messrs. Bird & Co.)

**Committee** — Mr. Duncan Campbell (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), Mr. G. H. Colvin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (The East Indian Railway), Mr. T. W. Dowling (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.), Mr. L. V. Heathcote (The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.), Mr. J. Reid Kay (Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. Mein Austin (Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.), Mr. R. A. Towler (Messrs. MacLeod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D. K. Cunningham. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. C. Daniel.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of

## BI NGAI

The Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1857. It is the only body in Calcutta which is connected with the trade and commerce of the Port of Calcutta. The Chamber is a voluntary Association, the Calcutta Trade Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Marwar Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of all its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade. In particular Calcutta. There are two classes of members: Permanent (Chamber and Association) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining, or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

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**President** — Hon. Mr. P. H. Browne (Messrs. MacLennan, MacLennan & Co.)

**Vice President** — Mr. L. C. Benthall (Messrs. Bird & Co.)

**Committee** — Mr. Duncan Campbell (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), Mr. G. H. Colvin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (The East Indian Railway), Mr. T. W. Dowling (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.), Mr. L. V. Heathcote (The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.), Mr. J. Reid Kay (Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. Mein Austin (Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.), Mr. R. A. Towler (Messrs. MacLeod & Co.)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D. K. Cunningham. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. C. Daniel.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of

bers Rs 50 Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1931 —

*President* — Mr Sheekissen Bhatler

*Senior Vice President* — Mr A L Ojha

*Vice President* — Mr R L Nopany

*Members* — Mr G D Birla Mr D P Khaitan, Mr Anandji Haridas Mr G L Mehta, Mr K J Purohit Mr Habib Mohamed, Mr N L Luri Mr H P Bagaria, Mr W C Binodji, Mr Maneklal Nanavati, Mr Mohanlal Lalubhai, Mr M C Raisinghani, Mr Kassim A Mohamed, Mr C S Ramaswami, and Mr Radhakissan Chamar

*Secretary* — Mr M P Gandhi, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.S.S.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber — The Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association Ltd India Jute Association, Ltd Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, Indian Steel Agents' Association, Calcutta

Kirana Association, Gunny Trades' Association, Bengal Jute Dealers' Association and Jute Balers' Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades — (1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General

Chambers representatives on —

*Calcutta Port Commissioners* — Mr G L Mehta

*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee*

Mr Anandji Haridas

*East Indian Railway Advising Committee*

Mr D P Khaitan

*Board of Apprenticeship Training* — Mr

D P Khaitan

*Railway Rates Advisory Committee* — Messrs

Anandji Haridas, H P Bagaria, G D

Birla, Falzulla Gangjee and D P Khaitan

*Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* — Mr Narayandas Bajoria

*Bengal Conciliation Panel* — Messrs D P Khaitan, Anandji Haridas and N Rajabally

*Chamber's Auditors* — Messrs S R Batliboi & Co

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 30 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

*President* — Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad

*Vice President* — Lala Shri Ram, Delhi

*Members of the Executive Committee* — Mr Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay) Sir Purshotamdas Tha-

kurdas, Kt, CIE, MBE (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr G B Birla (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr D P Khaitan (Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Jamal Mahomed Salb, M.L.A. (Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras) Mr Fakirjee Cowasjee (Buyers and Shippers, Chamber, Karachi) Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Chunilal B Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay) Mr A L Ojha (Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta) Mr M. A. Master (Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay) Mr B. N. Chopra (U P Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore) Raja Ratna Sheth Bhailabhai D Amin (Baroda Millowners' Association, Baroda)

*Co-opted Members of the Committee* — Mr B Das, M.L.A. (Behar & Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Patna) Mr R K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A. (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore) Lala Jaswantrai Churamani (Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Karachi) Mr Sushil Chandra Ghose, Calcutta Lieut P S Sodhbans (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore)

*Ex-officio Members of the Committee* — Mr D S Erulkar, London, Mr K. P. Mehta, London (Representatives of the I N C on the Council of the International Chamber)

*Honorary Treasurer* — Mr R L Nopany

*Honorary Secretary* — Mr J K. Mehta, M.A.

*Office Address* — "The Recluse", 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

**Ex-Services Association.** The Hon Mr E Miller (*Ex-officio*)  
**Bombay Seamen's Society** R J F. Sullivan, Esq  
**Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire** Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt  
**Railway Advisory Committee—**  
 G I P L A Halsall, Esq  
 B B & C I L A Halsall, Esq  
**Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd** G L Winterbotham, Esq  
**Railway Rates Advisory Committee** F G Travers Esq, L A Halsall, Esq, J F Macdonell, Esq, E Miller, Esq, M L C, A Achallmbari, Esq  
**Government of Bombay Road Board**  
 The Hon ble Mr E Miller

### Special Work

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Three statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants.

The "Weekly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise.

A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details—

- (a) The date, hour and place of measurement,
- (b) the name of the shipper,
- (c) the name of the vessel,
- (d) the port of destination;
- (e) the number and description of packages,
- (f) the marks,
- (g) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats,
- (h) the registered number of the boat,
- (i) the name of the tindal.

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

### Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1931

### Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.
- (b) To secure good relations between members of the Association.
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or power is eligible for membership. Every member elects by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for every complete year of membership paid by him as annual subscription.

- (7) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable
- (7) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other actions as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufactures, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (4) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

There are three classes of members —

- (1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary.
- (1) There are three classes of ordinary members —

(a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs 75 as annual subscription, but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs 100 per year

(b)—Mufessil members who will have to pay Rs 25 as annual subscription

(c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs 125 as annual subscription

**Admission Fee**—All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs 100 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the general body

- (2) Patrons—Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons. Firms will have to pay Rs 5,000 and individuals Rs 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account

- (3) Honorary members—Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Chamber on the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions. They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association Bombay

Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association

The Bombay Aerated-water Requisites Merchants Association

The Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association

The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association

The Indian Insurance Co's Association.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1932.—

**MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1932**

**President**—Mr Behram N Karanjia

**Vice-President**—Mr Manu Subedar

#### MEMBERS

Mr A D Shroff

Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K.C.S.I

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart

Mr Dawood Habib Ismail.

Mr Dhirajlal C Modi

Mr E R Hirji Behedin

Mr Fakirmahomed C L Sajan

Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji

Mr Hoozeibhoy A Lalljee

Mr H P Mody

Mr Jal A D Naoroff

Mr J C Setalvad

Prof Kushak T Shah

Mr Lalji Naranji

Mr Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji

Mr M C Ghia

Mr N M Murumdar

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C.I.E, M.B.E

Mr Purshotam Jivandas

Mr Sherif Dewji Canji

## KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 7-8-0 per month. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 70 members of the Chamber in September 1931. The following were the officers in 1931 —

*Chairman* Mr H. S. Bigg-Wither, O.B.E.,  
Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing  
Co of India Ltd

*Vice-Chairman* Mr J. R. N. Graham, V.O.,  
Grahams Trading Co (India), Ltd

*Members of Committee* Messrs J. R. Affel-  
tranger, Volkart Brothers, C. C. Brereton,  
The North Western Railway, H. Macfarlane,  
Strauss & Co, Ltd, A. S. Micrulachi, Ralli  
Brothers, Limited, G. H. Raschen, Forbe-  
Forbes, Campbell & Co, Ltd, W. Statham,  
Steiners, Ltd, A. N. Warrack, The Charter-  
ed Bank of India, Australia & China,  
W. D. Young, Couper & Young

*Representative on the Bombay Legislative  
Council* Mr J. Humphrey, O.B.E.

*Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust*  
Messrs H. S. Bigg-Wither, O.B.E., J. R.  
N. Graham, V.O., G. H. Raschen, A. S. Micru-  
lachi, O.B.E.

*Representatives on the Karachi Municipality*  
Mr C. F. Laborde and Mr R. Sumner

*Representatives on the North Western Railway  
Local Advisory Committee, Karachi* Messrs  
G. M. Raschen and B. S. Backhouse

*Secretary and Public Measurer.* Mr. Alan  
Duguid, A.F.O.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members — The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

## MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership. Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber — Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 58 members and 4 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows —

*Chairman* Mr F. Biley, M.L.C.

*Vice-Chairman* Mr W. O. Wrable

*Committee* — Mr C. G. Alexander, Mr W. M. Browning, Mr H. Ka, Mr C. D. Pringle, and Mr L. C. M. Stott.

The following are the ways in which the Chamber is entitled to act as representatives and the representatives elected for the year are —

*Madras Legislative Council* Mr F. Biley, M.L.C.

*Madras Port Trust* Messrs F. Biley, G. A.

Barnard, D. M. Holland, V. O. W.

*Corporation of Madras* Messrs D. M. W.

A. J. Pott, and F. D. James, M.L.C.

*Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the  
British Empire* Mr G. Gordon Frazer

## UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs 300 a year, an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore Rs. 300, firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 71 members, one honorary member and seven affiliated members.

The following are the officers—

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee—*President*—Mr A L Carnegie (The British India Corporation, Ltd). *Vice-President*—Mr J M Lowrie (Messrs Begg, Sutherland & Co, Ltd). *Members*—Mr K J D Price (The Muir Mills Co, Ltd), Mr R Menzies, OBE, VD (The British India Corporation, Ltd), Mr R Williamson (The New Victoria Mills Co, Ltd), Babu Ram Narain Sahab, Cawnpore, Mr T Gavin Jones (Messrs D Walde & Co, Ltd), Mr L Craig, (The British India Corporation, Ltd), Mr K G Nicoll, (The National Bank of India, Ltd), Mr C O'Malley, (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co, Ltd), *Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Council*—Mr E M Souter, MLC (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd), The Hon'ble Mr J P Srivastava, MLC, MLC, Cawnpore.

*Secretary*—Mr J G Ryan, MBE, VD.

*Head Clerk*—Babu B N Ghosal.

## PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs 100 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chamber. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N W Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore, and the Auxiliary Forces Committee, Delhi & Lahore Military Areas.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers—

Mr W Robertson Taylor, *Chairman* (The East India Carpet Co, Ltd, Amritsar). Khan Sahib S M Abdullah, *Deputy Chairman* (Messrs S M Fazal Ellahi, Delhi). Mr P Mukerjee, MLC (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co, Ltd, Delhi). Mr V P Gray, (Messrs R J Wood & Co, Delhi). Mr W G L Gilbert, (Shahdara Sahranagar Railway Co, Ltd, Delhi). Mr Sri Ram, (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ltd, Delhi). Mr R Miller, (The National Bank of India Ltd, Delhi). Mr I Livingstone, (Messrs Govan Brothers, Ltd, Delhi). Mr D W Teddale, (The Punjab Portland Cement Co, Ltd, Lahore). Mr J H Chase, North Western Railway (Lahore). The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, CIE, MBE (The Muzam Chaudhary Mills, Lahore). Mr Mub Rajinder Singh (The Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cant). Mr Lal Bahadur Narain, (Messrs D D Lal Bahadur Narain, Lahore). Mr Mohan Lal Narain, (Messrs Mohan Lal Narain & Co, Amritsar). Mr W C (The Punjab Portland Cement Co, Ltd, Lahore). Mr J P (The Punjab Portland Cement Co, Ltd, Lahore). Mr J P (The Punjab Portland Cement Co, Ltd, Lahore).



## COCANADA

The Chamber of Commerce was established on the 10th March 1868. The members of the Chamber have their headquarters at Cocanada, on the Commanded Coast.

Members—The Chamber's Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co., Ltd., & Co., Wilton & Co., Gordon Wood & Co. (Malaya), Ltd., Northern Commercial Co., Ltd., Channel Islands Ltd., Parnell, Son, Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Agricultural Co., Ltd.,

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr S. A. Chatterman (Chairman)  
Mr D. T. Shoba  
Mr J. C. S. S. S. S.  
Mr G. S. S. S. S.

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the terms of admission to membership a merchant, firm or establishment or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a body of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of British Ceylon, Madras, and Bombay, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non member and Rs 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the Last Thursday.

A fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

## CEYLON.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was established on the 25th March 1839 and was incorporated in 1890, with its headquarters at Colombo. All firms and persons engaged in the general trade of Ceylon are admissible as members and every person or firm desirous of joining the Chamber must after having furnished one month's notice of their intention to apply for membership be proposed by one member, seconded by another and balloted for by the whole Chamber. The affairs of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 10 members.

The following is the membership of the Board at the present time —

Mr M. J. Cary (Chairman), Mr J. A. Tarbat (Vice Chairman), Mr George R. Brown, Mr L. V. Coghill, Mr M. D. Crichton, Mr T. Hunt, Mr R. D. Kenyon, Mr H. Scoble Nicholson, Mr J. W. Oldfield, Mr G. A. Ponsford, Mr G. G. Smith, Mr G. L. Yule.

Secretary—Mr C. F. Whitaker.

Representative in the State Council—Mr M. J. Cary.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All India statistics. Among the important publications for which the Director-General is

responsible are the following annual volumes: Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts





The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 74 per cent of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4.7 and 5.2 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

|            | 1927-28     | 1928-29     | 1929-30     | 1930-31.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nos. 1—10  | 61,759,070  | 82,435,744  | 53,035,403  | 53,638,486  |
| „ 11—20    | 131,023,571 | 61,890,980  | 105,891,361 | 100,812,483 |
| „ 21—30    | 107,482,226 | 47,048,788  | 85,715,968  | 82,764,969  |
| „ 31—40    | 12,270,694  | 8,566,651   | 13,074,236  | 22,671,169  |
| Above 40   | 5,028,497   | 3,133,697   | 4,628,867   | 10,493,889  |
| Wastes, &c | 1,173,798   | 0,01,027    | 870,009     | 525,037     |
| TOTAL      | 318,746,862 | 153,752,893 | 263,216,744 | 270,906,633 |

AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

|            | 1927-28     | 1928-29     | 1929-30     | 1930-31     |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nos. 1—10  | 2,324,475   | 2,400,957   | 2,957,262   | 2,774,584   |
| „ 11—20    | 39,908,359  | 39,400,182  | 48,393,118  | 48,000,959  |
| „ 21—30    | 55,602,155  | 58,194,408  | 63,127,227  | 58,522,363  |
| „ 31—40    | 9,622,451   | 12,630,915  | 15,399,621  | 17,155,503  |
| Above 40   | 3,595,276   | 4,064,903   | 5,899,594   | 10,647,819  |
| Wastes, &c | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          |
| TOTAL      | 111,112,710 | 116,718,430 | 135,776,822 | 137,107,228 |

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

|            | 1927-28     | 1928-29     | 1929-30     | 1930-31.    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nos. 1—10  | 105,983,183 | 78,887,734  | 105,477,320 | 113,588,158 |
| „ 11—20    | 358,810,804 | 303,135,880 | 337,822,398 | 400,150,519 |
| „ 21—30    | 263,071,135 | 213,013,236 | 271,753,294 | 259,455,565 |
| „ 31—40    | 33,757,097  | 37,488,197  | 46,362,781  | 60,746,714  |
| Above 40   | 11,141,821  | 10,029,048  | 15,278,339  | 27,310,831  |
| Wastes, &c | 6,170,243   | 5,720,242   | 6,709,881   | 5,792,771   |
| TOTAL      | 803,940,378 | 648,283,337 | 383,409,013 | 867,044,558 |

# The Textile Industry.

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## Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

| Year | Number of Mills | Spindles  | Number of Looms | Average No. of Hands Employed Daily | Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed Cwts. | Quantity of Cotton Consumed in 1921 lbs. |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1913 | 31              | 12,44,207 | 10,75,100       | Not stated                          | Not stated                                    | Not stated                               |
| 1914 | 31              | 12,82,500 | 10,67,000       | Do                                  | Do  | Do                                       |
| 1915 | 31              | 14,32,504 | 12,01,100       | 40,914                              | 9,76,547                                      | 2,67,555                                 |
| 1916 | 31              | 14,71,000 | 12,50,000       | 44,410                              | 10,76,703                                     | 3,07,631                                 |
| 1917 | 31              | 15,13,000 | 13,00,000       | 46,410                              | 13,26,461                                     | 3,78,086                                 |
| 1918 | 31              | 16,70,514 | 14,17,000       | 48,467                              | 17,01,467                                     | 3,97,562                                 |
| 1919 | 31              | 17,00,000 | 15,00,000       | 53,476                              | 15,07,046                                     | 4,56,556                                 |
| 1920 | 31              | 20,01,000 | 16,00,000       | 60,757                              | 18,59,777                                     | 5,31,365                                 |
| 1921 | 31              | 21,43,000 | 16,00,000       | 67,186                              | 20,88,621                                     | 5,66,749                                 |
| 1922 | 31              | 22,01,000 | 17,45,000       | 74,383                              | 22,51,214                                     | 6,43,204                                 |
| 1923 | 10*             | 24,21,290 | 18,50,000       | 76,942                              | 26,41,060                                     | 7,26,276                                 |
| 1924 | 14              | 24,98,801 | 19,49,000       | 82,300                              | 27,54,437                                     | 7,86,982                                 |
| 1925 | 14              | 27,02,100 | 21,01,000       | 91,508                              | 31,10,280                                     | 8,89,051                                 |
| 1926 | 14              | 27,74,190 | 23,41,000       | 1,02,751                            | 35,29,617                                     | 10,08,462                                |
| 1927 | 14              | 27,51,004 | 24,731          | 1,11,018                            | 41,26,171                                     | 11,78,006                                |
| 1928 | 12              | 27,02,232 | 25,444          | 1,16,161                            | 40,80,782                                     | 11,15,938                                |
| 1929 | 14              | 27,70,917 | 26,164          | 1,21,600                            | 40,08,628                                     | 11,71,008                                |
| 1930 | 14              | 30,49,736 | 21,154          | 1,30,401                            | 42,78,778                                     | 12,22,568                                |
| 1931 | 14              | 35,03,000 | 35,338          | 1,38,689                            | 46,03,990                                     | 13,41,714                                |
| 1932 | 17              | 39,30,000 | 37,270          | 1,45,432                            | 49,32,613                                     | 14,09,318                                |
| 1933 | 17              | 40,60,618 | 37,544          | 1,44,335                            | 45,53,276                                     | 13,00,036                                |
| 1934 | 18              | 42,39,720 | 38,017          | 1,48,964                            | 51,84,648                                     | 14,81,328                                |
| 1935 | 18              | 47,28,332 | 39,000          | 1,62,104                            | 58,03,165                                     | 16,75,190                                |
| 1936 | 19              | 49,45,783 | 40,124          | 1,61,189                            | 60,86,732                                     | 14,53,352                                |
| 1937 | 19              | 50,00,000 | 41,160          | 1,72,853                            | 47,31,000                                     | 13,51,740                                |
| 1938 | 19              | 50,06,965 | 42,554          | 1,81,031                            | 61,77,683                                     | 17,00,036                                |
| 1939 | 19              | 50,43,297 | 44,092          | 1,81,390                            | 60,97,000                                     | 17,30,340                                |
| 1940 | 19              | 51,19,121 | 46,237          | 1,84,779                            | 61,06,081                                     | 17,44,706                                |
| 1941 | 19              | 51,63,486 | 50,139          | 1,95,277                            | 65,77,354                                     | 18,70,244                                |
| 1942 | 21              | 52,79,595 | 52,665          | 2,08,616                            | 70,82,306                                     | 20,23,516                                |
| 1943 | 22              | 53,33,275 | 58,456          | 2,05,606                            | 69,30,595                                     | 19,80,170                                |
| 1944 | 24              | 57,56,020 | 67,020          | 2,21,105                            | 69,70,250                                     | 19,91,500                                |
| 1945 | 25              | 60,53,281 | 76,898          | 2,36,024                            | 73,81,500                                     | 21,00,000                                |
| 1946 | 26              | 61,95,671 | 82,725          | 2,33,624                            | 67,72,536                                     | 19,35,010                                |
| 1947 | 26              | 63,57,460 | 85,352          | 2,30,649                            | 60,70,571                                     | 19,05,866                                |
| 1948 | 26              | 64,63,929 | 88,951          | 2,43,637                            | 71,75,357                                     | 20,50,102                                |
| 1949 | 27              | 65,96,862 | 94,186          | 2,53,786                            | 73,36,056                                     | 20,06,016                                |
| 1950 | 27              | 67,78,805 | 1,04,179        | 2,60,276                            | 75,00,041                                     | 21,43,126                                |
| 1951 | 27              | 68,48,744 | 1,03,009        | 2,66,446                            | 73,60,212                                     | 21,02,632                                |
| 1952 | 27              | 69,10,877 | 1,10,268        | 2,74,861                            | 76,92,013                                     | 21,97,718                                |
| 1953 | 26              | 67,38,697 | 1,14,621        | 2,76,771                            | 76,93,574                                     | 21,08,164                                |
| 1954 | 26              | 66,53,871 | 1,16,464        | 2,82,227                            | 72,99,873                                     | 20,86,078                                |
| 1955 | 28              | 66,89,680 | 1,18,221        | 2,93,277                            | 71,54,805                                     | 20,44,230                                |
| 1956 | 25              | 67,63,876 | 1,19,012        | 3,11,078                            | 68,33,113                                     | 19,52,318                                |
| 1957 | 25              | 68,70,004 | 1,23,783        | 3,32,176                            | 74,20,806                                     | 21,50,230                                |
| 1958 | 26              | 73,31,219 | 1,34,620        | 3,43,723                            | 77,12,390                                     | 22,08,540                                |
| 1959 | 27              | 79,27,638 | 1,44,794        | 3,47,880                            | 75,30,948                                     | 21,51,698                                |
| 1960 | 33              | 82,13,273 | 1,51,485        | 3,56,887                            | 67,12,118                                     | 19,17,748                                |
| 1961 | 33              | 85,10,633 | 1,54,202        | 3,67,877                            | 77,92,085                                     | 22,26,310                                |
| 1962 | 33              | 87,14,168 | 1,59,464        | 3,73,608                            | 73,06,844                                     | 21,13,884                                |
| 1963 | 36              | 87,02,760 | 1,61,952        | 3,84,623                            | 84,60,942                                     | 24,17,412                                |
| 1964 | 37              | 97,34,172 | 1,66,532        | 3,60,921                            | 70,34,237                                     | 20,09,782                                |
| 1965 | 44              | 80,07,061 | 1,74,092        | 3,46,925                            | 75,04,031                                     | 21,61,166                                |
| 1966 | 44              | 91,24,768 | 1,79,250        | 3,84,022                            | 90,07,000                                     | 25,73,714                                |
| 1967 | 33              | 93,11,973 | 1,82,420        | 3,95,475                            | 92,16,116                                     | 26,33,176                                |

\* Year ending 31st August

† Does not include 24 Mills in course of erection

## Progress of the Industry

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1926-27 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 —

| Average—             | Number of mills at work | Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.) | Number (in thousands) of           |            |                 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
|                      |                         |                                      | Persons employed daily (avg. rate) | Looms      | Spindles        |
| 1879-80 to 1883-84   | 21 (100)                | 270.7 (100)                          | 38.8 (100)                         | 5.5 (100)  | 88 (100)        |
| 1884-85 to 1888-89   | 24 (114)                | 341.6 (126)                          | 52.7 (136)                         | 7 (127)    | 138.4 (157)     |
| 1889-90 to 1893-94   | 30 (124)                | 402.6 (149)                          | 64.3 (166)                         | 8.3 (151)  | 172.8 (196)     |
| 1894-95 to 1898-99   | 31 (148)                | 522.1 (193)                          | 86.7 (223)                         | 11.7 (213) | 244.8 (278)     |
| 1899-1900 to 1903-04 | 36 (171)                | 680 (251)                            | 114.2 (294)                        | 16.2 (295) | 334.6 (380)     |
| 1904-05 to 1908-09   | 46 (219)                | 960 (356)                            | 165 (425)                          | 24.8 (451) | 610.5 (680)     |
| 1909-10 to 1913-14   | 60 (286)                | 1,209 (443)                          | 208.4 (537)                        | 33.5 (609) | 691.8 (786)     |
| 1914-15 to 1918-19   | 73 (348)                | 1,403.6 (519)                        | 259.8 (668)                        | 39.7 (722) | 821.2 (933)     |
| 1917-18              | 76 (362)                | 1,428.5 (528)                        | 266 (686)                          | 40.6 (738) | 884 (948)       |
| 1918-19              | 76 (362)                | 1,477.2 (546)                        | 275.5 (710)                        | 40 (727)   | 839.9 (954)     |
| 1919-20              | 76 (362)                | 1,563.6 (579)                        | 280.4 (724)                        | 41.0 (745) | 856.1 (973)     |
| 1920-21              | 77 (367)                | 1,923.5 (712)                        | 288.4 (758)                        | 41.6 (745) | 869.9 (908)     |
| 1921-22              | 81 (386)                | 2,122.4 (784)                        | 288.4 (743)                        | 43.0 (782) | 908.3 (1,032)   |
| 1922-23              | 86 (409)                | 2,344.7 (859)                        | 321.2 (828)                        | 47.5 (863) | 1,003.1 (1,140) |
| 1923-24              | 80 (424)                | 2,485.8 (922)                        | 330.4 (851)                        | 49.0 (891) | 1,043.4 (1,185) |
| 1924-25              | 90 (424)                | 2,213.8 (814)                        | 341.7 (881)                        | 50.3 (914) | 1,067.6 (1,213) |
| 1925-26              | 90 (429)                | 2,134.7 (788)                        | 331.3 (854)                        | 50.5 (918) | 1,063.7 (1,209) |
| 1926-27              | 93 (443)                | 2,119.8 (783)                        | 333.0 (860)                        | 51.0 (927) | 1,083.8 (1,231) |
| 1927-28              | 93 (443)                | 2,269.7 (838)                        | 335.8 (866)                        | 52.2 (949) | 1,105.6 (1,256) |
| 1928-29              | 95 (452)                | 2,330.6 (863)                        | 343.8 (886)                        | 52.4 (953) | 1,118.1 (1,250) |

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 —

|                      | Jute manufactures                |                                   | Value in lakhs of Rs. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | Gunny bags in millions of number | Gunny cloths in millions of yards |                       |
| 1879-80 to 1883-84   | 54.9 (100)                       | 4.4 (100)                         | 124.9 (100)           |
| 1884-85 to 1888-89   | 77 (140)                         | 15.4 (360)                        | 162.9 (130)           |
| 1889-90 to 1893-94   | 111.5 (203)                      | 41 (932)                          | 239.3 (232)           |
| 1894-95 to 1898-99   | 171.2 (312)                      | 182 (4,136)                       | 518 (415)             |
| 1899-1900 to 1903-04 | 208.5 (376)                      | 427.2 (9,709)                     | 820.5 (662)           |
| 1904-05 to 1908-09   | 257.8 (469)                      | 698 (15,804)                      | 1,442.7 (1,154)       |
| 1909-10 to 1913-14   | 339.1 (618)                      | 970 (2,016)                       | 2,044.4 (1,621)       |
| 1914-15 to 1918-19   | 667.6 (1,211)                    | 1,156 (26,273)                    | 3,019 (2,418)         |
| 1919-20              | 342.7 (624)                      | 1,275.1 (28,980)                  | 5,001.5 (4,004)       |
| 1920-21              | 553.9 (987)                      | 1,302.7 (29,800)                  | 5,299.4 (4,293)       |
| 1921-22              | 346.7 (715)                      | 1,120.5 (25,000)                  | 2,999.5 (2,414)       |
| 1922-23              | 344.2 (687)                      | 1,254.3 (31,350)                  | 3,049.4 (2,456)       |
| 1923-24              | 413.7 (762)                      | 1,348.7 (30,652)                  | 4,228.4 (3,422)       |
| 1924-25              | 425.1 (774)                      | 1,455.2 (33,095)                  | 5,148.8 (4,122)       |
| 1925-26              | 425.0 (774)                      | 1,461.3 (33,211)                  | 5,752.1 (4,606)       |
| 1926-27              | 449.0 (818)                      | 1,503.1 (34,161)                  | 5,222.3 (4,222)       |
| 1927-28              | 463.1 (843)                      | 1,552.7 (35,239)                  | 5,321.4 (4,260)       |
| 1928-29              | 497.6 (906)                      | 1,568.2 (35,640)                  | 5,656.4 (4,528)       |
| 1929-30              | 522.3 (951)                      | 1,650.5 (37,511)                  | 5,158.7 (4,130)       |



## THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from Persia but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia whence it is almost invariably sent to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

**Imports and Exports**—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet and in normal years from Afghanistan. Imports for the year 1929-31 amounted to 31,141 tons valued at Rs 184 lakhs, showing a marked increase compared with the previous year. Imports from Australia showed a proportionately smaller increase than those from other countries amounting to 1.6 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 10 lakhs.

**Production in India**—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs, the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short".

**Mill manufacture**—The number of woollen mills at work in British India in 1902 was three, with an authorised capital of Rs 38,50,000, and employing 23,800 spindles and 624 looms. The number of persons employed

in the industry then was 2,550, and the quantity of woollen goods produced 2,148,000 lbs. At the end of 1917 the number of mills had risen to five, with an authorised capital of Rs 2,50,00,000 employing 30,608 spindles and 1,155 looms. The weight of goods produced then was 9,744,264 lbs and the number of persons employed 7,824. With regard to Indian States, there was one mill in Mysore in 1903 with a capital of Rs 6,00,000, employing 1,430 spindles and 45 looms. The quantity of goods produced was 1,136,000 lbs and the number of persons employed 297. In 1907 there was still only the one mill working in an Indian State—the authorised capital had been increased to Rs 15,00,000, the quantity of goods produced to 1,724,087 lbs, and the number of persons employed to 563. Three of the mills manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, the remainder manufacturing blankets only. The existence of these mills in India proved of great service to Government in the meeting of war requirements, and they were all employed to their fullest capacity in supplying army demands for great coat cloth, serges puttees, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Their total capacity, however, was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army, and consequently their supplies had to be supplemented by large imports from home. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

**Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture** are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

**Bibliography**—Notes on wool in India. By A. H. Silver and J. K. Mehta, Govt Press, Calcutta, (1919).



**Silk Industry**—In a short Prefatory note Mr Bainbridge Fletcher (Imperial Entomologist) explains that the object of the Bulletin is to place on record some of the more important experiments which were commenced at Pusa, in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not degenerate and which would yield silk better both in quality and outturn than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present.

**Central Nurseries**—The report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year ending June 30, 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of reclaiming the silk industry. The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed cocoons required in the province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem. A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1913 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing houses complete. The ultimate success of the scheme depends

largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay an adequate price for pure seed.

A pamphlet was published in 1915, by Mr M. N. De, Sericultural Assistant at Pusa, which contains practical hints on improved methods which are recommended to be used for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts. It has been found that, by the provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine, superior thread can be obtained, the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whilst the suitability of the machine for cottage workers is maintained. By attention to such simple points as the stifling and storage of cocoons and the temperature and quality of the water used in the reeling pans, great improvements can be effected in most silk centres in Bengal and other districts.

**Exports of Silk**—As a result of the war the trade has shown in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value. The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by Rs 12 lakhs to Rs 27½ lakhs, of which raw silk accounted for Rs 24 lakhs. In 1916-17 the total exports rose to Rs 54½ lakhs. In 1920-21 exports of raw silk and silk manufactures amounted to Rs 10 lakhs in value, or a third of that of the previous year.

## Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the *Indigofera* a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dyestuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and as one of the main purposes of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through

misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous Memorandum of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. The first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the al dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude, regarding the exports from India have seriously declined and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advance of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural versus synthetic indigo. (See Watt's 'Commercial Products of India'.) In this connection it may be noted that increases in the price of coal in England, due to labour difficulties, have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo. In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi, when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from many points of view—agricultural, industrial and commercial. The agricultural and industrial aspects of the question is fully discussed by Mr. A. D. Howard of Pusa in Bulletin No. 11, 1914.

## Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be

said, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1856 and 1859. Since the latter date the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875

*Progress of the Industry*

| Year                | Area under tea in 000 acres | Production in 000,000 lbs | Year | Area under tea in 000 acres | Production in 000,000 lbs |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1875-1880 (average) | 173                         | 34                        | 1920 | 654                         | 322                       |
| 1880-84             | 241                         | 57                        | 1925 | 672                         | 335                       |
| 1885-89             | 307                         | 90                        | 1926 | 679                         | 364                       |
| 1900-1904           | 500                         | 195                       | 1927 | 690                         | 361                       |
| 1910                | 583                         | 249                       | 1928 | 702                         | 372                       |
| 1915                | 594                         | 352                       | 1929 | 712                         | 401                       |

It will be seen from the above table that during the last fifty years while the area under tea has risen by over 300 per cent the production has increased more than ten times. Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance —

| Provinces                  | Area under crop '000 acres | Production '000 lbs | Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Assam —</b>             |                            |                     |  |
| Surma Valley               | 145                        | 73,784              | 156,489  |
| Assam Valley               | 285                        | 185,157             | 400,995  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>430</b>                 | <b>258,941</b>      | <b>557,484</b>   |
| <b>Bengal —</b>            |                            |                     |  |
| Darjeeling                 | 61                         | 23,009              | 65,522   |
| Jalpaiguri                 | 128                        | 85,427              | 125,032  |
| Chuttagong                 | 6                          | 1,517               | 5,745  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>195</b>                 | <b>109,953</b>      | <b>196,899</b>   |
| <b>Madras —</b>            |                            |                     |  |
| Nilgiris                   | 32                         | 11,403              | 30,759   |
| Malabar                    | 13                         | 6,493               | 12,832   |
| Coimbatore                 | 22                         | 9,700               | 27,217   |
| Others                     | *                          | 34                  | 44   |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>67</b>                  | <b>27,630</b>       | <b>70,852</b>  |
| <b>Coorg</b>               | <b>*</b>                   | <b>169</b>          | <b>620</b>   |
| <b>Punjab</b>              | <b>10</b>                  | <b>1,930</b>        | <b>10,995</b>  |
| <b>United Provinces</b>    | <b>6</b>                   | <b>1,489</b>        | <b>3,871</b>   |
| <b>Bihar and Orissa</b>    | <b>4</b>                   | <b>853</b>          | <b>2,902</b>   |
| <b>Total British India</b> | <b>712</b>                 | <b>400,965</b>      | <b>843,623</b>   |
| <b>Indian States</b>       | <b>77</b>                  | <b>32,033</b>       | <b>86,849</b>  |
| <b>Total India</b>         | <b>789</b>                 | <b>432,998</b>      | <b>930,472</b>   |

\* Less than 500 acres







of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle-making on a small scale. This, therefore, is the criterion which determines the two well-defined classes of the industry in its present stage, (1) indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry.

(1) The indigenous Cottage Industry which is represented in all parts of the country, but has its chief centres in Ferozabad District of U. P., and Belgaum District, in the South, is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks made in larger factories. The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year. But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian ones.

(2) The modern Factory type of organization of this industry is just in its infancy at present. The existing factories either stop at producing glass cakes for bangles as in Ferozabad or simple kind of lampwares and bottles. With the existing state of knowledge and machinery in India they can neither produce sheet and plate glass, nor do they pretend to manufacture laboratory or table glass. Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it. War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased—of the imports of the lampware, etc., and in order to meet the Indian demand for them new factories were started and old revived which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale. The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated, but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware. There are at present 14 factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottle and carboys also. The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Bijnor and Ambala, while bottles are only manufactured at Naini and Lahore, and recently at Calcutta.

During the later years of the war period a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts local manufacture having been stimulated by the cessation of imports of German, Austrian and Belgian glass.

**Causes of failure**—Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventable causes, prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management (2) Lack of proper

commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to (3) Bad selection of site. An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (a) nearness of quartz and fire-clay, (b) nearness of fuel, and (c) by the nearness of market. At least two must be present. In some concerns, two were absent. (4) Specialisation was lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware, bottles, and bangles, etc. (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for machinery or other improvements or even in some cases for running the concern in the beginning.

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of these and hinder the progress of the rest. Chief among them are (1) The industry is in its infant stage and hence such failures are but incidental. (2) No expert guidance in this line, there is a lack of men and good literature. (3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type. The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate. They, therefore, master the situation and are unamenable to management. (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained, and consequently, in most cases, at a great distance from the coal-fields. (5) To a certain extent, competition from Japan and European countries.

Alkali used is almost entirely of English manufacture being Carbonate of Soda 98-99% in a powdered form. This alkali has almost completely taken place of the various Alkaline Earths formerly employed by the Glass Bangle manufacturers as the latter cannot be used in the manufacture of glass which is to compete with the imported article. These points must be carefully noted for future guidance.

The industry developed considerably under war conditions, but in peace times, in this transition stage, immediate efforts must be made in the direction of what the Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E) viz. "The Glass industry, even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen. The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications, from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can. The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded, so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful."

**Bibliography**—Indian Industries Commission Report (Appendix), Indian Munitions Board, Industrial Handbook, etc. "Notes on Glass Manufacture" By C. S. Fox. (Bulletin No. 29 of Indian Industries and Labour, 1922.)

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

A handbook to the Patent Office in India for some twenty years. Difficulties arising which is published by the Government from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Press, Calcutta, gives the various Acts, rules, Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action, and instructions bearing on the subject together and, owing to some informalities the Act itself with hints for the preparation of specifications was repealed in the following year. In 1859 and drawings, hints for searchers and other it was re-enacted with modifications, and in valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public 1872 the Patents and Designs Protection Act Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and indicates where in they differ from English law. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The foundation of patent legislation throughout the world lies in the English Statute of Monopolies which was enacted in 1623, the 21st year of King James the First. In part this Act has been repealed, but the extant portion of the more important section 6 is as follows — "Provided also that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making of such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient, the said fourteen years to be accomplished from the date of the first letters patent or grants of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made, and of none other."

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 supplemented by the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act 1915 and by the Rules made under those Acts. The Patent Office does not deal with trade mark or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters of major interest. One main difference exists, however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of trade marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter three, viz., (1) Hyderabad (Deccan), (2) Mysore, (3) Gwalior have ordinances of their own for which particular mention be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail. They gave further protection both to the inventor, by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period. At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established, with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor-General in Council, and provision was made for the grant of a sealed "patent" instead of for the mere recognition of an "exclusive privilege." The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907.

**New Legislation.**—Important amendments have been made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act since 1911, the most important being the priority given to Indian Inventors over others to apply for British patents within 12 months from the date of the Indian application. Similarly an applicant for a British patent has priority over other applicants in India for 12 months from the date of his British application.

Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1936 and includes the following

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 17½ crores in 1929 and was in excess of 2½ crores over the corresponding income of the previous year. Claims amounted to 12½ crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by 1 crore. Claims by death showed an increase of 8½ lakhs and claims by survivorship of 1½ lakhs. For the first time during 1929 claims by survivorship were larger than claims by death.

The life assurance funds increased by over 1½ crores during 1929 and amounted to 1½ crores

at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was nearly 5½ per cent as against 5 1/3 per cent realised in the previous year.

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties.

The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the two years 1929 and 1930 —

| Year ending 31st March | New business effected during the year |                    | Total business remaining in force at the end of the year |                                | Total income | Life Assurance fund at the end of the year |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
|                        | Number of policies                    | Total sums assured | Number of policies                                       | Total sums assured and bonuses |              |  |
| 1929                   | 7,582                                 | 1,43,41,000        | 61,474   | 13,02,47,000                   | 63,17,000    | 3,64,44,000                                |
| 1930                   | 8,591                                 | 1,49,56,000        | 71,179   | 14,17,81,000                   | 69,36,000    | 4,02,80,000                                |

**Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business.** The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1929 was nearly 3 crores of which the Indian companies' share was over ½ crore and that of the non-Indian companies nearly 2½ crores. The total amount is composed of—

1,55 lakhs from fire,  
68 lakhs from marine, and  
76 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies received—

23 lakhs from fire,

11 lakhs from marine, and

18 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 25 crores of which the stock exchange securities form the bulk. These securities are shown in the accounts at a net value of 18 crores. Loans on policies and mortgages are shown at 2½ crores. Land and house property are valued at 1½ crore. Deposits, cash, stamps, etc. are shown at 1½ crore. Agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1 crore, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at ½ crore. Over half a crore of the total assets of the Indian companies is invested outside India.



## Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

Under this Schedule the reference is to "real value" for the purpose of the Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), unless an article is otherwise provided for.

The ordinary trade description of each article and cover for the article, if different, they are separately provided for.

|  | Unit     | Tariff Values     | Duty  |
|--|----------|-------------------|---|
| I Food, Drink and Tobacco  |          | Rs and p          |   |
| II   |          |                   |   |
| 1 Indian mounds of 82 lbs avoirdupois weight   |          |                   | Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe,* $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> |
| 2 Foreign mounds of 82 lbs avoirdupois weight  |          | <i>Id valorem</i> | 25 per cent   |
| 3 Foreign mounds of 82 lbs avoirdupois weight, and                                     |          | <i>Id valorem</i> | 25 per cent   |
| IV FRUITS AND VEGETABLES   |          |                   |   |
| 1 Fruit of any kind, all sorts, fresh, dried, or otherwise, not otherwise provided for | cwt      | <i>Id valorem</i> | Re 14 25 per cent   |
| 2 Almonds, without shell   | cwt      | 58 0 0            | 25 per cent   |
| Almonds, with shell, in the shell  | "        | 55 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Almonds, in the shell, Persian   | "        | 12 12 0           | 25 "  |
| Cashew, or cashew kernel, not shelled  | "        | 31 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Coconut, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam—  |          |                   |   |
| Bushel   | thousand | 66 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Unhusked   | "        | 104 0 0           | 25 "  |
| Coconuts, Maldives   | "        | 21 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Coconut, other   | "        | 33 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Coconut kernel (copra)   | cwt      | 11 12 0           | 25 "  |
| Dates, dry, in bags  | "        | 9 8 0             | 25 "  |
| Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles   | "        | 4 8 0             | 25 "  |
| Dates, wet, packed in other receptacles  | "        | 11 4 0            | 25 "  |
| Figs, dried, Persian   | "        | 9 12 0            | 25 "  |
| Figs, dried, European  | "        | 16 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Garlic   | "        | 9 8 0             | 25 "  |
| Pistachio nuts   | "        | 53 0 0            | 25 "  |
| Raisins, red, Persian Gulf   | "        | 10 8 0            | 25 "  |

\* The rate on the 1st January, 1932 and until further notice is annas 9½.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 56 dated the 5th December 1931, raw cashew nuts are liable to import duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

## Schedule II—( Import Tariff )—continued.

| Serial No | Names of Articles   | Per   | Tariff Values | Duty      |
|-----------|---|---|---------------|-----------|
|           | <b>I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd</b>  |   | Rs a p        |           |
|           | <b>LIQUORS—contd</b>  |   |               |           |
| 10        | <b>SPIRITS (other than denatured spirit)—</b>   |   |               |           |
|           | (1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit  | Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof |               | Rs 37-8   |
|           | (2) LIQUEURS, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—   |   |               |           |
|           | (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested   | Imperial gallon                                 |               | Rs 50     |
|           | (ii) not so entered   | Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof |               | Rs 37-8   |
|           | (3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit   |   |               |           |
|           | (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested   | Imperial gallon                                 |               | Rs 37-8   |
|           | (ii) not so entered   | Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof |               | Rs 27-5-6 |
|           | (4) PERFUMED SPIRITS  | Imperial gallon                                 |               | Rs 60     |
|           | <b>PROVIDED THAT—</b>   |   |               |           |
|           | (a) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i.e., 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ) |   |               |           |
|           | (b) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof                      |   |               |           |
| 11        | <b>WINES, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—</b>   |   |               |           |
|           | (1) Champagne and other sparkling wines   | Imperial gallon                                 |               | Rs 13-2   |
| *         | (2) Other Sorts   | Do  |               | Rs 7-8    |

\* There are no entries bearing Serial Nos 12 and 13

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

| Serial No | Names of Articles   | Per  | Tariff Values     | Duty   |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------|--|
|           | <b>I.—Food Drink and To acco—<i>contd</i></b>   |  | Rs a p            |  |
| 19        | CONFECTIONERY   |  | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent  |
| 20        | SUGAR, excluding confectionery ( <i>see</i> Serial No 19)—  |  |                   |  |
|           | (1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 8 Dutch Standard and above  | cwt  |                   | Rs 9-1   |
|           | (2) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy   |  | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 31½ per cent <i>plus</i> Rs 3-7 per cwt  |
|           | (3) Molasses  |  | "                 | 31½ per cent   |
|           | Tariff value—   |  |                   |  |
|           | Molasses—   |  |                   |  |
|           | (i) Imported in bulk by tank steamer  | cwt  | 2 1 0             | 31½ "  |
|           | (ii) Otherwise imported   | "  | 2 9 0             | 31½ "  |
|           | Sugar candy   | "  | 10 0 0            | 31½ per cent <i>plus</i> Rs 3-7 per cwt  |
|           | <b>TEA</b>  |  |                   |  |
| 21        | TEA   |  | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
|           | Tariff values—  |  |                   |  |
|           | Tea, black  | lb   | 0 11 0            | 25 "   |
|           | Tea, green  | "  | 0 13 0            | 25 "   |
|           | <b>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</b>   |  |                   |  |
| 22        | COFFEE  |  | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 "   |
| 23        | HOPS  |  |                   | Free   |
| 24        | SALT, excluding Salt exempted under Serial No 25  | Indian maund of 82 2/7lbs avoirdupois weight |                   | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place * <i>plus</i> 4½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India |
| 25        | SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture, also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware, also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces<br>(For the general duty on salt, <i>see</i> Serial No 24) |  |                   | Free   |
| 26        | ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified   |  | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
|           | Tariff values—  |  |                   |  |
|           | Chillies, dry   | cwt  | 21 0 0            | 25 "   |
|           | Ginger, dry   | "  | 26 0 0            | 25 "   |
|           | Mace  | lb   | 1 4 0             | 25 "   |

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1932 and until further notice is Re 1-9-0

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 44, dated the 16th November 1931, salt imported into British India and liable to the additional duty of customs imposed by section 3 of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931 (XVI of 1931) is exempt from so much of the additional customs duty imposed by clause 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, as is equal to one-fourth of the additional duty imposed by section 3 of the said Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931



Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — continued

| Chapter | Name of Articles   | Unit       | Tariff Values | Duty         |
|---------|--|------------|---------------|--------------|
|         | II — Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured — continued  |            | Rs. a p.      |              |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS  |            |               |              |
| 51      | CAMELS AND LAMAS   |            | Ad valorem    | 25 per cent. |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            |               |              |
|         | Cow's horn   | 100 pieces | 22 8 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 9 8 0         | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 6 8 0         | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 17 8 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 15 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | No. exceeding 10 feet in length  |            | 55 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Exceeding 10 feet in length  |            | 80 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   | cwt        | 20 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   | cwt        | 18 12 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 9 8 0         | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 67 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 46 0 0        | 25 "         |
| 52      | COVERED AND SHEETS   |            | Ad valorem    | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            |               |              |
|         | Cow's horn common  | cwt        | 4 12 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Cow's horn superior quality  |            | 5 4 0         | 25 "         |
|         | Cow's horn   |            | 10 4 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Cow's horn   |            | 87 0 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Moose horn   |            | 25 4 0        | 25 "         |
|         | Nail   |            | 115 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   | lb         | 7 0 0         | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            | 2 0 0         | 25 "         |
| 53      | IVORY, unmanufactured  |            | Ad valorem    | 25 "         |
|         | Tiger's claw   |            |               |              |
|         | Elephant's tusk  | cwt        | 300 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Elephant's tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb in weight and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb and over  |            | 600 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Elephant's tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb and not exceeding 20 lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb  |            | 525 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Elephant's tusks each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)  |            | 260 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 4 lb   |            | 275 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 3 lb and under 4 lb  |            | 220 0 0       | 25 "         |
|         | Sea cow or move teeth, each less than 3 lb   |            | 130 0 0       | 25 "         |
| 53      | MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures — Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbide lime, urca, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral sulphosphates |            |               | Free         |

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

| Serial No | Names of Articles   | Per | Tariff Values     | Duty        |
|-----------|---|-----|-------------------|-------------|
|           | <b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i></b>   |     | Rs a p            |             |
| 63        | <b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd</i></b><br>Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No 64 all articles other than those specified in Serial Nos 61, 65 and 165 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under Serial No 84), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act  |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent |
| 64        | The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores —<br>(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform<br>(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 round per revolver or pistol, (1) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (11) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment<br>(c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes<br>(d) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903<br>(e) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men * |     |                   | Free        |

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 36, dated the 23rd May 1931, 22 inch Adapters imported by officers commanding a unit of the Army in India for the instruction of their men are also exempt from payment of import duty.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued.

| Serial No | Names of Articles   | Per | Tariff Values     | Duty        |
|-----------|---|-----|-------------------|-------------|
|           | <b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd</b>   |     | Rs a p            |             |
|           | <b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>   |     |                   |             |
|           | <b>—contd</b>   |     |                   |             |
| 72—<br>cd | <b>HEAVY CHEMICALS—contd</b>  |     |                   |             |
|           | (5) Aluminium sulphate or hydrated aluminium-sulphate including, aluminoferric and alum cake—   |     |                   |             |
|           | containing not more than 0.01 per cent of iron  | cwt |                   | Re 1-0-3    |
|           | containing more than 0.01 per cent of iron  | "   |                   | Re 0-11-3   |
|           | (6) Copper sulphate or hydrated copper sulphate   | "   |                   | Rs 3-12-0   |
|           | (7) Magnesium chloride  | "   |                   | Re 0-8-0    |
|           | (8) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate—  |     |                   |             |
|           | containing not more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate  | "   |                   | Re 1-9-0    |
|           | containing more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate  | "   |                   | Rs 3-2-0    |
|           | (9) Sodium sulphate or hydrated sodium sulphate—  |     |                   |             |
|           | containing not more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate,  | "   |                   | Re 0-7-6    |
|           | containing more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate   | "   |                   | Re 1-0-3    |
|           | (10) Sodium sulphide or hydrated sodium sulphide  | "   |                   | Re 1-12-0   |
|           | (11) Zinc chloride or zinc chloride solution  | "   |                   | Rs 5-6-3    |
|           | Provided that the duty on any article included in this item shall, in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i.e. 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ) |     |                   |             |
| 73        | <b>SULPHUR</b>  |     |                   | Free        |
| 74        | <b>CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified *</b>   |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent |
|           | <i>Tariff values—</i>   |     |                   |             |
|           | Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)   | cwt | 3 8 0             | 25 "        |
|           | Ammonia gas, anhydrous, including compressed or liquefied gas   | lb  | 0 9 0             | 25 "        |
|           | Ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate   | cwt | 24 0 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Ammonium chloride—  |     |                   |             |
|           | Muriate of Ammonia, crystalline   | "   | 15 0 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Salammoniac, sublimed   | "   | 23 8 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Other sorts, including compressed   | "   | 17 8 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Arsenic (China mansil)  | "   | 55 0 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Calcium carbide   | "   | 14 0 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Calcium chloride  | "   | 4 4 0             | 25 "        |
|           | Carbonic acid gas including compressed or liquefied gas   | lb  | 0 3 6             | 25 "        |
|           | Chlorate of potash  | cwt | 20 0 0            | 25 "        |
|           | Chlorine  | lb  | 0 5 6             | 25 "        |

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 4 and 28, dated the 6th February and 9th August 1930 respectively, calcium acetate and radium Salts are exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

| Serial No. | Names of Articles  | Per | Tariff Values     | Duty         |
|------------|--|-----|-------------------|--------------|
|            | <b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i></b>  |     | Rs a p            |              |
|            | <b>CONVEYANCES—<i>contd</i></b>  |     |                   |              |
| 77         | MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Serial No 76 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles  |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 37½ per cent |
|            | <b>CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>   |     |                   |              |
| 78         | The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, power-blowers, white ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rakes, also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture* |     |                   | Free         |
| 79         | ARTICLES plated with gold and silver excluding surgical instruments †  |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent  |
| 80         | CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof   |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent  |
| 81         | CUTLERY, excluding plated cutlery (see Serial No 79)   |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
| 82         | The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes   |     |                   | Free         |

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners), which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 15 per cent are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*.



[illegible]

# Customs Tariff

## Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — *continued.*

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| Serial No   | Names of Articles   | Per | Tariff Values                   | Duty         |
|---|---|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i></b> |   |     |                                 |              |
| <b>MACHINERY—<i>contd</i></b>                                   |   |     |                                 |              |
| 97  | The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles warp and weft preparation machinery and looms bobbins and pins, dobbles Jacquard machines Jacquard harness linen cords Jacquard cards, punching plates for Jacquard cards warping mills, multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys swivel sleys tape looms, wool carding machines wool spinning machines, hosiery machinery, coir mat shearing machines, coir fibre willowing machines, heald knitting machines, dobby cards, lattices and lags for dobbles, wooden winders, silk looms, silk throwing and reeling machines cotton yarn reeling machines sizing machines doubling machines, silk twisting machines cone winding machines piano card cutting machines, harness building frames card lacing frames, drawing and denting hooks, sewing thread balls making machines, cumbil finishing machinery, hank bollers, cotton carding and spinning machines, mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames, take up motions, temples and pickers picking bands picking sticks, printing machines, roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing flannel, and roller skins |     | Rs a p<br><br><i>Ad valorem</i> | 10 per cent  |
| 98  | Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper  |     | <i>Ad valorem</i>               | 10 per cent. |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 20th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, and read with Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, galvanizing or sheels, are liable to duty at Rs 91 4 per ton or 21½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, till the 31st March 1932 | Rs 41-4 or 2 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher |
|---|---|

## Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued.

| Serial No.  | Names of Articles  | Per | Tariff Values     | Duty   |
|---|--|-----|-------------------|--|
| <b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd</b> |  |     | <b>Rs a p</b>     |  |
| <b>METALS, IRON AND STEEL—contd</b>                     |  |     |                   |  |
| 103<br>A  | IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick whether fabricated or not. If coated with metal other than tin or zinc |     | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 15½ per cent   |
| 103<br>I  | IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick—   |     |                   |  |
|   | (a) fabricated—  |     |                   |  |
|   | (i) galvanized *   | ton |                   | Rs 41-4 or 21½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher                        |
|   | (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 103L)—  |     |                   |  |
|   | of British manufacture   | ton |                   | Rs 48-12 or 21½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher                       |
|   | not of British manufacture   | ton |                   | Rs 48-12 or 12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 32-8 per ton |
|   | (b) not fabricated—  |     |                   |  |
|   | (i) galvanized *   | ton |                   | Rs 37-8  |
|   | (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos 102, and 103A)—   |     |                   |  |
|   | of British manufacture   | ton |                   | Rs 43-12   |
|   | not of British manufacture   | ton |                   | Rs 73-12   |
| 103<br>M  | IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—  |     |                   |  |
|   | A Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—  |     |                   |  |
|   | (a) (i) 30 lbs per yard and over   | ton |                   | Rs 16 4  |
|   | (ii) fish plates therefor  | ton |                   | Rs 7-8 or 12-½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher                        |
|   | (b) under 30 lbs per yard, and fish plates therefor—   |     |                   |  |
|   | If of British manufacture  | ton |                   | Rs 32-8  |
|   | If not of British manufacture  | ton |                   | Rs 46-4  |

\* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, and read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs 91-4 per ton or 21½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs 83-12 per ton, till the 31st March 1932



Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—continued

| Serial No   | Names of Articles   | Per | Tariff Values            | Duty  |
|---|---|-----|--------------------------|---|
| <b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd</b> |   |     | Rs a p                   |   |
|   | <b>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK</b>  |     |                          |   |
| 117   | Railway materials for permanent way and rolling stock namely sleepers other than iron and steel and fastenings therefor bearing plates chairs interlocking apparatus truck gear shunting skids couplings and springs signals turn tables wheel bridges carriages wagons trawlers and rail-movers scooters trolleys trucks also iron water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration<br>Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890 and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such canals as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India specially include therein |     | Ad valorem               | 15½ per cent  |
| 118   | Component Parts of Railway Materials as defined in Serial No 117 namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose<br>Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable  |     | Ad valorem               | 15½ per cent.   |
|   | <b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>  |     |                          |   |
| 119   | <b>ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND THREAD</b>  |     | Ad valorem               | 18½ per cent  |
| 120   | Cotton piece goods (other than tents of not more than nine yards in length)—<br>(a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—<br>(i) of British manufacture<br>(ii) not of British manufacture   |     | Ad valorem<br>Ad valorem | 25 per cent or 4½ annas per pound, whichever is higher<br>31½ per cent or 4½ annas per pound, whichever is higher |

Schedule II — (Import Tariff) — continued.

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| Serial No | Names of Articles  | Per | Tariff Values | Duty                          |
|-----------|--|-----|---------------|-------------------------------|
|           | <b>III — Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd</i></b>   |     | Rs a p        |                               |
|           | <b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—<i>concl</i></b>  |     |               | <i>Ad valorem</i> 50 per cent |
| 126       | SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE GOODS, and other manufactures of silk or artificial silk not otherwise specified ( <i>see</i> Serial Nos 124 and 125)  |     |               |                               |
|           | <i>Tariff values—</i>  |     |               |                               |
|           | Silk piece goods (white or coloured plain or figured, all lengths and all widths) and other manufactures of silk from Japan and China (including Hong Kong)  |     |               |                               |
|           | Japan  |     |               |                               |
|           | Paj all kinds including Habutai, Tambo, Tunkin and Nankin and including striped printed woven so-called ( <i>ie</i> swivel wave work or khakho embroidered) embossed and pinapiles but excluding all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj | lb  | 12 9 0        |                               |
|           | Satins, Taffetas and kohakus all kinds including striped printed woven so-called ( <i>ie</i> swivel wave work or khakho embroidered) and embossed  | "   | 13 12 0       |                               |
|           | Twill all kinds  | "   | 13 12 0       |                               |
|           | Farina (gold embroidered)  | "   | 16 0 0        |                               |
|           | Fugli and Boseki all kinds   | "   | 6 8 0         |                               |
|           | Fancels printed and woven so-called ( <i>ie</i> swivel wave work or khakho embroidered) including Georgettes, crepes, ninons, gauzes, and all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj  | "   | 18 8 0        |                               |
|           | Spun crepe all kinds   | "   |               |                               |
|           | Silk embroidered and silk embroidered piece goods excluding Burmese scarves  | "   | 11 8 0        |                               |
|           | Dhutties handkerchiefs, hostery, mufflers shawls and scarves, excluding shawls with artificial silk fringes and Burmese scarves  | "   | 33 0 0        |                               |
|           | Burmese scarves  | "   | 22 8 0        |                               |
|           | Dupattis and China silk patkas   | "   |               |                               |
|           | (a) Paj or Habutai   | "   | 14 8 0        |                               |
|           | (b) Other kinds  | "   | 31 0 0        |                               |
|           | Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered  | "   | 38 0 0        |                               |
|           | Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds  | "   | 14 0 0        |                               |
|           | Cotton and silk mixed hostery  | "   | 5 4 0         |                               |
|           | Cotton and silk mixed Fugli and Boseki, all kinds  | "   | 28 0 0        |                               |
|           | Silk Fents   | "   | 4 8 0         |                               |
|           | China (including Hongkong but excluding Canton)—   | "   | 5 0 0         |                               |
|           | Honans, all kinds, and patkas  | "   |               |                               |
|           | Shantung and Tussore, all kinds, including patkas  | "   | 6 4 0         |                               |
|           | Corded, all kinds, excepting white cords   | "   | 4 8 0         |                               |
|           | White cords, all kinds   | "   |               |                               |
|           | Crepe, gauze, and paj, all kinds   | "   | 3 4 0         |                               |
|           | Satins and fancels, all kinds, including loongles and stripes, Taffetas and Pagris, all kinds  | "   | 7 12 0        |                               |
|           | Fugli and Boseki, all kinds  | "   | 14 8 0        |                               |
|           |  | "   | 13 0 0        |                               |
|           |  | "   | 6 8 0         |                               |



## Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—continued

| Serial No   | Names of Articles  | Per   | Tariff Values     | Duty                                |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd</b> |  |   | Rs a p            |                                     |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS—contd</b>                              |  |   |                   |                                     |
| 133   | CANDLES  |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 134   | CHINA CLAY   |   |                   | Free                                |
| 135   | CLERMATOGRAH FILMS not exposed   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 135A  | CLERMATOGRAH FILMS EXPOSED   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 37½ per cent                        |
|   | <i>Tariff value</i> —<br>Exposed standard positive films new or used   | foot  | 0 4 6             | 37½ per cent                        |
| 136   | Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified  |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
|   | <i>Tariff value</i> —<br>Cotton yarn   | cwt   | 13 0 0            | 25 per cent                         |
| 137   | Fireworks specially prepared as danger or all types lights for the use of ships  |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 138   | Fireworks not otherwise specified (see Serial No. 137)   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent                         |
| 139   | FRUITFUL tackle and apparel not otherwise described for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 140   | IVORY manufactured not otherwise specified   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent                         |
| 141   | JEWELLERY AND JEWELS *   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent                         |
| 141A  | LIGHT SHIPS  |   |                   | Free                                |
| 142   | MATCHES—<br>(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches<br>(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches | gross or boxes<br>For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box per gross of boxes |                   | Re 1-14<br>Seven annas and six pies |
| 143   | Undipped Splints such as are ordinarily used for match making  | lb  |                   | Five annas and seven and half pies  |
| 144   | Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers                                | lb  |                   | Seven annas and six pies            |
| 145   | MATS AND MATTINGS  |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 146   | OILCAKES   |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 147   | OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH  |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |
| 148   | PACKING—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Serial Nos 96 and 117             |   | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent                         |

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitation jewellery including buttons and other fasteners, which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1.5 per cent, are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

## Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—concluded

| Serial No | Names of Articles   | Per        | Tariff Values     | Duty         |
|-----------|---|------------|-------------------|--------------|
|           | <b>III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured—concl'd</b>   |            | Rs a p            |              |
|           | <b>MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd</b>  |            |                   |              |
| 165       | TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 50 per cent  |
|           | <i>Tariff value —</i><br>Bird-shot  | cwt        | 30 0 0            | 50 per cent  |
| 166       | All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified   |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
|           | <b>IV,—Miscellaneous and Unclassified</b>   |            |                   |              |
| 167       | ANIMALS, living, all sorts  |            |                   | Free         |
| 167A      | BETELNUTS   |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 37½ per cent |
|           | <i>Tariff values —</i><br>Betelnuts (husked)—   |            |                   |              |
|           | Raw, or boiled whole, from Goa  | cwt        | 13 8 0            | 37½ per cent |
|           | Raw, or boiled whole, from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam  | "          | 11 8 0            | 37½ "        |
|           | Raw, whole, from Ceylon   | "          | 16 0 0            | 37½ "        |
|           | Raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon  | "          | 29 8 0            | 37½ "        |
|           | Boiled, split or sliced   | "          | 23 0 0            | 37½ "        |
| 168       | CORAL   |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
| 169       | FODDEE, bran and pollards   |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 2½ per cent  |
| 169A      | INSIGNIA and badges of official British and Foreign Orders  |            |                   | Free         |
| 169B      | PLANTS, living, all sorts   |            |                   | Free         |
| 170       | Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins   |            |                   | Free         |
| 171       | UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor  |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |
|           | <i>Tariff values —</i><br>Umbrella ribs other than nickelled, brassed, fluted or metal tipped—<br>Solid Flexus, all sizes—  |            |                   |              |
|           | From Japan .  | dozen      | 1 4 0             | 25 per cent  |
|           | From other countries  | sets of 8  | 2 4 0             | 25 "         |
|           | Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches  | dozen      | 2 3 0             | 25 "         |
|           | Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches  | sets of 12 | 1 2 0             | 25 "         |
|           |   | dozen      |                   |              |
|           |   | sets of 8  |                   |              |
| 172       | All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post   |            | <i>Ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent  |

## Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. Those who take a broad view of the history of Federal States—and by whatever name it may be called India must in its political structure be a Federal State—nothing is more impressive than the ebb and flow in what may be called the adjustment of Federal and State powers of the central government and the federal component though in India we use the term Government of India and Provincial Governments to describe them. In the earliest days of British rule the Provincial governments were independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed and the Government of India was the smallest part of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon who sought to derive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found too heavy in the days of his successors and a continuous process of devolution took the form of long term contracts with the Provincial Governments and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here for all practical reasons Provincial finance was entirely separated from the financial affairs of the Local Governments and one reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total (or the Government of India is a great railway of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. There was an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, on commercial principles. The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways, the Government of India is a great railway system through which it owns and operates itself a very large railway system. It is the principal financial expert for the future. In 1925 a Secretary for this duty was added to the Secretariat for this duty because all the differences went to show that the adjustment of these differences was an integral part of the working of the constitutional machine.

**Railway Finance.**—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways, the Government of India is a great railway system through which it owns and operates itself a very large railway system. It is the principal financial expert for the future. In 1925 a Secretary for this duty was added to the Secretariat for this duty because all the differences went to show that the adjustment of these differences was an integral part of the working of the constitutional machine.

so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion; indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with revenue or which are either almost static, like land excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets. The burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces such as Bombay and Bengal. The standard of living is high wages and costs are a good deal above those of the agricultural provinces. This means an expensive administration. On the other hand the industrial progress which induces this costlier administration pours all its taxable product into the coffers of the Government of India. Rules made to give Bombay and Bengal some share in the Income Tax receipts have been inoperative in practice. Whilst therefore relief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial Contributions under the 1919 settlement it is still this pressure for some share in the revenues from the taxes on income which it is believed alone can put the industrial Provinces on a satisfactory basis. The question was remitted to the Parliamentary Commission which under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon is charged with the duty of inquiring into the working of the Indian constitution and making proposals for the future. In 1925 a financial expert Mr. Layton was added to the Secretariat for this duty because all the differences went to show that the adjustment of these differences was an integral part of the working of the constitutional machine.

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vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons 10 per cent is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and coconut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption. The uniform fee of 8 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of issue.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (q v). It can only be sold under a license.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

**Drugs**—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an

active drug when collected separately, and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

**Opium**—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills, but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province into Province.

## SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab, brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana salt comes from the Sambhar Lake.

and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragarn salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma is imported from Liverpool, Germanv Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems.

retained at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the duty on machinery was retained at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the duty on cotton piece-goods at 11 per cent, the other increases being accepted. In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished. Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (*q v*). The Customs duties have been repeatedly raised in recent Budgets both as a protective measure and for revenue purposes. The latest duties will be found in detail under the 1930-31 and 1932-33 taxation proposals in the Financial Section of the Year Book. The estimated revenue from the Customs in 1930-31 is Rs 41.49 crores.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in

1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I.C.S. (i.e., "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

## INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9½d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6½d in the pound, on incomes between 500 and

2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows:—

### (RATES OF INCOME-TAX)

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company:—

|  | RATE                                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) When the total income is less than Rs 2,000                                | ( <i>Table Footnote</i> )             |
| (2) When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 5,000    | Six pies in the rupee                 |
| (3) When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 10,000   | Nine pies in the rupee                |
| (4) When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 15,000   | One anna in the rupee                 |
| (5) When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 20,000  | One anna and six pies in the rupee    |
| (6) When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000  | One anna and seven pies in the rupee  |
| (7) When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 40,000   | One anna and eleven pies in the rupee |
| (8) When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 100,000 | Two annas and one pie in the rupee    |
| (9) When the total income is Rs 100,000 or upwards                             | Two annas and two pies in the rupee   |

B. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income

A B—Additional tax (Sur charge) for the financial year:—

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1931-32 | at 12½ per cent |
| and     |                 |
| 1932-33 | at 25 per cent  |

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999.

Tax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pies for the year 1932-33 on the same income

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways. The Gold Standard Reserve was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out. Exchange turned against India, and in March 1908, the Government of India offered bills on the Secretary of State up to half a million sterling, while the Secretary of State sold £1,000,000 Consols in order to meet such demands. During April to August, further sterling bills were sold for a total amount of £8,058,000. On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for sterling remittances, and Government offer to sell £1,000,000 of Bills weekly.

#### Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3 16.45.545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and sixpence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and sixpence forty-nine

sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold. The Refinery turned out 16,62,466 fine tolas of refined gold in 1920-21.

#### Silver

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

|                                   | FINE<br>SILVER<br>grains | ALLOY<br>grains | TOTAL<br>grains |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Rupee                             | 165                      | 15              | 180             |
| Half-rupee                        | 82½                      | 7½              | 90              |
| Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece     | 41¼                      | 3¼              | 45              |
| Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece | 20½                      | 1½              | 22½             |

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver

One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver

One rupee = shillings 2 0439

#### Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1875 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows —

|   | Grains<br>troy |
|---|----------------|
| Double pice or half-anna                                | 200            |
| Pice or quarter-anna                                    | 100            |
| Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna                      | 50             |
| Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna | 33½            |

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows —

|           | Standard<br>weight in<br>grains troy | Diameter<br>in milli-<br>metres |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pice      | 75                                   | 25.4                            |
| Half-pice | 37½                                  | 21.15                           |
| Pie       | 25                                   | 17.45                           |

#### Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issue. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18, and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

**Sterling Remittance**—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a

liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up, meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough, there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty-seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London, it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation, some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

### III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some banked for a return to the open mints, others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure, at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees, and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the require-

ments of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the advice of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times* and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co. instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

(i) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional "like" content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might become necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 1130.016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills, (b) abstention from purchase of silver, (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands, but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Perverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

**Minority Report**—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note Issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold. All other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous. An important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered, that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.



(xxv) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department

(xxvi) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be at its discretion to employ such methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working

(xxvii) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India

(xxviii) The cash balances of the Government and of the Secretary of State outside India as well as the banking reserves in India should be in the hands of the Reserve Bank. The transfer of Reserve assets should not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(xxix) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e. the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form of which the outline is suggested

(xxx) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 18 6d

(xxxi) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel should be on sale at post offices

(xxxii) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India

(xxxiii) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data

**A Minute of Dissent**—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view something which was often called the

(xxv) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years

(xxvi) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years

(xxvii) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount (equal to one fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself, it was always convertible on demand, but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them. There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be reissued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency market from the dependence on the silver authority which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be re-mitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organi-

sation which would link currency with credit with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 15th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

**The new Ratio.**—So far from closing the discussion this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixths sterling was notified as Government's selling rate for exchange to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate, but the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank for the control of Currency has not matured owing to differences between the Government and the Legislature as to the exact form of the Bank. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931 and the rupee was linked to sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects and on December 30 the T.T. rate had risen to 1,0 1/2, compared with 1 1/2 on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below—



# The Reserve Bank

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*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1930*

In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1929 of the sterling securities of the  
nominal value of £31,150,000 (as per details below)

|                             |            |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Gold                        | In England | £          |
|                             | In India   |            |
| Cash at the Bank of England |            | 31,599,381 |
|                             |            | 2,152,334  |
|                             |            | 6,247,200  |
|                             |            | 1,085      |

TOTAL 40,000,000

*Details of investments —*

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| British Treasury Bills              | Face value       |
| Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1930 32 | £                |
| Treasury 4 per cent Bonds, 1931 33  | 11,620,000       |
| Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1932 34 | 3,315,000        |
| Treasury 5 per cent Bonds, 1933 35  | 3,145,000        |
| War loans 5 per cent 1929 47 stock  | 8,400,000        |
|                                     | 2,700,000        |
|                                     | 2,000,000        |
|                                     | TOTAL 31,180,000 |

## THE RESERVE BANK

An essential part of the scheme formulated by Currency Commission was the formation of a Reserve Bank, to take over the Note Issue custody of the Government remittances, and act as a true banker's bank. The Commission pointed out that India was one of the few great countries where the control of currency was divorced from the control of credit, and where Government carried out immense financial transactions through its own agency, and proposed the Reserve Bank as the apex of the new financial system.

there was no need to create a body of shareholders and that if a bank with share capital was created there was the risk of it falling under the domination of foreign capitalists, or of Indian capitalists in the big cities.

The real ground of objection was the first, the legislature sought to make the Bank responsible to the legislature that opened the great question whether the Reserve Bank should be commercial or political.

**The New Bill**—After conferring with the authorities in London, the Finance Member published in January 1928 the draft of an entirely new Bill. On the main point it was uncompromising. It provided for a shareholders bank, with a capital of five crores of rupees, and it entirely excluded political interest in the management by stipulating that members of the legislatures were precluded from becoming directors. On all other points it sought to meet the objections to the original scheme. The provisions in this respect governed the directorate and the qualifications for shareholders. As these are important they are set out here—

**The Shareholders**—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) No amount in excess of twenty thousand rupees shall be issued to any one person or to any two or more persons jointly, and no person shall be allowed to acquire an interest in the share capital of the Bank, whether held in his own right, or held jointly with others, or held partly in his own right and partly jointly with others, to a value in excess of twenty thousand rupees

The Government accepted these recommendations, and in January 1927 introduced a Bill to give effect to the Commission's advice. They proposed a shareholders bank, with a commercial directorate tempered by Government nominees, and a new agreement with the Imperial Bank freeing it from some of the restrictions imposed. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, when a marked divergence of opinion was manifested. A majority of the Committee carried recommendations for the transfer of a shareholders' bank into a State Bank, with a strong element of directors selected by the legislatures. This changed Bill was before the legislature in September, and was withdrawn by the Government for further consideration, it being understood that the Secretary of State for India objected to the drastic changes made in the original scheme.

These objections to the original scheme have been summarised under the following heads. That a Reserve Bank in charge of the credit and currency should be responsible to the legislature that only a State Bank would carry the confidence of the people, that a Reserve Bank does not require much capital, and therefore

## Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture.

for a year or two the export trade reeled under the shock. The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to industrial health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India, they have been elements of importance in inducing her recovery of prosperity.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

### I.—GENERAL

The year 1930-31 witnessed one of the worst industrial and trade depressions in history in which India fully shared. Unsettled political conditions caused by the civil disobedience campaign and the boycott of British and foreign goods were also factors in India's trade decline. Imports of private merchandise into British India totalled in value Rs. 164.82 crore a fall of Rs. 75.98 crore, or nearly a third compared with the figures for the previous year. Exports dropped by Rs. 90.32 crores or over a third to Rs. 220.49 crores. The fall in the value of exports due to the disastrous slump in the price of agricultural raw materials while the decline in the value of imports may be attributed to the reduced purchasing power of consumers in India and the unsettled political situation. The monsoon was good giving a favourable season and almost all the principal crops showed an increased outturn. Labour unrest continued to be a feature of the industrial situation but though the number of disputes was about the same as that of the previous year the number of workmen involved and the loss of working days were much less than during 1929. The most important strike of the year was a general strike on the G. I. P. Railway which however, collapsed in the two months.

notably a reduction of Rs 1.29 lakhs under Rs 15 crores and those of sunny cloth from 1,631 artificial silk (including yarn and goods of million yards valued at Rs 20 crores to 1,271 artificial silk mixed with other materials) of million yards valued at Rs 17 crores. There Rs 1.58 lakhs under silk raw and manufactured was a decline of Rs 21 crores under cotton and of Rs 1.97 lakhs under wool and woollens raw and manufactured. Exports of cotton It is, however, interesting that the same forces mainly as a result of the cotton industry of the world have stimulated to such a low figure served to give a lower price for cotton all the world over from 24,000 tons to 38,000 tons, which rose from the value of Rs 6.47 lakhs to Rs 10.11 lakhs. result of an enlargement of the demand for on the value of Rs 6.47 lakhs to Rs 10.11 lakhs. superior staple from spinners of finer counts in Rs 6.47 lakhs to Rs 10.11 lakhs. the country. Under the metal group there was a continuation of the decline of Rs 1.29 lakhs to Rs 1.58 lakhs, but although this item was not a striking feature of the trade, it was not a small one. Reduction of Rs 1.29 lakhs to Rs 1.58 lakhs, but although this item was not a striking feature of the trade, it was not a small one. textiles, in a certain sense it was more representative of the state of depression through which India, along with other countries, has been passing. Imports of iron and steel declined from 972,700 tons to 614,200 tons in quantity and from Rs 1.21 lakhs to Rs 10.89 lakhs in value. This decline was a continuation of the trend not only in the preceding year but also of the United Kingdom in the corresponding year. There was a decline of Rs 3.87 lakh under machinery and millwork notwithstanding improvement in certain directions such as mining, refractories and sugar machinery. Imports of motor vehicles declined from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs 4.99 lakhs, the reduction being due primarily to a falling off in the number of vehicles imported from 17,400 to 12,600 under cars and from 1,300 to 890 under omnibuses. The reduction pointing as it did to a restriction of demand for new motor vehicles in a year when the importation of the value of the import trade in rubber manufactures against Rs 3.0 lakhs recorded in the preceding year. The value of hardware imported declined from Rs 1.07 lakhs to Rs 1.00 lakhs but more significant than the aggregate value were the reductions under metal lumps and enamelled ironware. The sugar trade had in another difficult year and the value of the consignments declined from Rs 1.78 lakhs to Rs 1.00 lakhs. Although quantitatively valued at Rs 1.00 lakhs to Rs 1.00 lakhs, there was only a minimal decline from 1,111 tons to 1,000 tons, there was a remarkable fall in quantity and a fall in value. The quantity of sugar having an increase of 3,000 tons and a value of 14,000 tons wholly compensated by an increase of 14,000 tons under mineral oil fell from 1.2 million gallons to 1.1 million gallons and is valued at Rs 11.04 lakhs to Rs 10.48 lakhs. Provisions declined from Rs 1.00 lakhs to Rs 1.00 lakhs, the fall being the consequence of a falling off in the value of vegetable products and a fall in the value of condensed milk.

### Exports — On the export side the factor was the fall in the value of the total weight of the exports of raw and manufactured cotton.

Exports of raw cotton fell from 1,631 million yards to 1,271 million yards, the value falling from Rs 20 crores to Rs 17 crores. Exports of manufactured cotton fell from 1,271 million yards to 1,000 million yards, the value falling from Rs 17 crores to Rs 15 crores. Exports of wool and woollens fell from 1,000 million yards to 800 million yards, the value falling from Rs 15 crores to Rs 13 crores. Exports of silk fell from 1,000 million yards to 800 million yards, the value falling from Rs 15 crores to Rs 13 crores. Exports of other goods fell from 1,000 million yards to 800 million yards, the value falling from Rs 15 crores to Rs 13 crores.



6 are and for the last thirty years. The decrease was about 11·5th by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being 2·10 million yards or 31 per cent and in the latter 1·1 million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being 202 million yards or 43 per cent, and imports of coloured goods declined slightly more than those of white goods, being 246 million yards in the year under review as compared with 285 million yards in the preceding year, a fall of 17 million yards or 10 per cent. As far as value is concerned, the imports of grey goods showed a decline of Rs 14·75 crores to Rs 12·61 crores, Rs 7 crores. White goods fell in value from Rs 13 crores in 1907 to Rs 6 crores in 1909, whereas coloured goods declined by a little over Rs 10 crores, the price falling to a fifth under

|                                       | Year    | Grey<br>and bleached | White<br>(bleached) | Coloured,<br>printed<br>or dyed |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                       |         | Million<br>yards     | Million<br>yards    | Million<br>yards                |
| 1914-15                               | 1914-15 | 1,374.2              | 701.1               | 831.8                           |
| 1915-16                               | 1915-16 | 1,320.2              | 604.2               | 491.8                           |
| 1916-17                               | 1916-17 | 1,148.2              | 611.4               | 358.7                           |
| Cotton piecegoods Rs 20.65 lakhs. The | 1917-18 | 847.0                | 389.8               | 454.0                           |
| 1918-19                               | 1918-19 | 623.3                | 302.3               | 395.0                           |
| 1919-20                               | 1919-20 | 587.4                | 286.6               | 327.3                           |
| 1920-21                               | 1920-21 | 34.3                 | 22.0                | 208.1                           |
| 1921-22                               | 1921-22 | 80.2                 | 121.8               | 480.1                           |
| 1922-23                               | 1922-23 | 61.0                 | 306.2               | 138.1                           |
| 1923-24                               | 1923-24 | 904.0                | 402.3               | 243.8                           |
| 1924-25                               | 1924-25 | 704.0                | 413.1               | 347.5                           |
| 1925-26                               | 1925-26 | 813.3                | 348.0               | 107.0                           |
| 1926-27                               | 1926-27 | 701.1                | 163.1               | 365.8                           |
| 1927-28                               | 1927-28 | 748.1                | 371.0               | 417.4                           |
| 1928-29                               | 1928-29 | 87.3                 | 336.3               | 404.8                           |
| 1929-30                               | 1929-30 | 848.6                | 334.1               | 506.0                           |
| 1930-31                               | 1930-31 | 923.3                | 473.6               | 481.3                           |
|                                       |         | 363.0                | 271.6               | 215.7                           |

The first of the correct printed and dyed goods from 1823 are set forth below —

|                                     | 1921-22  |             | 1922-23    |             | 1923-24    |             | 1924-25    |             | 1925-26    |             | 1926-27    |             | 1927-28    |             | 1928-29    |             | 1929-30    |             | 1930-31    |             |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                                     | Mln<br>d | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) | Mln<br>yds | Rs<br>(lks) |
| Total<br>coloured<br>goods          | 189.0    | 8.12        | 166.9      | 6,55        | 176.8      | 6,13        | 235.3      | 7,63        | 244.1      | 7,41        | 199.9      | 5,77        | 106.5      | 2,61        |            |             |            |             |            |             |
| Total<br>dyed goods                 | 142.2    | 7,54        | 106.8      | 4,88        | 157.9      | 6,17        | 158.3      | 5,61        | 155.6      | 5,62        | 151.0      | 4,02        | 93.1       | 2,69        |            |             |            |             |            |             |
| Total<br>woven<br>coloured<br>goods | 7.8      | 4,16        | 92.1       | 4,19        | 113.6      | 4,02        | 111.2      | 4,18        | 106.9      | 4,32        | 132.5      | 4,47        | 46.1       | 1,52        |            |             |            |             |            |             |

years, the share in that year being only 39 per cent. As regards white goods also, Japan has been making herself felt very distinctly in the last two years, though as yet her share is not of considerable magnitude. In 1929-30 Japan's share under white goods was 3 per cent. In 1930-31 it was slightly over 10 per cent. On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent to a little under 85 per cent. In coloured goods however, Japan had a serious set back both in actual quantity and even in percentage share. The share of the United Kingdom on the other hand revived slightly. In 1929-30 the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 55 and 52 per cent respectively. In 1930-31 they were 60 and 30 per cent respectively.

**Artificial silk (Rs 3,03 lakhs)**—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value. Imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 7.1 million lbs valued at Rs 81 lakhs as compared with 7.4 million lbs valued at Rs 99 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1.4 million lbs valued at Rs 19½ lakhs in 1929-30 to a little over 1 million lbs valued at Rs 12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy, on the other hand increased from 3.5 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4.5 million lbs valued at Rs 59½ lakhs in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom 1.4 per cent of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 0.3 per cent and the United Kingdom 1.4 per cent. The share of France went down from 883,000 lbs in 1929-30 to 121,000 lbs in the year under review. Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363,000 lbs and 406,000 lbs in 1929-30 to 270,000 lbs and 80,000 lbs respectively in 1930-31. The Netherlands, however, sent 763,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs in the preceding year.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51.5 million yards valued at Rs 2,12 lakhs as compared with 56.6 million yards valued at Rs 3,15 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports. In spite of this decrease in the total imports Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at Rs 1,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at Rs 1,50 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the previous year Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30. This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7.2 million yards valued at Rs 41½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2.4 million yards valued at Rs 12½ lakhs in 1930-31.

**Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,99 lakhs)**—The imports of raw silk declined from 2.2 million lbs valued at Rs 1,23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1.94 million lbs valued at Rs 88 lakhs in 1930-31. The predominant supplier of

raw silk was as usual, China, including Hongkong which supplied 1.92 million lbs, that is almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs to 17,000 lbs. Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22.9 million yards valued at Rs 223 lakhs in 1929-30 to 16.7 million yards valued at Rs 1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 1.67 million yards. The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4.6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year. The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year.

**Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs 2,31 lakhs)**—There was a decrease of nearly Rs 2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures. Imports of raw wool declined from 6.7 million lbs valued at Rs 52 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3.1 million lbs valued at Rs 18½ lakhs in 1930-31, imports from all the consigning countries declining considerably. The United Kingdom sent 420,000 lbs valued at a little under Rs 5 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1.2 million lbs valued at Rs 16½ lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Persia declined from 2.4 million lbs valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1929-30 to 879,000 lbs valued at Rs 3 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Australia also declined from 2.4 million lbs valued at Rs 22 lakhs in the preceding year to 1.6 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 10 lakhs. It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries. Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930-31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they were in 1928-29. Imports in the year under review amounted to 7.7 million yards, whereas in 1928-29 they amounted to 12.6 million yards and in 1928-29 to 16 million yards. The decline in the value was even greater.

**Metals and manufactures thereof (Rs 15,91 lakhs)**—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 259,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity, from 1,028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 769,000 tons in 1930-31 and by Rs 72 crores or 3 per cent in value from Rs 23½ crores to Rs 16 crores. Iron and steel represented nearly 80 per cent of this total as compared with Rs 17 crores in 1929-30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's imports in 1930-31. Being cotton manufactures, items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate Rs 46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India's imports, amounted to Rs 33½ crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for Rs 63½ crores, while the textile head totalled Rs 72½ crores.

**Hardware (Rs 3,60 lakhs)**—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value. In each of the two years 1928-29 and 1929-30 the value of the trade had been over Rs 5 crores, but in 1930-31 owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand the value declined to Rs 3,60 lakhs which however was higher than the pre-war annual average of Rs 3,17 lakhs.

**Sugar (Rs 10,96 lakhs)**—The sugar industry had another bad year. Imports of sugar of all sorts, including molasses, decreased from 940,000 tons in 1929-30 to 901,000 tons in 1930-31, the decline in value being from Rs 15.51 lakhs to Rs 10.94 lakhs. The decline in the imports of sugar was due to some extent to the falling off of beet sugar imports from 131,000 tons to 78,000 tons. Imports of sugar 16 D S and above increased from 807,000 tons to 815,000 tons. The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779,000 tons to 802,000 tons in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D S and above went down very considerably from 14,000 tons to a little over 1,250 tons. Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2,000 tons. Imports from China, including Hongkong, increased to 1,000 tons from 2,800 tons in the preceding year. The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78,000 tons as compared with 131,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from most of the countries however, an interesting feature of the year was the arrival of 42,600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during the two preceding years. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay.

**Mineral Oils (Rs 10,48 lakhs)**—Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930-31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 242½ million gallons valued at Rs 10.48 lakhs as compared with 252½ million gallons valued at Rs 11.04 lakhs in 1929-30. This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value. Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930-31, kerosene oil represented 41 per cent, fuel oil 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929-30. Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 99 million gallons in 1930-31 and from Rs 5.89 lakhs to Rs 5.34 lakhs. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30. Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons. On the other hand, larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans. Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929-30.

**Provisions (Rs 4,88 lakhs)**—The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from Rs 6,21 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs 5,64 lakhs in 1929-30 and further to Rs 4,88 lakhs in 1930-31. Liquors (Rs 3,32 lakhs)—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,570,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,182,000 gallons in 1930-31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from Rs 3,77 lakhs to Rs 3,32 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the provinces. Bombay took the largest quantity, 1,219,000 gallons compared with 2,290,000 gallons in 1929-30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2,063,000 gallons as compared with 2,219,000 gallons in the preceding year. In the previous year with Rs 95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay their respective imports in 1929-30 were valued at Rs 1,125 lakhs and Rs 1,032 lakhs as against Rs 68 lakhs and Rs 39 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at Rs 48 lakhs in 1930-31 compared with 1,042,000 gallons valued at Rs 53 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent.

**Paper and Pasteboard (Rs 2,87 lakhs)**—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2,740,000 cwt. valued at Rs 3,72 lakhs to 2,294,000 cwt. valued at Rs 2,87 lakhs in 1930-31, of which 1,985,000 cwt. (valued at Rs 2,60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2,303,000 cwt. (valued at Rs 3,35 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of paper showed decreases in quantity and value. Printing paper declined from 486,000 cwt. valued at Rs 99 lakhs as against 606,000 cwt. valued at Rs 123 lakhs in 1929-30.

Newspaper paper declined from 320,000 cwt. valued at Rs 63 lakhs to 252,000 cwt. valued at Rs 46 lakhs. Norway with her resources of wood pulp maintained the lead in the printing paper trade and supplied 242,000 cwt. valued at Rs 30 lakhs as compared with 251,000 cwt. valued at Rs 34 lakhs in 1929-30. Australia came next with 152,000 cwt. valued at Rs 16 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwt. valued at Rs 10 lakhs. Their respective shares in the preceding year being 150,000 cwt. and 98,000 cwt. valued at Rs 21 lakhs in either case. Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245,000 cwt. valued at Rs 19 lakhs to 157,000 cwt. valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930-31.

**Chemicals (Rs 2,61 lakhs)**—The total imports of chemicals (excluding medicinal preparations and medicines) declined by Rs 15 lakhs from Rs 2,79 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 2,61 lakhs in 1930-31. Soda compounds accounted for 117 lakhs or 45 per cent as compared with Rs 1,21 lakhs or 43 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was as usual the principal supplier of sodium carbonate, imports of which amounted to 1,052,000 cwt. valued at Rs 64 lakhs as against 1,204,000 cwt. valued at Rs 71 lakhs in 1929-30.

**Matches (Rs. 4 lakhs).**—The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant. Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at Rs 4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 974,000 gross valued at Rs 11 lakhs in 1929-30 and 13½ million gross valued at Rs 2,04 lakhs in 1921-22, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

### III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

#### EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

| —                             | 1926-27  | 1927-28  | 1928-29  | 1929-30  | 1930-31  | Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1930-31 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| { Cotton, raw and waste       | 50,14,19 | 48,19,53 | 66,69,10 | 65,60,35 | 46,72,65 | 21 19   |
| { Cotton manufactures         | 10,74,85 | 8,67,23  | 7,79,56  | 7,18,67  | 5,21,54  | 2 37  |
| { Jute raw                    | 26 78,04 | 30,66,26 | 32,34,92 | 27,17,38 | 12,88,47 | 5 84  |
| { Jute manufactures           | 53,18,09 | 53,56,43 | 56,90,49 | 51,02,68 | 31,89,44 | 14 46   |
| Grain, pulse and flour        | 39,24,90 | 42,92,03 | 33,69,42 | 34,79,16 | 29,88,19 | 13 55   |
| Tea                           | 29,03 77 | 32,48,49 | 26,60,44 | 26,00,04 | 23,55,93 | 10 68   |
| Seeds                         | 19,08,77 | 26,69,30 | 29,62,52 | 26,46,76 | 17,66,18 | 8 10  |
| Metals and ores               | 7,20,86  | 8,97,08  | 8,91,03  | 10,33,96 | 7,94,04  | 3 60  |
| Leather                       | 7,50,02  | 9,19,36  | 9,44,32  | 8,16,24  | 6,39,11  | 2 90  |
| Hides and skins, raw          | 7,17,97  | 8,80,94  | 9,55,98  | 7,98,27  | 5,46,63  | 2 48  |
| Wool, raw and manufactures    | 4,68,28  | 5,33,38  | 5,90,71  | 5,33,54  | 3,23,25  | 1 47  |
| Lac                           | 5,47,24  | 6,98,86  | 8,64,26  | 6,96,72  | 3,13,74  | 1 42  |
| Paraffin wax                  | 1,84,60  | 2,42,46  | 2,45,54  | 3,17,69  | 2,81,83  | 1 28  |
| Oilcakes                      | 2,52,76  | 3,14,19  | 3,84,18  | 3,11,92  | 2,08,05  | 94  |
| Coffee                        | 1,32,63  | 2,31,92  | 1,69,25  | 1,45,40  | 1,91,86  | 87  |
| Wood and timber               | 1,62,04  | 1,65,73  | 1,76,80  | 1,80,07  | 1,40,47  | 64  |
| Rubber, raw                   | 2,60,14  | 2,57,09  | 1,99,85  | 1,78,88  | 1,29,75  | 59  |
| Spices                        | 1,55,97  | 2,39,96  | 1,58,80  | 1,96,39  | 1,27,19  | 58  |
| Manures                       | 1,25,40  | 1,28,01  | 1,22,16  | 1,24,95  | 1,22,55  | 56  |
| Opium                         | 2,11,85  | 1,99,09  | 1,57,42  | 1,42,00  | 1,22,07  | 55  |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 1,17,72  | 1,60,70  | 1,18,05  | 1,11,57  | 1,08,23  | 49  |
| Tobacco                       | 1,04,15  | 1,06,13  | 1,29,47  | 1,06,42  | 1,03,65  | 47  |
| Colr                          | 99,85    | 1,13,75  | 1,06,27  | 1,04,68  | 88,56    | 40  |
| Fruits and vegetable          | 89,88    | 1,05,42  | 96,15    | 90,62    | 79,75    | 36  |
| Fodder, bran and pollards     | 1,00,25  | 1,36,74  | 1,44,93  | 1,18,63  | 76,76    | 35  |
| Fish (excluding canned fish)  | 75,38    | 87,13    | 78,24    | 73,81    | 68,33    | 31  |
| Mica                          | 1,08,41  | 92,84    | 90,47    | 1,03,08  | 67,59    | 31  |





**Oilseeds (Rs 17.86 lakhs)**—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years occupied in 1930 31 the fifth position, giving place to tea the first three groups being as usual cotton and jute, raw and manufactured and foodgrains. The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1,195,000 tons valued at Rs 26.47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at Rs 17.86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 13 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value over the preceding year. Indian supplies were plentiful but there was a reduction in consumption in markets abroad owing to the difficulty of obtaining oilcakes caused by the low prices of the same in the home market. Further, the oil cake industry of our country during the year was not so active as in the past, below that of all the other oilseeds, the only exception being castor oil which recorded a substantial decrease in quantity and value.

The following table shows the quantities of oilseeds exported in the past three years—

| Product      | 1928 29      | 1929 30      | 1930 31      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Groundnut    | 167          | 248          | 257          |
| Castor       | 77           | 44           | 33           |
| Cotton       | 121          | 714          | 601          |
| Sesamum      | 151          | 109          | 91           |
| Popra        | 30           | 11           | 41           |
| Others       | 85           | 24           | 1            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>1,195</b> | <b>1,037</b> | <b>1,037</b> |

**Metals and Ores (Rs 7.94 lakhs)**—The total exports of metals and ores declined from 872,000 tons (valued at Rs 3,32 lakhs) to 528,000 tons (valued at Rs 2.42 lakhs) in 1930 31, there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India. The exports of manganese ore in 1929 30 constituted a record at 816,000 tons valued at Rs 2.29 lakhs, but declined in 1930 31 to 486,000 tons valued at Rs 1.39 lakhs representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value. Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569,000 tons in 1929 30 to 439,000 tons in 1930 31 and by 34 per cent in value from Rs.2.59 lakhs to Rs 1.70 lakhs. Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic production considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161,000 tons while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108,000 and 99,000 tons respectively. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years—

(In thousand tons)

|                        | 1928 29 | 1929 30 | 1930 31 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Production of pig iron | 1,050   | 1,376   | 1,140   |
| " " steel (ingots)     | 396     | 581     | 625     |
| " " finished steel     | 276     | 412     | 434     |

**Other Exports**—Other important exports from India included paraffin wax (Rs 2.82 lakhs), oilcakes (Rs 2.03 lakhs), coffee (Rs 192 lakhs), raw rubber (Rs 130 lakhs), spices (Rs 127 lakhs), manures (Rs 123 lakhs), opium (Rs 122 lakhs), teakwood (Rs 117 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (Rs 108 lakhs) and unmanufactured tobacco (Rs 96 lakhs).

**Hides and Skins (Rs 11.74 lakhs)**—The trade under this head had a very bad year, the total value falling from Rs 16.04 lakhs to Rs 11.74 lakhs, a decline of Rs 4.30 lakhs or 27 per cent. This heavy set back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins, especially those of the raw material. Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from Rs 0.109 to Rs 0.088 per lb, whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins the decline was from Rs 1.115 to Rs 1.93 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at Rs 5.47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at Rs 7.98 lakhs in the preceding year.

**Lac (Rs 3.14 lakhs)**—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669,000 cwts in 1929 30 to 547,000 cwts in 1930 31 and by 55 per cent in value from Rs 6.97 lakhs to Rs 3.14 lakhs. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (i.e., shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports.

**Raw Wool (Rs 2.51 lakhs)**—The trade in raw wool continued to decline, the exports

falling from 50 million lbs to 30 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 4.42 lakhs to Rs 2.51 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs or 90 per cent, as compared with 40 million lbs or 80 per cent in the preceding year while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America. Besides Indian wool a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re-exported from India.

**Oils (Rs 47 lakhs)**—The total exports of oils were valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930 31 as compared with Rs 72.4 lakhs in 1929 30. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of the total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases, 1,348,000 gallons valued at Rs 32 lakhs in 1930 31 to 1,140,000 gallons valued at Rs 24 lakhs.

# Air Routes : London-Galilee-Karachi.

## TIME TABLE OF THE JOURNLY

The following table shows the Imperial Airways mail service between England and India, which has been subject to many changes.

The service is to be run on the following route and time table (all times in hours) —

### Eastbound

|                  | Time<br>(Local<br>Standard) | Day   |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| London           | dep 12 00                   | Sat   |
| Paris            | dep 11 30                   |       |
| London (Croydon) | arr 00 07                   | Sun   |
| Paris            | dep 11 30                   |       |
| London           | dep 07 00                   | Tue   |
| Paris            | arr 16 15                   |       |
| London           | dep 12 00                   | Tues  |
| Paris            | arr 15 30                   |       |
| London           | dep 05 00                   | Wed   |
| Paris            | dep 09 45                   |       |
| London           | dep 12 00                   |       |
| Paris            | arr 10 00                   |       |
| London           | dep 06 30                   | Thurs |
| Paris            | dep 10 00                   |       |
| London           | arr 14 05                   |       |
| Paris            | arr 17 10                   |       |
| London           | dep 07 55                   | Fri   |
| Paris            | dep 13 15                   |       |
| Karachi          | arr 16 30                   |       |

### Westbound

|               |           |       |
|---------------|-----------|-------|
| London        | dep 07 00 | Sat   |
| Athens        | arr 15 45 |       |
| "             | dep 08 00 | Sun   |
| Karachi       | dep 08 30 | Wed   |
| Gwadar        | dep 13 00 |       |
| Jeddah        | arr 15 10 |       |
| "             | dep 08 30 | Thurs |
| Hughes        | dep 09 40 |       |
| Bushire       | dep 13 30 |       |
| Baera         | arr 16 05 |       |
| "             | dep 05 00 | Fri   |
| Baghdad       | dep 09 15 |       |
| Ruthbah Wells | dep 12 45 |       |
| Galilee       | arr 15 00 |       |

Link Service to Africa —

|         |           |     |
|---------|-----------|-----|
| Galilee | dep 09 30 | Sat |
| Cairo   | arr 12 30 |     |

|                  | Time<br>(Local<br>Standard) | Day  |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| London           | arr 11 00                   | Sat  |
| Paris            | arr 07 18                   | Mon  |
| London           | dep 05 30                   | Tues |
| London (Croydon) | arr 10 45                   |      |

The fares from Karachi are as follows —  
to Baghdad £14 to Athens £89 to London £295. The through fare from Karachi to London allows for a weight of 100 kilos (221 pounds) per passenger, and a passenger is entitled to free conveyance of luggage to the extent of the difference between his own weight and the 221 pounds mentioned above. The rate for excess luggage is just over twelve shillings per kilo. Children in arms are weighed with and carried under the same tickets as their mothers or nurses, and other children are charged full fare.

On the Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Delhi, via Jodhpur, the fare is Rs. 160, and the same rule regarding baggage applies but the charge for excess baggage is naturally less.

### Africa and the Far East

Several new air services which are of considerable importance to India have been inaugurated, and of these the most notable is the England-Africa service which connects with the England-India service by a connection from Cairo to Galilee and provides an entirely new route between Delhi and South Africa.

Other important air lines recently established are the French service between Paris and Saigon and the Dutch service between Amsterdam and Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad and Karachi.

Baghdad, in particular, is developing rapidly in importance and it is said, not without reason, that it will soon become the Clapham Junction of the air. This will certainly be the case if the projected services from Persia and Russia materialise.

The proposed extension of the England-India air mail to Australia is still under discussion—a state of affairs which conceivably may be hastened by the establishment of the French and Dutch services to the Far East.

# Bombay Stamp Duties.

|  | Rs  | a |  | Rs | a  |
|--|-----|---|--|----|----|
| <i>Acknowledgment of Debt</i> ex Rs 20   | 0   | 1 | Exc Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50  | 0  | 4  |
| <i>Affidavit or Declaration</i> . . . . .  | 2   | 0 | Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100   | 0  | 8  |
| <i>Agreement or Memo of Agreement—</i>   |     |   | Lxc Rs 100 & does not exc Rs 200   | 1  | 0  |
| (a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange  | 0   | 4 | Exc Rs 200 & does not exc Rs 300   | 2  | 4  |
| (b) If relating to sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, as 2 for every Rs 10,000 or part  |     |   | Up to Rs 1,000, every Rs 100 or part   | 0  | 12 |
| (c) If not otherwise provided for  | 1   | 0 | For every Rs 500 or part, beyond Rs 1,000  | 3  | 12 |
| <i>Appointment in execution of a power—</i>  |     |   | <i>Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—</i> For amount not exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond  |    |    |
| (a) Of trustees  | 15  | 0 | In any other case  | 10 | 0  |
| (b) Of property, moveable or immovable   | 30  | 0 | <i>Cancellation</i> . . . . .  | 5  | 0  |
| <i>Articles of Association of Company—</i>   |     |   | <i>Certificate or other Document relating to Shares</i> . . . . .  | 0  | 2  |
| (a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 2,500   | 25  | 0 | <i>Charter Party</i> . . . . .   | 2  | 0  |
| (b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 2,500 but does not exceed Rs 1,00,000   | 50  | 0 | <i>Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927</i>  |    |    |
| (c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1,00,000  | 100 | 0 | <i>Composition—Deed</i> . . . . .  | 20 | 0  |
| <i>Articles of Clerkship</i> . . . . .   | 250 | 0 | <i>Conveyance, not being a Transfer—</i>   |    |    |
| <i>Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum</i> . . . . .  | 20  | 0 | Not exceeding Rs 50  | 0  | 8  |
| <i>Bill of Exchange payable on demand</i> . . . . .  | 0   | 1 | Exceeding Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100   | 1  | 0  |
| Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (If drawn singly)—Not exc Rs 200, a 3 exc Rs 200, not exc Rs 400, a 6; exc Rs 400, not exc Rs 600, a 9, exc Rs 600, not exc Rs 800, a 12, exc Rs 800, not exc Rs 1,000, a 15, exc Rs 1,000, not exc Rs 1,200, a 2, exc Rs 1,200, not exc Rs 1,600, a 8, exc Rs 1,600, not exc Rs 2,500, a 4, exc Rs 2,500, not exc Rs 5,000, a 8, exc Rs 5,000, not exc Rs 7,500, a 12, exc Rs 7,500, not exc Rs 10,000, a 9, exc Rs 10,000, not exc Rs 15,000, a 13, a 8, exc Rs 15,000, not exc Rs 20,000, a 18, exc Rs 20,000, not exc Rs 25,000, a 22, a 8, exc Rs 25,000, not exc Rs 30,000, a 27, and for every add Rs 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 30,000, Rs 9 |     |   | Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200  | 2  | 0  |
| Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.  |     |   | Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300  | 4  | 8  |
| <i>Bill of Lading</i> . . . . .  | 0   | 8 | For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000  | 1  | 8  |
| <i>Bond (not otherwise provided for)—</i>  |     |   | For every Rs 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 1,000   | 7  | 8  |
| Not exceeding Rs 10  | 0   | 2 | <i>Conveyance of landed property in Bombay City—</i> In respect of any instrument (not being a lease or transfer of a lease as defined in the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899, or an under-lease or sub-lease or an agreement to let or sub-let or a power-of-attorney) relating to immovable property situate within the City of Bombay, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:— |    |    |
|  |     |   | 23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No 62—  |    |    |
|  |     |   | Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs a  |    |    |
|  |     |   | Rs 50  | 0  | 8  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100  | 1  | 0  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200   | 2  | 0  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300   | 8  | 8  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400   | 12 | 0  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500   | 15 | 8  |
|  |     |   | Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600   | 19 | 0  |

|  | Rs a |   | Rs a. |
|--|------|---|-------|
| In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{2}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.  |      | <i>Release</i> —that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—  |       |
| Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, are liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance |      | (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release   |       |
| <i>Power of Attorney</i> —   |      | (b) In any other case .. .. .   | 10 0  |
| For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents ..  | 1 0  | <i>Respondentia Bond</i> —The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.   |       |
| When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882 .. .. .   | 1 0  | <i>Security Bond</i> —(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.  |       |
| Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above .. .. .  | 2 0  | (b) In any other case .. .. .   | 10 0  |
| Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..   | 10 0 | <i>Settlement</i> —The same duty as a Bond for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement   |       |
| Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act .. .. .  | 20 0 | <i>Revocation of Settlement</i> —The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees               |       |
| When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration   |      | <i>Share-warrant</i> to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant |       |
| In any other case, for each person authorised .. .. .  | 2 0  | <i>Shipping Order</i> .. .. .   | 0 1   |
| <i>Promissory Notes</i> —  |      | <i>Surrender of Lease</i> —When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable   |       |
| (a) When payable on demand—  |      | In any other case .. .. .   | 5 0   |
| (i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250 .. .. .  | 0 1  | <i>Transfers of Shares</i> —One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share  |       |
| (ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1,000 .. .. .  | 0 2  | <i>Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance</i> —If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c, is chargeable                                  |       |
| (iii) In any other case .. .. .  | 0 4  | In any other case .. .. .   | 10 0  |
| (b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand   |      | —of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31 .. .. .  | 10 0  |
| <i>Protest of Bill or Note</i> .. .. .   | 2 0  | —of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares                |       |
| <i>Protest by the Master of a Ship</i> .. .. .   | 2 0  | <i>Transfer of Lease</i> by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer                           |       |
| <i>Prozy</i> .. .. .   | 0 2  | <i>Trust, Declaration of</i> —Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding .. .. .   | 15 0  |
| <i>Receipt for value exc Rs 20</i> .. .. .   | 0 1  | <i>Revocation of</i> —Ditto, but not exceeding .. .. .  | 10 0  |
| <i>Reconveyance of mortgaged property</i> —  |      | <i>Warrant for Goods</i> .. .. .  | 0 8   |
| (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance  |      |   |       |
| (b) In any other case .. .. .  | 10 0 |   |       |

to endorse their programme of "progressive non-violent non-co operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur which, on Mr Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means". The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a grim resolve to challenge the 'repression movement' by appointing Mr Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a 'No Tax' campaign at Bardoli. The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922 preceded by the Bombay riots in 1921 during the Prince of Wales visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a non-violent atmosphere under exciting conditions. He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campaign and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoli Programme which eschewed all the aggressive items of non-co operation in favour of the promotion of inter-communal unity and khaddar. Soon after Mr Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non-co-operators who got discouraged. In order, therefore, to sound the country's readiness for aggressive action once more, the All-India Congress Committee appointed a Committee, known as the Civil Disobedience Committee in June 1922. The Committee toured the country and in October, 1922, produced two reports, one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli Programme. A battle royal ensued between the two parties for two or three years, the Swarajists—or the 'Co-operators,' as they were derisively called by the non-co-operators—carrying the day throughout. Every little triumph of the Swarajists meant a diminution of the prestige and influence of the No-Changers. This went on for some time until the Belgaum session of the Congress, presided over by Mr Gandhi himself, suspended the non-co operation programme. Thereby the movement was practically killed, and, strange to say, it received its death-blow at the hands of the very author of its being. But the fond parent did not lose heart and bided his time. His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps. One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence. At the psychological moment Mr Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arena—he had been but a silent spectator during the five preceding years—and, professing to effect a compromise within the Congress, provided a loophole for the revival of non-co-operation. Although Dominion Status was actually declared in 1929 to be the goal of Indian political progress, Mr Gandhi insisted on having it on the spot and when that was naturally refused he returned to his old love, non-co-operation and boycott. He had been biding his time, and the astute politician, that he is, he reintroduced in December 1929 his formula that had been dead

five years. Now, it was not full boycott, the ban being placed only on the legislatures. Sadder and wiser—but, unfortunately, not sufficiently sad and wise—he exempted law courts, schools, etc., from his scheme. Complete independence was declared and non-co-operation was revived. Indeed the Congress Executive was authorised to give the signal also for a campaign of non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience. Early in 1930 the Congress executive appointed Mr Gandhi as 'Dictator' for all India and gave him power to launch civil disobedience as and when he thought fit. This Mr Gandhi did in March and practically the whole country was set ablaze. There was open defiance of the law all over the land notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to put down illegal activities. The movement waned by the end of the year through sheer exhaustion and civil disobedience was suspended early in 1931 as a result of negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi. The year 1931 was a year of negotiations although the discussions centred round alleged breaches of the Viceroy Gandhi understanding. The efforts for peace were carried to the point of inducing Mr Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference in London to formulate a constitution for India. All this, however, proved to be a lull in the storm which again broke out in full fury early in the New Year.

### Congress in 1925-30

The career of the Congress between the Belgaum session, when the N C O movement was suspended, and the years 1929-30, when civil disobedience was revived, was comparatively dull. During the first half of 1925 the Congress policy was one of aimless drift. The death of Mr C. R. Das demoralised the Swarajists. Mr Gandhi promptly went to their rescue and at the end of the year the Swarajists' political programme was formally adopted by the Calcutta Congress. The 41st session of the Congress, which met in Assam during Christmas week in 1926, set its face against the acceptance of ministries or other offices in the gift of the Government—in other words, discountenanced "Responsive Co-operation", a new creed which had sprung up within the Swarajist ranks—and approved of the policy of rejection of budget and refusal of supplies until a response to the 'national demand' was forthcoming.

All this talk and quarrel about the internal affairs of the Congress were set at rest by the non-inclusion of Indians on the personnel of the **Royal Commission on Indian Reforms**. Most of the leaders railed that it would be an insult to India if Indians were not appointed members of the Commission. Even moderates, reputed for their sobriety and reasonableness, affected extremism. The Viceroy endeavoured—but in vain—to explain the position to Indian leaders (See Year Book of 1928).

Congressmen, of course, met during Christmas 1927 and resolved to boycott the Simon Commission, declared independence as the goal of India and offered some solutions for the Hindu-Muslim problem. In the following year the Congress in its plenary session at Calcutta declared specifically, though conditionally, that









[illegible]

"In fact the dangers to their very existence  
 exposed in the Federal Structure Committee  
 report. He desired that smaller States were  
 to be saved for the fate of the smaller German  
 States under the Confederation of 1815  
 and not to be taken from the map of India. He  
 stressed the desirability of a Union of Indian  
 States directly in relationship with the Crown.  
 He was a little disturbed by other Princes who  
 would like to see the view gained in strength  
 by the Princes to granters were given for  
 the maintenance of their rights and  
 privileges. They should not give their consent to  
 any change of the proposed Federation.

## The National Liberal Federation.

[illegible][illegible]

Taken into the grant of Dominion Status was a very important factor by Sir Chalmers Reid, President of the 1937 Session of the Federal Executive Council that the trusteeship of the Indian people was to an end. British had to deal with a people who had attained majority and independence from the so-called trustees and property and also asking for accounts. The British must change their mentality and realize the the feeling that was growing in the country which if not guided properly, would destroy everything. This firm attitude on the part of the Liberal whom Government was expected to recognize as their allies served to strengthen fact of a reversal. The changing political situation was exhaustively reviewed before and after between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, who had gone home on four months leave. As a result of these conversations the Meeroy made soon after his return from leave what is perhaps one of the Proclamation of October 31, 1937. (for detail see Congress section)

By the time the Liberals foregathered at Madras things had moved pretty rapidly in Congress circles. Congress tall of Sovereignty of British Connction led "Liberals to break away from the extremists." Once again the Liberals expressed disapproval of Congress methods. Sir Isher Sethna who presided denounced the movement which aimed at the severance of India's connection with the Empire and opposed the campaign of civil disobedience.

The Liberal Party's leaders had a busy time of it throughout the year 1930. They had, on the one hand, to get their faces against the civil disobedience movement conducted by the Congress and, on the other, to prepare a strong case for Indian Reforms such as would withstand the attack of diehards in Britain.

Among the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference the Liberal Party had a large representation consisting of twelve members out of 57. These members played a very important part on the various committees of the Conference in London. Two among them namely, Sir Tej Baladur Sapru and the Rt Hon V S Sastri, were mainly responsible for guiding and directing the proposals of the

were allowed to meet in Allahabad to discuss the pronouncement. At first they were in no mood to see the merits of the scheme and had all but decided to reject it when they received an appeal from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt Hon V S Sastri to defer decision until after they had interviewed the Viceroy Lord Irwin. Mr Gandhi took the whole of the Congress Working Committee with him to Delhi where numerous interviews took place between Mr Gandhi and the Working Committee on the one hand and H I the Viceroy and his Executive Council on the other. As a result of these negotiations the Congress agreed to give up its barren and ruinous policy of non-co-operation and the Irwin Gandhi Pact was concluded whereby Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress accepted the three main planks of the Premier's statement and consented to participate in the Round Table Conference.

The annual session of the Congress which met at Karachi shortly after ratified the pact by an overwhelming majority and chose Mr Gandhi as its sole representative at the London Conference. Between then and his departure however a controversy arose over the fulfilment of the terms of the Delhi Pact especially regarding the release of prisoners the return of forfeited property and relief in the shape of remission of land revenue to those peasants who had become impoverished as a result of their participation in the Congress no rent campaign. After prolonged and delicate negotiations carried on at Simla between Mr Gandhi and the new Viceroy Lord Willingdon another agreement was arrived at which in effect confirmed the Delhi Pact and by meeting some of the Congress demands enabled Mr Gandhi to sail for London.

The session of the second Round Table Conference began with the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee. Progress however was unfortunately hampered firstly by the British General Elections as a result of which the members of the Cabinet could spare little time for Indian affairs and, secondly, by the unhelpful—described by some as obstructive, attitude of the Minorities especially the Mahomedans. They declared that unless their rights were effectively safeguarded in the new constitution they would non-co-operate with the work of the Conference.

Indeed, at one time it was feared that the Conference would be brought to an abrupt end without achieving anything substantial. The return to the House of Commons of about 500 Conservatives and the presence in the new National Government of a majority of Tories lent strength to this fear. It was actually proposed to restrict the Reforms to the grant of Provincial Autonomy, but an influential letter addressed to the Premier and signed by all the Liberal and Independent members of the Conference, not excluding Messrs Gandhi and Malaviya, brought about a welcome result. It is believed that this strong attitude on the part of the majority of the delegates induced the Premier to talk the Muslims round.

By far the greatest difficulty which confronted this session of the Conference was the communal problem, the Minorities question. The Minorities Committee of the Conference was called only to be adjourned and for some weeks the members of the various communities held

informal conferences to arrive at an understanding. The Muslim had already crystallised their demands in the shape of their Fourteen Points (see the Muslim section). The depressed classes which had till then consented to joint electorates with reservation of seats now made a somersault and plumped for separate electorates. Europeans and Anglo Indians and to a certain extent the Sikhs also joined. Numerous proposals were made and after prolonged negotiations the differences were narrowed down to one or two seats in one or two provincial legislatures. But unfortunately unwise counsels prevailed and the schism between the majority (Hindus) and the minorities became unbridgeable. This led the minorities alone to enter into a covenant for safeguarding their rights.

The Congress attitude was uncompromisingly set out by Mr Gandhi who however, yielded ground to the Princes to enable them to enter the Federation and to the Mahomedans for safeguarding their position. But on the question of the depressed classes he was adamant and refused to concede them separate electorates on the ground that the depressed classes formed part of the Hindu community and any distinction between them and Hindus would only serve to widen the gulf between them. He suggested adult franchise and representation on a population basis.

The Liberal delegates who besides the Congress, were the only non-communal political party represented at the Conference strove their utmost to bring about a settlement. While they were willing to concede to the Muslims their claims for safeguards they were not prepared to allow any provision which would impede the formation of nationhood and create a spirit of communalism.

Eventually however, the Conference ended inconclusively and the Premier announced the British Government's scheme of constitutional reforms in India based on the numerous viewpoints that were expressed during the deliberations. This scheme was embodied in a White Paper which was immediately placed before the House of Commons and almost unanimously adopted by that body.

The White Paper is a long document which, generally speaking, confirmed the Premier's January statement. Only the safeguards were defined more clearly and emphasised in the light of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons namely that they were a condition, precedent to the grant of responsibility in the centre. Clearer assurances were also given to the Minorities that Parliament would not enact any new legislation unless their rights were specifically and amply safeguarded.

The White Paper also foreshadowed the appointment of three committees of the Conference to proceed to India: (1) a committee presided over by Lord Lothian to recommend any franchise reform; (2) a committee under the Chairmanship of the Rt Hon J C C Davidson, to report on the financial aspects of the States joining the Federation; and (3) a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy to suggest financial arrangements under the new Federal Government. The personnel of these Committees was not announced before the end of the year.

(For fuller treatment see pages 874-881)



For some years since then one heard little about the public activities of the Committee, although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public. Funds, however, continued to be collected for the "activities" of the Committee which could hardly be specified. Things dragged on until the latter half of 1927, when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boycotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. This was successfully achieved by the extremist wire-pullers at Madras in 1927.

In the next year, however, a peculiar situation arose as the result of the publication of the Nehru Report. This document raised many controversial issues. Its two main recommendations, namely, Dominion Status for India and joint electorates with temporary reservation of seats, were not acceptable to the Khilafatists whose ideal was an extreme type of nationalism coupled with rank communism. They wanted complete independence for India but insisted on the continuance of separate electorates. This state of mind found expression at the annual session of the Khilafat Conference which met in 1928 at Calcutta.

In the years following the publication of the Nehru Report, the Khilafat Committee reappeared on the Indian political stage and vigorously strove to repudiate the document. This it succeeded in doing, as the Muslims with one voice condemned it as pro-Hindu. As months passed by, it became increasingly clear to the Muslims that the Congress was getting more and more Hindu-ridden and that they could not expect due protection for their communal rights from the Congress or its leaders. The appreciation of this situation by the Muslim masses was mainly due to the activities of the Khilafat Committee and its leaders. Thus when the Khilafat Conference met in Lahore in 1929 it was resolved that the Khilafatists should participate in the Round Table Conference convened by the British Government to settle the future constitution of India, although in the same breath the Conference declared itself in favour of independence. This latter, however, was but a wordy sop to the extremists, as the main body of Khilafat workers started in 1929 and continued since then a regular fight against the Congress.

In the past two years, in addition to the effective prevention of the Muslims from joining the Congress unless the communal question was satisfactorily settled, the Khilafat Committee did a considerable work abroad. The Ali brothers, who were the soul of the Khilafat movement, worked for the Arab federation and the Tanzim of Mussulmans all over the world. During this time, the movement lost Maulana Mahomed Ali, who passed away in London in the midst of his strenuous work for his country and his co-religionists, and the work of carrying on the increasing activities of the Khilafat Committee fell on the shoulders of his brother

Maulana Shaukat Ali. The invitation to bury the departed leader in the mosque of Omar in Jerusalem brought the Indian Muslims closer to the Arabs. This fellow feeling among Muslims in different parts of the globe found expression in a huge conference held in Jerusalem which served to create a new spirit of internationalism among the followers of Islam—one of the cherished objects of the Indian Khilafatists.

As the representatives of Indian Muslims in the London Conference, the Ali brothers effectively safeguarded their interests. In addition, Maulana Shaukat Ali repeatedly impressed on British audiences and leaders the advisability of keeping the Indian Muslims contented as it would please Muslims in other parts of the world.

The history of the Khilafat movement followed a peculiar course on the North-Western Frontier Province of India. There the Khilafat organisation conducted a ceaseless agitation over the local grievances of the Muslim population and the disaffection towards the Government thus created was promptly exploited by the Congress for furthering its own lawless activities. Being sturdy people accustomed to fighting, they often found it impossible to observe the Congress creed of non-violence. A number of clashes ensued, with attendant casualties.

The Khilafat Committee also did a lot of constructive work during the past two or three years. It inculcated a spirit of swadeshim among the Muslim masses, worked for their educational and social upliftment and organised an efficient volunteer corps for maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc., and in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed. The volunteers did much useful work in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Delhi. The Committee approached the Government for the appointment of the Haj Inquiry Committee. It rendered great services to the pilgrims by giving facilities for their journey, supplying them with information and literature concerning the holy places and attending to their comforts in countless other ways. A number of night schools were established in Rangoon, Delhi, Bombay and other places for the education of the adults of the community. In Bombay alone there are 30 night schools. The committee also organised a volunteer corps with 5,000 "regulars." They made themselves useful in maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc., and also in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed.

The 1931 session of the Khilafat Conference was held in March in Bombay under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun who repudiated the Congress charge that the Muslims were traitors to the country, and affirmed that they were only fighting for their rights. Meetings of allied organisations were also held in Bombay, such as the first All India Muslim Volunteers' Conference and the Muslim Youths' Conference.



federation necessarily remains inchoate, and an important factor in determining the decision of individual States as to adherence to the Federation will be lacking. In view of the admitted difficulties of the question, the Committee are anxious to assist by friendly suggestions towards the consummation of an acceptable and generally accepted conclusion. The Committee are fully aware that the effective establishment of federation postulates the adherence of the major States and that the absence of even a few of the most important States, however many of the smallest might be included, would place the Federation under grave disadvantages. At the same time, they think that it is essential that the States as a whole should secure representation which will commend itself to public opinion as generally reasonable, and that it is hardly less important to satisfy, so far as may prove possible, the claims of the small States, than to provide adequate representation for those which cover large areas.

Two suggestions have been advanced, in the course of the Committee's discussions, for the solution of this problem. The first was that the matter should be entrusted to the Chamber of Princes, with such arrangements as would secure an adequate voice in its deliberations to the small States, and to such States as are not represented in the Chamber at all. The second, based on the belief that the inherent difficulties of the problem would prove such that the Princes—acting through whatever agency—would be unable to evolve a plan which would meet with general acceptance and satisfy all claims, and consequently that a procedure based upon the first suggestion would merely involve infructuous delay, was that the task of apportionment should be remitted to an impartial Committee or tribunal on which the States themselves should not be given any representation, but before which they would all be invited to urge their claims.

The Committee are not in a position, for reasons already stated, to make any definite recommendation as to the acceptance of either of these suggestions, but they consider that the best course would be to allow a period of time, which should not, they think, extend beyond the end of March, 1932, within which the Princes should be invited to arrive at a settlement, on the understanding that, if within that period a settlement were not in fact secured, an impartial tribunal would be set up by His Majesty's Government to advise as to the determination of the matter.

**Special Interests.**—We affirm our previous recommendation that provision should be made for the special representation of the Landlord Interest, of Commerce (European and Indian) and of Labour. The number of seats to be assigned to each of these four interests and their apportionment amongst the various Provinces are questions which should be considered by the Franchise Committee, as also is the question of their method of election. Wherever possible, the method should be election rather than nomination.

**The two Chambers.**—The careful consideration we have now given to the matter has led us to the view that nothing should be done in

the new constitution which would have the effect of placing either Chamber of the Federal Legislature in a position of legal subordination to the other. It would be a misconception of the aims which we have in view to regard either Chamber as a drag or impediment on the activities of the other. In our view, the two Chambers will be complementary to each other, each representing somewhat different, but we hope, not antagonistic, aspects of the Federation as a whole. Absolute equality between the two Chambers of a bicameral Legislature is no doubt unattainable, and, if it were attainable, might well result in perpetual deadlock, and there is no less doubt that, the provisions of the constitution notwithstanding, the evolution of political development will inevitably result, in the course of time, in placing the centre of gravity in one Chamber.

But so far as the letter of the constitution is concerned we consider that, subject to the consideration shortly to be mentioned, there would be no justification for endowing one Chamber at the outset with legislative powers which are denied to the other. We accordingly recommend that, while the constitution should provide that, subject to the special provisions to be referred to later, no Bill should become law until it is assented to by both Chambers, it should contain no provisions which would disable either Chamber from initiating, amending or rejecting any Bill, whatever its character. This principle should, however, in the opinion of almost all the British Indian Delegates, be subject to the exception that the right of initiating Money Bills should vest in the Lower Chamber alone, though the States Delegation were almost unanimously opposed to the drawing of this distinction. Subject, of course, to the decision on the point just mentioned, the principle of equality also appears to us to demand that the Government should be entitled to test the opinion of the other Chamber if one Chamber has seen fit to reject a Government Bill, and that in the event of its passage by the Second Chamber it should be treated as a Bill initiated in that Chamber and taken again to the first.

In the event of rejection by one Chamber of a Bill which has been passed by the other, or of its acceptance by either in a form to which the other will not agree, we recommend that, subject to certain conditions which should be set out in the constitution, the Governor General should have power, either after the lapse of a specified period or, in cases of urgency, at once, to secure the adjustment of the difference of opinion by summoning a Joint Session.

As regards the voting of Supply, the opinion of British Indian Delegates was almost unanimously in favour of confining this function to the Lower Chamber. Their view was based on the precedent afforded in this respect, not merely by almost every other constitution, but by the actual powers which have been enjoyed, by the Indian Legislative Assembly during the past ten years. The States Delegates, however, were almost unanimously of opinion that the principle of equality of powers should apply also to the voting of Supply. In their view

**Federal deficit.**—As to the allocation of Income-tax to the Provinces. The deficit, in so far as it arises from a balance sheet, should we suggest, be borne by the Provinces from the Income-tax, to be distributed among the Provinces on the basis of their population, or on the basis of some other defined method.

**Defence.**—The attitude of the Committee as to the allocation of defence in the Committee's Report is based on the assumption by India of the responsibility of a liability which has to be met. It is not possible to be met by the Government of India, being a period of time, and the Government of India shall be responsible for the defence of the country, and it is not possible for the Government of India to be responsible for the defence of the country.

**External Relations.**—Very similar considerations arise as to the constitutional arrangements for the payment in the case of the Government of India, and in general the Committee is of the opinion that the Government of India should be responsible for the defence of the country, and it is not possible for the Government of India to be responsible for the defence of the country.

**Financial Safeguards.**—The report of the Committee on the subject of the financial safeguards which they approached this question in January 1931, was published as they are concerned with the financial crisis which has been experienced by the United Kingdom and India in common with so many other countries has still further reinforced its views. The Committee feel further that in the conditions of complete uncertainty and instability now so widely prevailing it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to decide upon the precise means to adopt to ensure and command confidence in the stability of the new order, and a safe transition to it from the old. The majority of the Committee therefore record in their view that the conclusions reached in the Committee's Second Report form an appropriate basis for approach to the task of framing the constitutional definitions of the powers and interplay in the sphere of finance of the various elements which will compose the Federal Authority which they envisage, and that it would be premature at this stage to attempt to elaborate the application of these conclusions. While they are prepared to explore more fully the suggestion of an Advisory Finance Council, they cannot on the basis of the discussion that has taken place commit themselves to the view that such a Council would adequately secure the effective maintenance of confidence in the credit of India, which must be the essential test of the measures necessary in the sphere of finance.

**Commercial Discrimination.**—On this subject the Committee record a substantial measure of agreement. They recall that in paragraph 22 of their Report at the last Conference it was stated that there was general agreement that in matters of trade and commerce the principle

of equality of treatment ought to be established and that the Committee of the whole Conference at their meeting on January 10th, 1931, adopted the following paragraph as part of the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee—

"At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India, and the rights of Indian born subjects, and that an appropriate Convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights."

The Committee accept and re-affirm the principle that equal rights and equal opportunities should be afforded to those lawfully engaged in commerce and industry within the territory of the Federation.

**The Present Position.**—The Conference came to a close on the 1st December 1931, when the Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, made an important declaration of policy. It is important to note that the Declaration referred to earlier came from the head of a minority Government. It did not necessarily pledge its successors. The second declaration came from the head of the National Government, and therefore was stamped with authority. The important features of this speech are contained in the following paragraphs:

"My colleagues in His Majesty's present Government fully accept that statement of January last as representing their own policy. In particular they desire to re-affirm their belief in an all India Federation as offering the only hopeful solution of India's constitutional problem. They intend to pursue this plan unswervingly and to do their utmost to surmount the difficulties which now stand in the way of its realisation. In order to give this declaration the fullest authority the statement which I am now making to you will be circulated to day as a White Paper to both Houses of Parliament, and the Government will ask Parliament to approve it this week."

"It is our intention to set up at once the Committees whose appointment the Conference has recommended: (a) to investigate and advise on the revision of the Franchise and Constituencies, (b) to put to the test of detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committees, and (c) to explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States. We intend that these Committees shall be at work in India under the chairmanship of distinguished public men from this country as early in the New Year as possible."

**The White Paper** was approved by Parliament.—The committees referred to in this speech arrived in India early in the New Year, and at once proceeded with their inquiries. The Consultative Committee working directly under the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy was also constituted, and a record of its proceedings was published from time to time.



The administration of the Shan States and other dependencies

Intervention of the Legislature for the supply required for the administration of the Shan States, and to secure the execution of legislation essential thereto

The direction of military policy, including the issue of money and coinage, the protection of the life and interests of officers recruited by the Crown or the Secretary of State

A continuation of the present discussion on the subject of the union to refer to the legislative power and to return Bills for consideration

It will be the endeavour of His Majesty's Government to ensure that these powers shall not prejudice the advance of Burma to self-government

The administration of financial questions, including the power of taxation and raising revenue, and expenditure on subjects outside the sphere of the Governor's personal responsibility, to be entrusted to the Legislature

The Constitution must contain provision ensuring equal rights and opportunities for any British subject ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in Burma

**Separation.**—The Burmese people to decide at the General Election (due to be held in November next) whether or not they are in favour of separation from India

In this connexion the Prime Minister made the significant statement that if an Indian Federation is established it cannot be on the basis that members can leave it as and when they please. He supplemented the "clear picture of a general constitutional scheme" he had read by pointing out that necessarily in such a statement reservations have to be specified and thus present a formidable appearance. The powers that remained without any reference being made to them were very great. In addition to the subjects of which Ministers would have charge in common with Ministers in Indian Provinces, they would have such vastly important Central subjects as civil and criminal law, posts and telegraphs, communications, customs, and income-tax. Of 40 Central subjects in the schedule of the Government of India Act only half a dozen were proposed to be excluded from the purview of the Burma Ministry and Legislature.

## The Indian Legislature.

The Indian Legislature with its Assembly, the fourth of its line, newly returned by the constitutional order, was three times summoned during 1921 the first meeting being the ordinary Delhi cold weather one, the second the normal autumn meeting, in Simla, and the third a special session called in Delhi in November to pass measures which had been outlined in September to meet the emergency financial situation brought about in India by the collapse of the markets throughout the world.

The first meeting of the Delhi winter session of the Assembly was on 14th January and pending the election of President Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was nominated by His Excellency the Governor-General to take the chair. The presidential election on 17th January resulted in the elevation of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla to the chair, after a spirited contest in which several candidates participated.

It was the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) addressed the Assembly on the afternoon of 17th January. "India, like the rest of the world (he said) has suffered seriously from an almost universal trade depression and in the nature of things has felt the full weight of the collapse in world prices of agricultural products. The troubles

arising from this state of affairs, as I recently had cause to point out, are being seriously aggravated by the disturbances resulting from the civil disobedience movement. I do not wish to dwell at length on this aspect of that movement to day, nor indeed is it profitable to indulge in recriminations about the past." But, said the Viceroy, "a political movement must be judged and dealt with not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry it into effect but in the light of practical results." His Excellency referred to the determined efforts of Congress to establish a parallel government and especially to the pernicious and cruel effort to persuade people not to pay agricultural rents and land revenue. He referred to the Ordinances as means which he had taken to combat these insidious and dangerous attempts to cripple the administration and to save the small agriculturists "from the effects of a propaganda by people who have little to lose but are callously ready to involve the small landholder in the risks of legal processes and even forfeiture of his land." The Viceroy also referred to the Bill to be placed before the Legislature to increase Government's power of control over the Press—a Bill the Legislature later passed.

## The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent with a single people. Nowhere is the complexity of Indian races more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one will controvert the main types, such as the Aryo-Indian, the Shikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differences a much further. The typical features of the Indo-Aryans—Dravidians—differal together from those of Northern Asia, and more especially from the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra, and the Philippines. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for many ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by the hordes of invaders including Aryans, Scythians, Persians and Moghuls, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of China and India only in a modern geographical sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the constituent races have intermingled.

The peoples of the Indian Empire are divided by the Huxley Index (Caste, Tribe and Race, India Census Report 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter C) into seven main physical types. There would be no objection if the Aryan race were included, but that a group of Negroids may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Eastern Brahmins and Afghans of Peshawar and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turk and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above medium, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattis, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Marathas, Brahmins, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Raj

putana, and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahmins and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodos of Assam, and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Panjyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curly, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in

less than 841,000 or 80 per cent were from Madras, 24,000 from Bombay, 18,000 from the Punjab, 17,000 from the North-West Frontier Province and 11,000 from Bengal. The majority of the emigrants work as agricultural labourers on rubber, tea, coffee and other plantations. Under the Defence of India Rules indentured labour emigration was stopped in March 1917, but there had been a considerable outflow of labourers to the colonies in the previous years and more than 2.4 millions of natives of India passed through the ports of Madras and Calcutta as indentured labourers for the various colonies during the decade. Of the labourers 33,000 went from Calcutta, but the bulk were from the Madras Presidency and their

destination was Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There is very little emigration from the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Altogether about two million labourers returned to India from the colonies during the decade.

Indian emigrants to certain Colonies

|                                | In thousands |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Ceylon                         | 461          |
| Straits Settlements and Malaya | 401          |
| Natal                          | 47           |
| Trinidad                       | 37           |
| Fiji                           | 32           |
| Mauritius                      | 17           |
| Kenya                          | 17           |

RELIGIONS

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Chris-

tian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist, or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table—

| Religion   | Actual number in 1921 (000's omitted) | Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921. | Variation per cent (Increase or Decrease) 1911-1921 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Indo Aryan   | 232,723                               | 7,222  | + 1   |
| Hindu  | 216,735                               | 6,856  | — 4   |
| Brahmanic  | 216,261                               | 6,841  | — 5   |
| Arya   | 468                                   | 15   | +22.1   |
| Brahmo   | 6                                     | 2  | +16.1   |
| Sikh   | 3,272                                 | 103  | + 7.4   |
| Jain   | 1,178                                 | 37   | — 5.6   |
| Buddhist   | 1,571                                 | 50   | + 7.9   |
| Iranian {Zoroastrian (Parsi)}                              | 102                                   | 3  | + 1.7   |
| Semitic  | 73,511                                | 2,325  | + 4.2   |
| Musalman   | 68,735                                | 2,174  | + 5.1   |
| Christian  | 4,754                                 | 150  | +22.6   |
| Jew  | 22                                    | 6  | + 2.4   |
| Primitive (Tribal)   | 9,775                                 | 309  | — 5.1   |
| Miscellaneous (Minor Religion* and religion* not returned) | 18                                    | 1  | —51.5   |

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 80 per cent of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Paluchistan and Kashmir and are considerable in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 28 per cent of the population of Assam, 14 per cent in the United Provinces and 10 per cent in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 25 per cent of the population. The Sikhs are located in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the north-west States. Those who were classed as Primitive Tribal Religion are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, the States of Burma, Malaya, Siam, Sulu, Central India, Hyderabad and a few other places.

under the head of Primitive Religion. The total number of Christians in India including the Holy Land is 4,754. The remainder are scattered over the country, the largest numbers being in the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Burma, Punjab and Assam. 7,222 Jews are chiefly gathered in the Holy Land and

Christians.—The Christians in India are numbered just over 4,700, or 15 per cent of the population. The majority are in the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Punjab and Assam. The remainder are scattered over the country, the largest numbers being in the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Burma, Punjab and Assam. 7,222 Jews are chiefly gathered in the Holy Land and

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

| Province, State or Agency                | POPULATION, 1931 |             |             |             | POPULATION, 1921 |             |             |           | PERCENTAGE INCREASE, 1921-31 |  |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
|  | Total.           | Males       | Females     | Total       | Males            | Females     | Total       | Per cent. | Per cent.                    |  |
| 1  | 2                | 3           | 4           | 5           | 6                | 7           | 8           | 9         | 10                           |  |
| INDIA                                    | 352,080,876      | 181,921,914 | 171,061,062 | 348,012,480 | 167,095,554      | 154,045,923 | 171,044,229 | + 10.6    | + 10.6                       |  |
| PROVINCES                                | 271,740,312      | 130,070,321 | 131,678,091 | 260,850,191 | 126,794,847      | 129,057,294 | +21,262,447 | + 10.4    | + 10.4                       |  |
| Almer-Merwara                            | 560,262          | 290,081     | 269,281     | 495,271     | 249,503          | 222,768     | +63,621     | + 13.1    | + 13.1                       |  |
| Andamans and Nicobars                    | 20,463           | 10,702      | 9,761       | 27,030      | 14,793           | 12,237      | + 2,553     | + 17.2    | + 17.2                       |  |
| Assam                                    | 8,022,251        | 4,637,206   | 4,085,015   | 7,159,123   | 3,837,840        | 3,571,283   | +1,103,123  | + 28.6    | + 28.6                       |  |
| Baluchistan                              | 403,503          | 270,001     | 103,504     | 120,014     | 253,011          | 165,631     | +12,800     | + 10.1    | + 10.1                       |  |
| (Districts and Administered Territories) |                  |             |             |             |                  |             |             |           |                              |  |
| Bengal                                   | 50,122,550       | 26,014,380  | 24,078,170  | 46,701,571  | 24,154,210       | 22,547,701  | +7,120,979  | + 29.5    | + 29.5                       |  |
| Bihar and Orissa                         | 37,600,356       | 18,752,016  | 18,838,310  | 33,990,151  | 16,760,878       | 17,235,276  | +7,594,202  | + 45.3    | + 45.3                       |  |
| Bihar                                    | 25,050,917       | 12,858,443  | 12,702,474  | 23,974,253  | 11,530,053       | 11,793,593  | +2,276,601  | + 19.7    | + 19.7                       |  |
| Orissa                                   | 5,300,393        | 2,548,225   | 2,735,836   | 4,018,897   | 2,229,825        | 2,441,683   | +331,525    | + 14.9    | + 14.9                       |  |
| Chota Nagpur                             | 6,003,011        | 3,345,373   | 3,297,603   | 5,053,023   | 2,879,427        | 2,823,601   | +940,013    | + 32.8    | + 32.8                       |  |
| Bombay (Presidency)                      | 22,259,977       | 11,719,501  | 10,540,380  | 19,349,210  | 10,176,969       | 9,171,250   | +2,911,753  | + 28.6    | + 28.6                       |  |
| Bombay                                   | 18,323,860       | 9,507,063   | 8,816,797   | 16,012,312  | 8,301,310        | 7,711,032   | +2,311,518  | + 28.1    | + 28.1                       |  |
| Sind                                     | 3,885,308        | 2,180,871   | 1,704,437   | 3,270,377   | 1,837,265        | 1,442,112   | +605,931    | + 33.3    | + 33.3                       |  |
| Aden                                     | 60,800           | 31,657      | 10,152      | 60,500      | 38,394           | 18,106      | +3,691      | + 9.3     | + 9.3                        |  |
| Burma                                    | 14,005,618       | 7,489,460   | 7,170,158   | 13,212,192  | 6,756,060        | 6,455,233   | +1,453,426  | + 21.4    | + 21.4                       |  |
| Central Provinces & Berar                | 16,472,628       | 7,746,183   | 7,720,445   | 13,012,700  | 6,951,300        | 6,061,301   | +1,559,863  | + 23.5    | + 23.5                       |  |
| Central Provinces                        | 12,028,803       | 45,085,877  | 0,042,080   | 10,837,444  | 5,355,525        | 5,451,910   | +1,101,410  | + 20.6    | + 20.6                       |  |
| Berar                                    | 3,443,765        | 1,700,306   | 1,083,459   | 3,076,310   | 1,505,874        | 1,500,432   | +308,410    | + 11.9    | + 11.9                       |  |
| Coorg                                    | 103,080          | 50,434      | 72,646      | 103,838     | 80,501           | 74,337      | +740        | + 0.7     | + 0.7                        |  |
| Delhi                                    | 303,246          | 309,497     | 260,740     | 488,452     | 281,777          | 206,675     | +147,704    | + 47.3    | + 47.3                       |  |
| Madras                                   | 40,748,644       | 23,098,601  | 23,650,043  | 42,318,085  | 20,870,740       | 21,448,230  | +4,429,050  | + 21.2    | + 21.2                       |  |
| North-West Frontier Province             | 2,425,070        | 1,315,818   | 1,109,258   | 2,251,340   | 1,220,310        | 1,022,024   | +173,730    | + 14.2    | + 14.2                       |  |
| (Districts and Administered Territories) |                  |             |             |             |                  |             |             |           |                              |  |
| Punjab                                   | 23,580,851       | 12,876,312  | 10,704,530  | 20,035,478  | 11,300,507       | 9,378,971   | +2,805,373  | + 24.3    | + 24.3                       |  |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh        | 48,408,763       | 25,445,006  | 22,963,757  | 45,375,000  | 23,787,350       | 21,587,710  | +3,033,694  | + 6.3     | + 6.3                        |  |
| Agra                                     | 35,013,784       | 18,805,132  | 10,808,652  | 33,208,427  | 17,488,090       | 15,719,737  | +2,405,357  | + 7.2     | + 7.2                        |  |
| Oudh                                     | 12,794,079       | 6,030,874   | 6,155,105   | 12,166,642  | 6,298,060        | 5,867,973   | +628,337    | + 5.1     | + 5.1                        |  |

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

| TOWN                           | POPULATION, 1931 |         |         |           | POPULATION, 1921 |         |          |          | VARIATION, 1921-31<br>INCREASE (+),<br>DECREASE (-) |          | VARIATION<br>1911-21<br>INCREASE (+),<br>DECREASE (-) |          |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|----------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
|                                | Total            | Males   | Females | Total     | Males            | Females | Total    | Per cent | Actual  | Per cent | Actual  | Per cent |
| 1                              | 2                | 3       | 4       | 5         | 6                | 7       | 8        | 9        | 10  |          |   |          |
| AJMER-MERWARA                  |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Ajmer                          | 119,624          | 60,014  | 59,610  | 119,512   | 67,597           | 51,915  | +6,012   | +5 3     |   |          | +31 7   |          |
| BENGAL                         |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Calcutta with Suburbs & Howrah | 1,410,321        | 958,378 | 400,943 | 1,272,505 | 852,720          | 419,845 | +140,750 | +11 5    |   |          | +1 3  |          |
| Calcutta Proper                | 1,106,833        | 815,012 | 381,821 | 1,077,204 | 723,218          | 353,016 | +110,560 | +11 1    |   |          | +1 3  |          |
| Howrah                         | 222,488          | 143,366 | 79,122  | 105,301   | 128,472          | 66,820  | +27,187  | +13 0    |   |          | +9 1  |          |
| Dacca                          | 138,518          | 70,365  | 50,153  | 119,450   | 67,333           | 52,117  | +19,068  | +16 9    |   |          | +10 0   |          |
| BIHAR AND ORISSA               |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Patna                          | 158,230          | 91,234  | 66,996  | 119,976   | 65,777           | 54,109  | +38,254  | +31 8    |   |          | -11 9   |          |
| BOMBAY                         |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Bombay                         | 1,157,851        | 745,702 | 412,089 | 1,175,914 | 771,332          | 404,582 | -18,063  | -1 53    |   |          | +20 0   |          |
| Ahmedabad                      | *310,000         |         |         | 274,007   | 155,372          | 118,635 |          |          |   |          | +17 7   |          |
| Karachi                        | 200,630          | 153,028 | 107,013 | 216,883   | 133,084          | 83,799  | +43,750  | +20 1    |   |          | +42 7   |          |
| Poona                          | 163,100          | 86,792  | 76,308  | 214,796   | 118,473          | 96,323  | -51,096  | -24 00   |   |          | +13 8   |          |
| Sholapur                       | 135,032          | 72,173  | 63,450  | 119,581   | 63,115           | 56,460  | +16,051  | +13 4    |   |          | +94 0   |          |
| BURMA                          |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Rangoon                        | 400,415          | 271,063 | 129,352 | 345,621   | 238,769          | 106,852 | +51,794  | +15 0    |   |          | +16 6   |          |
| Mandalay                       | 144,800          | 75,653  | 69,246  | 148,017   | 77,763           | 71,154  | -4,018   | -2 7     |   |          | +7 7  |          |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES AND<br>BERAR |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Nagpur                         | 215,003          | 116,089 | 98,914  | 145,193   | 77,906           | 67,287  | +69,810  | +48 08   |   |          | +43 2   |          |
| Jubbulpore                     | 124,469          | 60,363  | 55,106  | 108,793   | 61,754           | 47,039  | +15,070  | +11 4    |   |          | +8 08   |          |
| DELHI                          |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Delhi                          | 447,442          | 267,979 | 179,463 | 304,420   | 182,054          | 122,366 | +143,022 | +40 98   |   |          | +30 7   |          |
| MADRAS                         |                  |         |         |           |                  |         |          |          |   |          |   |          |
| Madras                         | 647,223          | 341,303 | 305,925 | 526,911   | 276,107          | 250,807 | +120,314 | +22 8    |   |          | +1 6  |          |
| Madura                         | 182,007          | 91,087  | 90,920  | 138,804   | 70,239           | 68,005  | +43,113  | +31 04   |   |          | +2 8  |          |
| Trichinopoly                   | 141,040          | 72,004  | 69,576  | 120,422   | 60,574           | 59,848  | +21,218  | +17 6    |   |          | -2 5  |          |
| Salem                          | 102,181          | 51,776  | 50,405  | 52,244    | 20,418           | 25,820  | +40,937  | +95 5    |   |          | -11 7   |          |

\* 1931 enumeration incomplete

## AGE AND SEX.

The figures of the total population of India are not tabulated by annual age-periods but the table below gives the age distribution of 10,000 males and females in the Indian population

| Age-group | 1921  |        | 1911  |        |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|           | Male  | Female | Male  | Female |
| 0—5       | 1,202 | 1,316  | 1,327 | 1,433  |
| 5—10      | 1,471 | 1,494  | 1,383 | 1,383  |
| 10—15     | 1,245 | 1,081  | 1,165 | 997    |
| 15—20     | 842   | 815    | 848   | 826    |
| 20—25     | 775   | 881    | 822   | 930    |
| 25—30     | 865   | 885    | 890   | 900    |
| 30—35     | 825   | 833    | 829   | 835    |
| 35—40     | 630   | 565    | 622   | 556    |
| 40—45     | 621   | 621    | 634   | 631    |
| 45—50     | 392   | 346    | 380   | 338    |
| 50—55     | 434   | 438    | 432   | 443    |
| 55—60     | 185   | 168    | 177   | 164    |
| 60—65     | 266   | 298    | 257   | 305    |
| 65—70     | 81    | 79     | 83    | 75     |
| 70 & over | 160   | 180    | 145   | 175    |
| Mean age  | 24.8  | 24.7   | 24.7  | 24.7   |

In the whole of British India the infant death-rate amounts to about one-fifth of the total death-rate for all ages and about one fifth of the children die before the age of one year. The ratios of deaths vary in different provinces the birth-rate being an important factor. Thus they are specially high in the United Provinces and Central Provinces where the birth-rate is high and low in Madras which has a lower general birth-rate. The recorded rates in some of the cities are phenomenally high but may, owing to the defective reporting of births, be somewhat exaggerated.

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in India. Owing to the custom of early marriage co-habitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of delivery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. Available statistics show that over 40 per cent of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth and over 60 per cent in the first month. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the danger of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery.

*Infant mortality in Cities*

|          |    |    |     |
|----------|----|----|-----|
| Bombay   | .. | .. | 556 |
| Calcutta | .. | .. | 386 |
| Rangoon  | .. | .. | 303 |
| Madras   | .. | .. | 282 |
| Karachi  | .  | .. | 249 |
| Delhi    | .  | .. | 233 |

**Sex Ratio**—In the whole of India there is an excess of males over females, the figures being 945 females per thousand males. These results being opposed to experience in most other countries of the world have been challenged and attributed to errors in the Indian census. This reasoning is rejected by the Census authorities, who insist that the disparity between the sexes is due to special conditions in the Indian Empire. The sex ratio has fallen in the last twenty years throughout India. The statistics of birth suggest that the proportion of females born to males born has, if anything, declined during this period, and in any case there has been a marked decline in the last five years of the last decade in most provinces. The decline in the proportion of women however is chiefly due to (a) the absence of famine mortality which selects adversely to males and (b) the heavy mortality from plague and influenza which has selected adversely to females.

**Marriage**—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The table shows the number of married women per 1,000 married men in India and the main provinces. No definite conclusions however can be drawn from these figures because (1) they probably contain a certain number of widows, divorcees and prostitutes who have wrongly returned as married and (2) it is impossible accurately to gauge the effect of migration on the figures of the married in any area. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

*Number of married females per 1,000 males*

|                  |    |    |       |
|------------------|----|----|-------|
| India            | .. | .. | 1,008 |
| Assam            | .. | .. | 976   |
| Benzal           | .  | .. | 956   |
| Bihar and Orissa | .. | .. | 1,034 |
| Bombay           | .  | .. | 937   |
| Burma            | .  | .. | 924   |
| C.P. and Pesh.   | .. | .. | 1,024 |
| Madras           | .. | .. | 1,061 |
| Punjab           | .  | .. | 1,021 |
| United Provinces | .  | .. | 1,012 |

**Widows**—The proportion of widows in the population is 6.4 per cent, does not differ widely from the figure for European countries but the number of widows is strikingly







Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Immigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

**References**—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years—

1 Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Reunion 1879

2 Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies, 1883

3 Major Pitcher and Mr Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1883

4 Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission 1885-87

5 Dr Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892

6 Dr Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893

7 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Reunion, 1894

8 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, 1895

9 Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Indian immigration, 1896

10 Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910

11 Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa, 1914

12 Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15

13 Marjoribanks' and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya, 1917

14 South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report, 1921

15 Report by Right Hon V S Shastri regarding his Dominion tour, 1923

16 India and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information, Government of India

17 Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana

18 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius, 1925

19 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926

20 Report by the Right Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, regarding his Mission to East Africa in 1920

21 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

22 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

23 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

**Present Position**—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three—

(a) Control of emigration

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas

These questions may be considered separately

**Control of Emigration**—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows—

"10 (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification



Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters —

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi June 20th, 1914. "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914. "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows —

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions —

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics,

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a Board of Independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform 'License Law' applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* —

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction, outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused.

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any

evidence tendered for or against the application.

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

**Present Position** — Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law.

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are





1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study.

[illegible]

The first thing I saw when I stepped out of the car was a man in a dark suit and a white shirt, standing with his hands behind his back. He looked at me for a moment, then he turned and walked away. I followed him for a few steps, but he didn't look back. I was a little confused, but I didn't think much of it. I was just a man in a dark suit, and I was walking away from me. I was a little confused, but I didn't think much of it. I was just a man in a dark suit, and I was walking away from me.

Mr. Joseph H. Adams, Chairman of the delegation for the United States to London, said that before he could make any statement on the attitude of the Government of the United States as to the points advanced by the delegation or reply to their request for the nomination by the Government of India of a representative to accompany the proposed delegation to London he would like the members of the delegation to attend the meeting which the Government of India had arranged to hold upon the 14th September, with leading members of the Legislature and the Standing Immigration Committee, so that the latter might have the advantage of hearing the delegation themselves before they advised the Government of India upon the situation. The delegation expressed their readiness to attend the meeting and then withdrew.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Migration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Immigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The decision of His Majesty's Government to establish a union in East Africa was announced in the White Paper in June, 1920 in the form of a White Paper, and it was announced that the report would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with the decision a Select Committee was set up in November 1920. The Government of India announced their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the union in the White Paper in so far as it related to the Indian population in East Africa. With the formation of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Hon'ble Member A. S. Srinivasa Sastry, P.C. to make their representative to present their views and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastry in July, 1921.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1911. The decision of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

During the year 1927 another matter which engaged Government and the public in India was the report of the local Government Commission which was appointed by the Governor of Kenya in July 1926 to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government for certain areas in the Colony.—The report of the Commission was submitted to the Governor of Kenya in February 1927. The recommendations made were numerous and so far as Indians were concerned they involved a decrease in the proportion of Indian representation on the local bodies at Nairobi and Mombasa and the creation of an European elected majority in both places. This caused resentment among Indians in the Colony and resulted in the abstention from the Legislative Council of four out of five Indian representatives. The Government of India submitted representations to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject.

In 1928 the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance was passed. This amended the law relating to Municipal Govt in Kenya to provide for the nomination of 7 unofficial Indian Members as against 9 European Members to be elected in Nairobi and for the nomination to the Municipal Board of Members of an equal number of European and Indian Members, i.e., 7.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (1) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Government cancelled all outstanding 'Last Indian', and also

In a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The Government of India consulted in the matter the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature and are now watching events.

(4) Other Parts of the Empire.—The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony. In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India have now appointed their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e., the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927". The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1929. In 1931, however, it was decided with the concurrence of the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from estates being fixed at Rs. 4.80 instead of Rs. 0.40 per bushel. In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas and the question of their extension to the rest of Malaya is engaging attention.

The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade. The position is being watched by the Government of India and it is hoped that the rates originally agreed upon will be restored as soon as the present crisis has passed.

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all

facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report have been commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the island, the Colonial Govt. expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 30 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India". This means it gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 45 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or undergraduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States admitted into our public schools such as Eton and Harrow. There are over 300 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of the women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London alone absorbs about half the total.

### The Advisers

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indian apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families, were practically left to their own devices. But in April 1909 Lord Morley, created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell-road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarters for their social work among the young men in India the provincial advisory committee to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instances by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr (now Sir) C. E. Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr N. C. Sen followed Sir T. Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford the Oriental Delegation, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally, whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom. The "agency work" Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir Thomas Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr N. C. Sen and Dr Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers. Dr Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and his colleague is Mr P. K. Dutt.

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922. The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamberlain recommended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court. An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926.

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly the High Commissioner held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London. The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27, 1925) when a paper was read by Mr F. H. Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hostel and club at 21, Cromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for newcomers. A small committee with Mr A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation. The increasing number of students coming from Indian States raises the question whether the time has not come for provision to be made for them on lines similar to those adopted by the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner. The Mysore State opened in 1929 an agency office at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, and appointed a permanent Trade Commissioner.

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were



# Sport

As was the case in 1930, sport suffered through the political troubles which were prevalent throughout the year but it managed to keep its flag flying. Cricket perhaps was the sport which suffered most and for the second year in succession, the famous Quadrangular tournament in Bombay had to be postponed, through the Hindus refusing to participate. This was a great pity as this tournament would have been valuable to the selection committee of the Indian Board of Cricket Control, which had to select the Indian team to go to England in 1932. This committee, however, kept in close touch with local tournaments all over the country and by the end of the year had formed an estimate of the form of over fifty players likely to make the journey and had ear-marked them for trials later on.

Cricket and tennis are the two games which Indians play best as, despite the fact that Indians won the Olympic Games Hockey championship in 1928, the best hockey players in India are the Anglo-Indian and the Indian born European, though the game is largely played by Indians, and the Muslims of the Punjab being very keen and able players. Though the Bombay cricket tournament did not take place the other centres held their Quadrangular cricket tournaments as usual, but even these were affected by the political situation. These games were played at Nagpur, Lahore, Secunderabad and Karachi.

The visit of the English tennis team, who were in India in the early part of the year, gave tennis a big fillip, and the contact Indian players had with these English stars undoubtedly did a lot towards improving their game. In the International match, Great Britain beat India by five matches to two but the Indian players put up a very fine performance.

Towards the end of the year another International team visited India, Japan sending a team consisting of Satoh, Miki, Fujikurajiro and Kawachi and these also proved too good for India's best players. The seventeen year old Fujikurajiro amazed all by his wonderful play and he even beat his own captain, Satoh, in the singles at Calcutta. India is indebted to the South Club, for the visits of these International teams, and this club hopes to arrange for next year, a visit from a representative American tennis team. This contact with players of International repute will undoubtedly improve Indian tennis and it ought not to be long before India takes her place among the foremost tennis playing nations of the world.

Hockey continued to be as popular as ever and additional interest was given to the various tournaments by the fact that in 1932 India was to send a team to Los Angeles to defend her title of hockey champions of the world. The Bombay and Calcutta Customs stood out as the best sides of the year, the two premier tournaments, the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay and the Beighton Cup in Calcutta, being won by them. There is no doubt that these two sides contain the pick of India's hockey talent, and further honours are bound to be their lot in 1932.

Association Football continues to be the principal game of the European and the Army in India and the principal tournaments the I F A Shield in Calcutta, the Durand Cup in Simla and the Rovers Cup in Bombay create wide interest. The Indians in Bengal are taking to the game in increasing numbers and one

or two purely Indian teams can hold their own against the pick of the Military sides, which are the strongest in the country. The attendances at the matches in these tournaments are large, especially in Calcutta, where the Indian has become a keen follower of the game, and what is more thoroughly understands it.

The game is governed by the India Football Association in Bengal and the Western India Football Association in Western India, the two chief centres of the game, and attempts are being made to form other ruling bodies for the North and South of India.

Rugby Football is confined to Europeans and generally to those who have come to India from Great Britain and the usual tournaments were again well supported. Rugby is a game which has only a short season, during the monsoon, but Bombay, Calcutta and Madras run successful tournaments. The Welch Regiment won the All-India Championship which in 1931 was played in Calcutta. The Prince of Wales Volunteers and the Bombay Gymkhana were other successful fiftens.

Golf is played everywhere, sometimes on improvised courses, like that of the Royal Bombay Club, but there are one or two sporting courses in the country, at Calcutta and Nasik, especially, while Gulmarg in Kashmir, has what is undoubtedly the best in the East.

Boxing is booming, especially amateur boxing in Western India where the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation is doing very good work in fostering the sport. The Army naturally figures largely in amateur boxing circles in India and this is a sport which is as well controlled as any other in the country. Bengal now has a governing body for boxing and steps are being taken to provide one for the Punjab and Northern India. The tournaments at Mussorie and Lahore are well supported. The Military championships are held at Rawalpindi.

Yachting flourishes in Bombay and Naini Tal, Poona and Calcutta hold regattas during the year. Of rowing there is little but enthusiasts generally manage to organise a race or two in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and Naini Tal.

Athletics are in a bad way. There is an Olympic Council but it is one in name only. Athletics receive practically no encouragement at all and there is hardly a meeting in India worth calling the name. Calcutta, Madras and Lahore usually have one sports meeting a year, but apart from these, the budding runner, jumper or field sportsman, has little inducement to keep in training. Expert coaches are badly needed, there is not a cinder track in the country and though India possesses one or two sprinters of merit her athletes generally are a long way behind those of Europe. The Olympic Council is handicapped by lack of funds which explains largely their comparative inactivity.

The Turf.—Notwithstanding the general trade depression the Turf Clubs in India more than held their own and excellent sport was provided at all the popular venues. With the previous year's champion Star of Italy out of action, Tel Asur accounted for the King Emperor's Cup at Calcutta before coming over to Bombay to participate in the Western India classics of 1932. A feature of the year was the increased encouragement given to Indian-bred horses.

A summary of the chief sporting events of the year is given in the following pages.



## Kolhapur.

Sir Yuvraj of Dewas Cup Distance 3 furlongs —  
 Mr J S Gifford's Spy (8st 4lbs), Burn 1  
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Quick- 2  
 100 (9st 4lbs), Obaid  
 Mr J Ardehur's Four Square (7st 9lbs), 3  
 L McQuade  
 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1 length  
 Time—1 min 3½ secs

Sir John Wilson Cup Distance about 1 mile  
 3 furlongs 10 yards —  
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Raham 1  
 (7st 8lbs), Bhimrao  
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Noori 2  
 Said (8st 7lbs), A K Obaid  
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arkan 3  
 (7st 7lb), Fletcher  
 Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths  
 Time—runs 21 secs

S S Akbarabadi Maharaj Cup Distance 1½ miles —  
 Mr Yusef Haroon's Devka (8st), A K. 1  
 Obaid  
 Mr Goolam Ali's Old Scar (9st), W G 2  
 Thompson  
 Mr D D Nimabalkar's Swan (8st 9lbs), 3  
 C Hoyt  
 Won by 6 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths  
 Time—2 mins 15 2½ secs

## Lahore

Indian Grand National Distance about 3 miles —  
 Mr N Calder's Var Plum (9st 7lbs), Mr 1  
 Shreston  
 Mr H N MacLaurin's Half Note (10st 12lbs), Mr Edward 2  
 Captain L M H Benn's Galtee Princess 3  
 (10st 6lb), Captain L M H Benn  
 Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 1½ lengths  
 Time—6 mins 20 secs

## Lucknow

Indian Military Steeplechase Distance 2½ miles —  
 Mr H N MacLaurin's Half Note (10st 10lbs), Mr Barlow 1  
 Capt P J Hillard's Just Cause (12st 8lbs), 2  
 Owner  
 Capt J R Charles' Kelly (10st 7lbs), Mr 3  
 Henecker  
 Won by a neck, a head and a head Time—  
 4 mins 31 secs

Dikhusha Hurdles Distance 1½ miles  
 Maj J C Walker's Wedding Day (11st 8lbs), Fownes 1  
 Mr J Thompson's Calva (9st 9lbs), Capt 2  
 Anderson  
 Mr J D Scott's Orion's Pelt (9st 4lbs), 3  
 Elliott  
 Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths  
 Time—2 mins 4 secs.

The Army Cup—Distance 7 furlongs —  
 Maj-General H K Bethell's and Capt 1  
 W M Nemill's Honey-Mooner (11st 11lbs), Capt Newill  
 Maj W B Rennie's Granary (11st 12lbs), 2  
 Capt Hilliard  
 Mr D W Henecker's Absorbent (10st 13lbs), Mr Henecker 3  
 Won by ½ length, 2½ lengths, a neck  
 Time—1 min 31 4-5 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —  
 Mr S Khanna's Winslow (7st 11lbs), 1  
 Powel .. ..  
 Capt E H Lea's Nour Jehan }  
 (7st 10lbs) J O'Seale } Dead heat 2  
 Messrs C B Farrar and C W }  
 Tosh's Freelineking (8st 10lbs), Edwards }  
 Won by 2 lengths, dead heat and short head  
 Time—1 min 23 2 5 secs

## Madras

The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Cup Distance 1½ miles —  
 The Maharaja of Kashmir's Chianti (9st), 1  
 Brown  
 Mr Newton Davis' and Captain Wilkins 2  
 Sivaji (9st 5lbs), Forsyth  
 Jayadevi's Highwayman (9st 7lbs), 3  
 Southey  
 Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ length, short head  
 Time—2 mins 12 2-5 secs

The Cochlin Cup Distance 1½ miles —  
 Mr Talib's Charter (8st 2lbs), Thompson 1  
 Mr Kadum's Grand Boy (9st 2lbs), 2  
 Forsyth  
 Mr Rangula's Jewel (7st 11lbs), Adler 3  
 Won by a head, 2 lengths, ½ length Time—  
 2 mins 55 secs

The Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —  
 H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Polecat 1  
 (9st 8lbs), Duckenfield  
 Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley's 2  
 Bridal Knot (8st 13lbs), Southey  
 H H the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Re- 3  
 compense (7st 11lb), White  
 Won by a head, 1 length, head

The Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile Handicap for Arabs —  
 Mr Ternoollji's Hazima (8st 8lbs), Forsyth 1  
 Mr Hazamy's Isfoog (7st 9lbs), Townsend 2  
 Mr Jaleel's Shivaraj (7st 8lbs) O'Neale 3  
 Won by short head, 1½ length, ½ length.  
 Time—1 min 51 1-5 secs

The Kirlampudi Cup Distance 5 furlongs —  
 Handicap for horses in class III.  
 Mrs Clarke's Lady Primrose (8st 2lbs), 1  
 Forsyth  
 Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dupplin 1  
 (8st 5lbs), Packham .. ..

## Secunderabad

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <b>South India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —</b><br/> <b>Final</b> — Europeans by 289 runs<br/> <b>1st Final</b> —<br/> Muslms. 104 and 269<br/> Europeans 54 and 60</p> | <p><b>Secunderabad Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —</b><br/> Hindus 182 and 89 (for 6 wickets)<br/> Europeans 73 and 106<br/> Muslims 161 and 295<br/> Parsis 90 and 245<br/> <b>Final, Muslims</b> 140 and 146 (for 4 wickets)<br/> Hindus 104 and 178</p> |
| <p>2. <b>Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —</b><br/> <b>Final</b> — Central Punjab, 202 and 180<br/> N. W. F. Province, 154 and 138</p>                              | <p><b>Secunderabad Moinddullah Cricket Tournament —</b><br/> <b>Final</b> — Bombay Free Lovers, 421 and 380<br/> Aligarh University, 258 and 120</p>   |
| <p>3. <b>Mysore Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —</b><br/> <b>Final</b> — Muslims 37<br/> Christians, 101 and 85</p>   |  |

**Allahabad.**

All India Tennis Tournament —  
Men's Singles D. N. Capoor beat Alhad  
Hussain 5, 7 5, 5 7, 2 6, 6 1  
Women's Singles Miss Leila Row beat  
Mrs McKenna, 6 1, 6 1

Women's Doubles Mrs McKenna and Miss Roberts beat Mrs Shepherd and Miss de Beaufort, 7-5, 6-2  
Men's Doubles F V Bobb and Ahad Hussain beat Michaelmore and Brooke Edwards, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3  
Mixed Doubles —E V Bobb and Miss Roberts beat Ahad Hussain and Miss Lella Row, 10-8, 6-3

## FOOTBALL.

## Bombay

Rovers Cup Tournament—  
 Royal West Kents 2 goals  
 16th Field Brigade . . . 1 goal

## Harwood League—

Division I Duke of Wellington Regiment  
 Division II Bombay City Police

## Gosage Cup—

B B & C I Rly . . . 1 goal  
 City Police . . . Nil

## International—

England 5 goals  
 Scotland 1 goal

## Calcutta.

## I F A Shield—

Highland Light Infantry . . . 2 goals  
 Durhams . . . 1 goal

## The Cooch Bihar Cup—

Mohan Dagan . . . 2 goals  
 Bhowanipore . . . Nil

## International Match—

Europeans . . . 3 goals  
 Indians . . . Nil

## Simla.

## Inter-Railway Football Tournament—

E I Railway . . . 3 goals  
 N W Railway . . . 1 goal

## RUGBY

## Bombay.

Bombay Rugby Tournament—  
 Bombay Gymkhana 3 points  
 Prince of Wales Volunteers . . . Nil

## International Match—

England 3 points  
 Scotland 3 points

## Calcutta.

## All-India Rugby Tournament—

Welch Regiment . . . 13 points  
 Prince of Wales Volunteers . . . 3 points

## GOLF.

## Bombay

England won the England vs Scotland Golf  
 Match by 14 points to 13

## Calcutta

## Indian Golf Championship—

G P Pakenham Walsh beat E L Watts, 12  
 and 11

## All-India Women's Championship—

Mrs Duncan beat Mrs Laird, 8 and 7.

## Merchants' Cup Competition—

Jardine Skinner & Co, 633

## International Match—

Scotland —10 Matches  
 England —5 Matches

## Nasik.

## The President's Cup—

J R Abercrombie, 76

## The Gymkhana Cup—

J R Abercrombie, 73.

## Ladies Bogle, Handicap—

Mrs Montgomery, 2 down

## Men's Foursomes—

Sandeman and Herapath beat Owen and  
 Barber, 4 and 2

## Western India Championship—

Prall beat Irvine, 6 up and 5 to play

## The Bombay Bangle—

Miss Wiles beat Mrs Greening, 4 up and 3 to  
 play

## Poona.

## Governor's Cup—

Farbrother beat Collins 2 up

## POLO

## Calcutta Indian Polo Tournament—

Jodhpur 7 goals  
 Central India Horse 3 goals

## Calcutta Carmichael Cup—

Police 4 goals  
 Calcutta 3 goals

## Calcutta The Ezra Handicap Tournament—

Jaipur Pilgrims 12 goals  
 Calcutta 5 goals

## Jodhpur Duke of Connaught Tournament—

Jodhpur 8 goals  
 10th Hussars 7 goals

## Poona Poona Open Polo Tournament—

Royal Dragoons 3 goals  
 3rd Cavalry 2 goals

## Lahore Indian Cavalry Open Polo Tournament—

P A V O Cavalry 8 goals  
 7th Light Cavalry 4 goals

## Delhi Radha Mohan Polo Tournament—

10th Hussars 4 goals  
 Scinde Horse 3 goals

## Delhi Prince of Wales Polo Tournament—

Central India Horse . . . 5 goals  
 16/19th Hussars 3 goals

## Meerut Meerut Summer Tournament—

10th Royal Hussars 7 goals  
 Black Watch 6 goals

## Mysore Mysore Polo C

Royal Dragoon 6 goals  
 Jaipur 1

## Who's Who in India.

**ABDUL HAMID, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN**, Bar-at-Law, C.I.F., O.B.L., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State b 15 October 1881 m a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab Educ Government College, Lahore Judge 1909, Supdt of the Census Operations 1911 Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashit Mal Fellow of the Punjab University, Late Member Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary March 1915, Chief Minister 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.L. (1918), C.I.F. (1923) Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Inquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931  
*Address* Kapurthala

**ABDUL KARIM MALLAH, B.A., M.L.C.**, Government pensioner, Member, Council of State Member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1926 b 20 Aug 1863 m Aysha Khatun of Calcutta Educ. Sylhet and Calcutta Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years *Publications* History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali Hindi and Urdu, Students' History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English)  
*Address* 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta

**ABDUL QAIYUM**, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.C.I.E. (1917) b 1866 formerly in Foreign and Political Department Government of India and Pol Agent Khber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C.I.E.), on Indo-Afghan Boundary Comms, 1894-5, has been an M.L.A. since 1923, received title Nawab 1915, and Kaisari Hind gold medal 1920  
*Address* Peshawar

**ABERCROMBIE, JOHN ROBERTSON, M.L.C.**, Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd., b June 11, 1888 m Elsie Maude d of E. W. Collin late I.C.S. Educ Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I.A.R.O. Feb 1915 Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916, active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President 1930, Member Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26 and 1930-31  
*Address* Central Bank Buildings, Bruce Street, Bombay

**ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH.D. (New York), President,**

Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author b Oct 2 1866 Educ Calcutta University Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta) In 1897 went to New York, U.S.A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salke, Dt Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzaffarpur *Publications* Reincarnation, Spiritual Unfoldment, Philosophy of Work, How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man Self Knowledge (Atma Jnan) India and her People, Gospel of Ramakrishna, Savings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma", "The Religion of the Twentieth Century", "Lectures and Addresses in India," and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali, Founder and Editor of *Bisita Bani*, an illustrated Bengali monthly Magazine of the R.K.V. Society  
*Address* 13/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta

**ACHARYA, M.K., B.A., L.T., M.L.A.**, Public Worker and Journalist b 1876 m Rukman Ammal, in 1894 Two sons Educ at the Madras Christian College Lecturer, 1896 to 1902 Head Master, 1902-1917, independent political worker since 1917 *Publications* Portraits from Indian Classics, A Hand-Book of Morals, "Kumuda" a drama, "Dasaratha" a tragedy, "Shri Krishna Karna Mrita," "The" Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, Indo-Britannia, etc., elected as a Member to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Chinglepet cum S. Arcot Non-Mahomedan Constituency in 1923 and 1926 Till 1928 a prominent Member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress  
*Address* 46, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras, E

**ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE**, The Right Rev M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929) b 1881 Educ Bedford and Oxford, Deacon 1905-Priest 1906 Curate St Mary's, Slough 1905-10, S.P.G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929  
*Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

**ADVANI, MOTILAL SHANKAR, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919), President, Hyderabad Educational Society b 12 October 1868 m Margaret Annesley, d of the late Rev Charles Voysey Educ. The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892, Practised in Karachi,**

**Educ** Cooper's hill m Marlon Drummond Stewart Joined P W D, 1885 Retd, 1918 *Publication* Roorkee treatise on water supply, Consulting Engineer for the Cawnpore Water-Work, etc *Address* Charleville, 2, Simla, and 18 Clyde Road, Lucknow

**AINSCOUGH, THOMAS MARLAND, C B E** (1925) M Com, F R G S His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon b 1886 m Mabel d of the late W Lincolne of Elm, Cambs two s one d *Educ* Manchester Gr School, Switzerland and Manchester University In business in China, 1907-12. Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914, Sec. Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916, Sec. Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917, Expert Assist to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Central Asian Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts *Publications* "Notes from a Frontier" *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

**AIYANGAR, CHITTEE DEBIAWAMI, B A**, B L High Court Vakil Chittoor and Member, Legislative Assembly b 1873 *Educ* Madras Christian College and Law College School master for two years then Vakil from July 1899, occupied offices of President District Congress Committee, Dist Conference, etc President Taluk Board and Chairman Municipal Council Chittoor for some years President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928, President, Postal and R M S Union, Madras Province 1929 *Publications* Estates Land Act in Telung Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa, Gandhi Unveiled *Address* Chittoor

**ALI, A F M ABDUL, MA** b 1884 Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C I E *Educ* St Xavier's, Daveton College, Calcutta Founder of Moslem Institute Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906, placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal as Special Press Censor, Sept 1918 to March 1919 Police Magte, Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922 Appt Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and Ex Officio Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India, April 1922 Secretary to the India Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the Court of the Dacca University Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, Member, Executive Committee of the Bengal Olympic Association Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Governor of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention *Address* 3, Turner Street, Calcutta

**ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD**, Merchant Jagirdar b August 1879, m to Leikut-Anisa Begum, d of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) *Educ* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad Hon Magte, Madras, 1912 Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member Legislative Assembly 1921-23 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Confee of Pullampt, 1916 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Conference Malabar, 1918, Presdt, Provincial Educational Confee, Poona, 1919, Presdt, Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917-20, Presdt-Elect of All-India Unani Confee, Delhi 1917 President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confee, Hyderabad, 1922 *Publications* "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the *Use of Life* by Lord Avebury, 'Iraq-wo-Iran' Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Iraq and Persia in 1929 *Address* Banganapalle

**ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAEL, M L A**, Ruler of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) Chairman, City Board, Mussoorie b Dec 1897 m d of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampore *Educ* Persian and Arabic at home, English St Peter's College, Agra Was elected a Member of the City Board, Mussoorie, 1922 Junior Vice-Chairman a year later Attended Wembley (1924), Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition Toured European countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25), Chairman, Proposed High School Committee, Mussoorie (1925), General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925), Vice-President and Honv Treasurer of the All-India Muslim Rajput Conference Elected Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District Mohammadan Rural Constituency (1926), Secretary Ghana Nand High School, Mussoorie (1927-29) President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussoorie (1928-29) Manager-In Charge, Islamia School, Mussoorie (1929-30) Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Meerut Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency (1930) Member of the Governing Body the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussoorie Hereditary Darbari of the Government *Publications* Talim-e-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind Council Speeches, Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzim *Address* Summer — Devonshire House, Mussoorie Winter — Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr) U P

**ALI IMAM** See under I.

**ALI, SHAUKAT Educ** M A O Coll, Allgarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept for 15 years Sec and Organiser, Allgarh Old Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised collection of funds for Allgarh University Interrupted during the war Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919 20, and of Non-co-operation movement Sec, Central Khilafat Committee Founder and Secretary of Kkuddam-i-Kaaba Society *Address* Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10

**ANNESLEY, FRANÇOIS CHARLES**, b 8 March 1879 *Educ* at Birkenhead School, Cheshire. Joined firm of Killick Nixon of Bombay in 1906, retired 1930 *Address* Andheri, Bombay

**ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.** (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909) b 22 Feb 1882 s father, 1903 *Prinsep* Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic *Educ* Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras, Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South India Islamah League, Madras President of All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty, Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Madras Club and Gymkhana *Address* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras

**AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR RAYAPURAM NALLAVEERAN, B.A., B.C.E.**, Rao Bahadur (1915) and Diwan Bahadur (1925), b 18th April 1870 *Educ* Madras Christian College and College of Engineering, Madras. Entered service under Madras Government Asstt Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925. Minister for Public Health and Excise (resigned in March 1928) *Address* Leith Castle, San Thome, Mylapore

**ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A.M.I.E.E.**, Director, Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. b 1879 m Madeline Edith Ash *Educ* Haileybury College Attached 20th Lancers, 1915-17, Staff Captain, Indian Cav. Brigade, 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatches *Address* C/o Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay

**ASTBURY, ARTHUR RALPH, C.I.E.** (1928), Secretary to Government, Punjab (Electricity), b 5th June 1880 m to Frieda Hildegard von Schönberg *Educ* Westminster and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill *Address* 55, Lawrence Road, Lahore and Torrentium Cottage, Simla, E

**ASTON, ARTHUR HENRY SOUTHCOTE, M.A.** (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn) Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind b 4 July 1874. m to Lillian, d of the late Col A.R. Saville *Educ* Harrow School, Balliol College, Oxford. Public Prosecutor in Sind, 1906, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 1906, Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1920-23. *Publications* *Joint Editor*, *Starling's Indian Criminal Law* (8th Edition), *Editor* (9th Edition) *Address* The Ridge, Bath Island, Karachi

**AYANGAR, VALANGIMAN KRISHNASWAMI ARAYANUDHA M.A.** (1914), C.I.E. (1928), Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry

Committee b 15th December 1891 d of Prof K.R. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Prof of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras, *Educ* Kumbakonam Government College and Madras Presidency College. Office of the Accountant General, Madras, Personal Assistant to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Asstt Secretary, Finance Department, Govt of India, Jt Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Department, Member of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank of India Bill, Under-Secretary, Commerce Department Govt of India. Officer on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India and Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee *Address* 26, Bund Garden Road, Poona

**BABER, SHUM SHERF JUNG BAHADOOR RANA**, General of the Nepalese Army, G.B.E. (Hon Mil) cr 1919, K.C.S.I. (Hon) cr 1919, K.C.I.E. (Hon) cr 1916, Hon Colonel, British Army (1927) b 27 January 1883. 2nd s of His late Highness Hon General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhatia Laxmi Devi m 1903, Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi, 2 s 2 d. Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, 1903-1929, was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903, visited Europe, 1908, was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, 1911, attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Commanders in Chief in India, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., for Meritorious Service, received the 1st class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supraditya Manvabara, 1918, the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour), European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches, special mention by Commander in Chief in India and Governor-General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, the British War and Victory Medals at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919, (Despatches G.B.F., India General Service Medal with Clasp) Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov 1925). In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Pokhara a hill station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000 *Address* Baber Mahat Katmandu, Nepal, via India

**BADIEY, FRANKTON THORNTON (BISHOP), M.A., D.D., LL.D.** Member of the American Geographical Society. Member Phi Kappa Fraternity. Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville Area b Ma 29 1876 m Mary Purman Sparks Ph.D. of Boston University Boston Mass U.S.A. 1946 President South India in title Naini Tal (High School) O.P. Wesleyan Univ. D. Lawrence Ohio B.A. D.D., Columbia Univ. New York



Schod obtained First prize in Law in the final examination of the Police Training School, Belated Columbia Police in 1902, he has on several occasions especially in 1904 in the Annual Administration Reports of the Columbia Police. Title of Red Sash conferred by Government, January 1901. Address: Police Headquarters, La Lanza, Columbia.

PAPNA WADHIA BOWLA TAL BHADUR S M,  
C.I.I. B.A. BSC. I.I.B. Prime Minister to  
His Highness the Maharaja Holkar b 24th  
April 1882 in Shimoli Anand kumari d of  
the late Akhota Bhopal Singh Dewan of  
Udaipur b 2nd at Maharaja High School, Udaipur,  
Govt. College Ajmer and Mufi Central College,  
Alhabad. For about a year practised law  
in Ajmer Merwara, served in Mewar for about  
a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed  
District and Sessions Judge in the Indore  
State in Jan 1907. In 1908 was appointed  
Law Tutor to His Highness Tukoji Rao  
Holkar III appointed His Highness' Second  
Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913,  
appointed Home Minister in 1915, retired  
on judicial pension in April 1921, joined  
Patil State as Minister and remained there  
till August 1921, rejoined Holkar State  
Service as Home Minister in 1923, soon  
after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and  
President of the Appeal Committee of the  
Cabinet. In February 1926 was appointed  
Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet  
(Address Indore, C.I.)

BARIA, Major (Hon.) His Highness MAHARAJA SHRIJI RAJWINSINGJI, RAJA OF KOTLI (1922) b 10 July 1896, two sons and 1 daughter. Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. Address Devgad Baria, (Baria State Rly.)

**BARKER, JOHN STAFFORD, MVO (1911),**  
 J W Member and Chief Engineer, Holkar  
 State b 6 Sept 1879 m Mary Gertrude only  
 d of the late H L Moxey, I S O, Ceylon  
 Civil Service *Idue* Bedford School and  
 Royal Military Academy Commissioned in  
 Royal Engineers, 1898, retired as Lt Col  
 March 1929, Electrical Engineer, Delhi  
 Durbar 1911, Chief Engineer, Holkar State  
 1912 to 1915, 1919 1922 and since February  
 1929 Served in Mesopotamia 1915 to fall  
 of Kut-el Amara, April 1916, mentioned in  
 despatches for defence of Kut-el-Amara  
 Was C R L Quetta for three and a half years  
 before retirement from the Army *Address*  
 Indore, Central India

BARNES, THE RT REV GEORGE DUNSTON, M A  
(Oxon), C I E (1923), O B E (1919), V D  
(1923), llected Bishop of Lahore, April,  
1932 l May 6, 1879 m Dorothy Kate  
Akerman Edue Clifton College and Oriel  
Coll, Oxford ter, Summersfields,  
Oxford, 1902 Christ Church,  
Simla, 1908  
Chaplain of 911.

darsa, Critical edition of Brahmasutra-bhashya with Notes and translation, Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedānta Philosophy, Calcutta University 1925 and (in collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol 2 (out of the 8 projected) several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies Address 'Bilvakanja,' Bhamburda, Poona, No 4

**BENJAMIN, VEN T KUPUVILLA, B A**, Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral, Kottayam 1895-1922, Acting Principal, C N I, Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. *Publications* (in Malayalam) Notes on the 1 pistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the 1 pistles to the Thessalonians, Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of Treasury of Knowledge Family Friend Address Kottayam

**BLANFETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M Sc, M Inst C I, M I M E**, Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust b 1884 m Frances Sophia Bennett Educ Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G I P, 1910-1916 Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919, Engineer Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24 Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30, Chief Engineer, 1930 Address Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

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**BERTHOUD, EDWARD HENRY, B A (Oxon)**, 1898, Member, Council of State and Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Bihar and Orissa b 13 Sept 1876 m Phyllis Hamilton Cox Educ at Uppingham and New College, Oxford Asst Magte, Joint Magte and Magte and Collector in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa since 1900 Address Patna

**BERTRAM, REV FRANCIS, S J (or BERTRAND)**, B A, D D, Kaiser-I-Hind (I class, 1921), Principal, Loyola College, Madras b 23 July 1870, at Montigny les Metz, Lorraine Educ in the Society of Jesus Entered Society of

Jesus, Aug 1888, came to India 1888, Principal St Joseph's College Trichinopoly, 1909-25, Principal, Loyola College since 1925, Member of Senate, Madras University since 1910, Member of Syndicate, since 1916, Member, Academic Council, since 1923, offg Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, April 1931 Address Loyola College, Cathedral P O Madras

**BESANT, ANNIE**, President, Theosophical Society and of National Home Rule League, author and lecturer on religious, philosophical, political, and scientific subjects b 1 October 1847, d of William Page Wood and Emily, d of James Morris, m 1867, Rev Frank Besant (d 1917), Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire legally separated from him, 1873, one s one d Educ privately in England, Germany, France, Joined the National Secular Society, 1874, worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M P, was co-editor with him of the National Reformer, Member of the Fabian Society, Member of the London School Board, 1887-90, Joined the Theosophical Society in 1889 became a pupil of Mme Blavatsky, elected its President in 1907, 1914, 1921 and 1928 Founded 1898 the Central Hindu College at Benares, 1904, the Central Hindu Girls School, Benares, is on Court Council and Senate of Benares Hindu University and on Council and Senate of the National Univ, given Hon D L, Benares Hindu Univ, 1921 in recognition of unique services, Elected President of the Indian National Congress, 1917-18 Secretary of All-Parties Conference (Auxiliary, Madras), Editor of *The Theosophist* monthly, *The Adyar Bulletin*, monthly, and Editor of *New India* daily and weekly Address Adyar, Madras

**BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B A (Bom)**, B A (Cantab), I C S, Postmaster-General Bombay b 20 Nov 1888 m Miss Tungatal Mudholkar Educ Deccan Coll, Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll, Cambridge Under Secretary to Govt, C P, Dy Commissioner, Chanda, Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles Dy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 Address Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Bombay, "Shri Krishna Niwas", Poona 4

**BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M A, D Litt J P, C I E**, Hon Pres Magte, Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore b 27 June 1872 m Miss Jeebai Edaljee Bhatwala Educ Elphinstone College and in England Asst Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76, Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore 1876 Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore 1884, Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1909, Munir ul Talim (Mysore) 1909 Pub Special Report on Manual

## Who's Who in India

and V.L.C. Bombay Council, Chairman,  
Co-operative Bank, District Larkana,  
and Chairman Bombay Provincial Committee,  
Zamindar Landlord and President, Sind  
Mahomedan Association Delegate, Round  
Table Conference b 1st March 1888, Educ  
Sind Madrasah and St Patrick High School,  
Karachi Address Ishutto Colony, Larkana

IGG-WITHLER MONFL M I Mech E,  
M I I I P Chief Mechanical Engineer,  
G I P Railway b 31st December 1876  
m Evelyn Marie 1898 Educ Private  
School Clifton College Univ Coll London  
Served apprenticeship in Metropolitan Dist  
Railway London appointed to Nizam's  
State Railway in March 1898 as Asst Loco  
and Car Superintendent services transferred  
to G I P Ry in 1902 Asst Inspector  
H L Shell Milling Woolwich Arsenal in 1917 with  
joined Iraq Military Railways in 1917 with  
rank of Major appointed Assistant Director  
Mechanical in 1918 with rank of returned  
Colonel Mentioned in despatches acted as  
to G I P in 1919 as Dy C M I 1924 27  
C M L for varying periods during confirmed  
acted as C M F 1927 1930 confirmed  
October 1930 Address Walkeshwar Road  
Malabar Hill Bombay

BIKANER, MAHARAJAH OF, INCT-GENERAL  
H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR  
NARENDRA SHROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI SRI  
GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, GCSI, cr 1911,  
GCE, cr 1907, KCSI, cr 1904, KCB,  
IE, cr 1901, GCV, cr 1919, GBE,  
(Military Division), 1921, KCB, cr 1918  
A-D-C, Grand Cordon of the Order of the  
Nile, cr 1918, Hon LL D Oxford  
Ldnburgh and Benares, Hon DCL Oxford  
Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem  
in England and adopted son of his own elder  
brother His late Highness Maharajah Sri  
Dungr Singhji Bahadur born 3 October  
1880, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer,  
m 1897 is one of the Ruling Princes of  
India (succeeded 31st August 1887) and  
is entitled to a salute of 19 guns Two sons,  
one daughter two grandsons, three grand  
daughters Invested with full ruling powers,  
1898, granted Hon Commissioner of Major  
in the British Army, 1900 and attached to  
2nd Bengal Lancers, promoted Lt Col, 1909,  
Col, 1910, Major General British  
Lieut General, 1930, served with Camel  
Army in China in command of Bikaner Camel  
Corps, 1901 (medal, despatches K C I E)  
served European War, 1914 15 in France  
and in Egypt (despatches France and Egypt  
K C B) Major General, 1914, Bronze Star  
Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile GBE  
(Military Division) Awarded gold medal  
(1st Class) of Kaiser i Hind for public service  
in India during Great Famine of 1899 1900,  
attended the Coronation of King Edward VII,  
1902, and of King George V, 1911, Hon  
A-D-C to H R H the Prince of Wales, 1902,  
A-D-C to H R H the King Emperor since  
1910 Was selected as one of the three  
Representatives of India at the Imperial  
War Cabinet and Conference, 1917 Received  
the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh  
Manchester and Bristol Was selected again

as one of the two Representatives of India  
at the Imperial War Cabinet and the Peace  
Conference 1919 Elected Chancellor of the  
Chamber of Princes, 1921, and re-elected in  
1922 and continued as such till 1926 Repre-  
sented the Ruling Princes of India for the  
third time at the Assembly of the League  
of Nations 1924 Leader of the League of Nations  
to the Assembly of the League of Nations  
1930 one of the three representatives of India  
at the Imperial Conference, 1930, Member  
of the Indian State Delegation to the Indian  
Round Table Conferences held in London,  
1930 and 1931 Is Chancellor and a Patron  
of the Benares Hindu University and Sri  
Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares, a Vice-  
President of the East India Association,  
London the Royal Colonial Institute, London,  
the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the  
Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla,  
a member of the General Council of the Mayo  
College, Ajmer and of the Managing Commit-  
tee Mayo College, the first Member of the  
Indian Red Cross Society, the Benares Hindu  
University Court Is a Freemason, Past  
Master of Lodge Rajputana, "Abu, a past Dy  
Dist Grand Master of the Dist Grand Lodge,  
Bombay, Founder and Scribe E of the Royal  
Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh," Abu,  
holds the rank of the Past District Grand  
Scribe Nehemiah in the Dist Grand Chapter  
of Bombay, Mem of Royal Arch Chapter,  
Ajmer and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala  
Her-Apparent Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri  
Sadul Singhji Bahadur, CVO, b 7th  
September 1902, Grandsons Bhanwarji Sri  
Karni Singhji Bahadur, b 21st April 1924,  
Bhanwarji Sri Aman Singhji Bahadur,  
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KT (1928), MBE, JP, Partner in the  
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College Honorary Presidency Magistrate,  
Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member  
of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust  
Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants'  
Chamber 1926-27, President, Indian Mer-  
chants Chamber, 1927-28, Member, Govern-  
ment of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee,  
1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of  
Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29 Ad-  
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BINNING, Sir ARTHUR WILLIAM, KT (1916)  
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Best & Co, Ltd, Madras and Vice-President,  
Chamber of Commerce, Madras b 6 July

*Educ* Christ's Hospital, R M A Woolwich Active Service W Africa 1892, Chitral Relief, 1895, China 1899 Great War France, 1914-19, Afghan War, 1919 *Address* Quetta

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**BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M A (Glas) B A (Oxon) C I E 1923** Indian Civil Service on Special duty, Finance Dept Govt of India *b* 1 April 1884 *m* 1909, Mary, *d* of James Thomson, M D Irvine, Avshire *Educ* Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College) Appointed ICS Bombay, 1903 Assistant Collector, Satara 1908-1913, Superintendent, Land Records, 1913-1916, Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20 Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchaape Committee on Retrenchment Financial Adviser, Ports and Telegraphs 1923-24 Financial Adviser, Military Finance 1924-29 Offg Secretary, Finance Department 1926-27, also Army Department, 1928 *Address* Finance Department, Government of India

**BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M C (1918)**, Commissioner, Lahore, Punjab *b* Jan 6 1882 *m* Iris Goodere Goble, 1920 *Educ* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Joined ICS, 1903 Military Service France, Palestine, etc 1915-19 *Publications* Village Uplift in India (1928), Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ Press), The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929 (Oxford Univ Press) The Lost Scouts in the village (Utan Chand Kapur Lahore 1931) *Address* Lahore, Punjab, and Great Paburnh Norfolk

**BRAYSHAY, MAURICE WILLIAM, M Sc (Leeds) A V Inst C P Agent B D and C I E *b* 7 March 1887 *Educ* Pimton Grammar School 1897-1900 and Leeds University 1900-1902 Training in Royal Dockyard (Glasgow) 1903-5 Asst Asst Engineer Indian P W D (Railway) 1905 Asst Engineer, Eastern Punjab Railway 1905-09 Asst and then Asst Locomotive Engineer Sir Robert Goble the construction of the Sara 1-12 *b* 1909-1913, Asst Asst North Western Railway, 1915-17, D C *b* 1917-1918 Asst Secretary Railway Board, 1918-20 D C Asst F I & C I Railway, 1924 *Address* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 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713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 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[illegible]

CHANDRA Prasad CHANDRA, BA (Oxon)  
M.A. (Oxon), Bar, C.I.W. 1925, June  
1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601,

CHAUDHRI JAI CHAND HO' CAPTAIN  
The Hon. Revenue Officer, RAJIB OIL,  
1882-83. Station at Sialkote, belonging  
to a Sikh Jat family of Persempur Dist.  
J. S. Stephen College, Delhi. Joined  
Revenue Department in 1901 took I. B. degree  
B.A. and passed Law at Bolhak  
College. Chairman District Board, 1914-17,  
elected Punjab Council 1916, nomi-  
nated Council of State 1922. Presdt. All India  
Jat Mah Sabha 1918 (elected). Manager  
of High School for Sons of Soldiers hon-  
orary member of the War Ministry,  
Punjab Government, 1924. Revenue Member,  
Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State  
Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as  
an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at  
Patiala. Present All India Jat Mah Sabha  
Address: Patiala.

(HILTY, R. K. SHANMUGHAN, RA. B.L. Lawyer and Dy. President Legislative Assembly 1917 Oct 1892 *Idue* The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council In 1920, was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister In 1922 In Oct 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces Elected In 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association In September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly In the General Election of 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party In Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India

## Who's Who in India.

Government of India for Inquiry into black-water fever in the Doons, December 1907 to January 1909. Assistant to Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli 1909, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Dec 1914. C.I.E. 1915, on Military duty from January 1916 to October 1919, O.B.E. June 1918. Director, Kala Azar Commission, January 1925, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli June 1925. Created Knight, 1931. Address Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H.M. Trade Commissioner Bombay b 3rd March 1890 m Evelyn, d of late T.E. Baker 1-9. Christ Church & Trinity College, Educ. High School Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921. joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, served with 18th Dogra Mohmand campaign, 1915-16, appointed Asstt Cable Censor, Madras, 1916, and Deputy Controller (Hides) Indian Munitions Board, Bombay 1918-19. Hon Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921. Address Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay.

CLAYTON HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S., Commissioner Central Division Poona b 24 Dec 1877 m Annie Blinch Nyein, Educ. St Paul's School Wadham College, Oxford 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lit Hum. Came to India 1901 served in Bombay Presidency employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner 1919-1928. Chairman H.J. Enquiry Committee 1929-30. Address 21, Council of State 1929-30. Address 21, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., C.I.L. (1928), Indian Civil Service, Secretary, Labour Commission (1929) b 29 April 1890, m Arlaine Mavis Dunderdale 1925. Educ. Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St John's College, Cambridge. Served in U.P. as Asstt Collector, Officer, Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20, Controller, Labour, Seamen's Govt of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee of India, Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-4. Adviser and delegate International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921 and 1923, Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-7, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, Member, Council of State, 1928-9, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30. Publications Indian Factory Law Administration (1921), The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), etc. Address 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

COCKE, SIR HUGH GOLDING, Kt (1929), Chartered Accountant, Partner, A.F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants, Bombay, Karachi, Indore, Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi. Lucknow and Lahore b 1st June 1882 m Winifred Florence, d of A.E. Cumming, late of Karachi. Educ. at Merchant Taylors School, London, Joined A.F. Ferguson &

Co, Bombay, in Feb 1907, represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Bombay Improvement Trust, 1910 and Bombay Municipality, 1919-23, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-31, Public Accounts Committee, 1924-27, Railway Finance Committee, 1926-28, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1924, President, Bombay Chamber, 1928. Publications A Summary of the Principal Legal Decisions affecting Auditors Address A.F. Ferguson & Co, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COLLINS GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A. O.B.L. (1919), C.I.E. (1931), I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of Bombay b 3rd November 1888 m Joyce, d of G. Turville Brown, Esq., Educ. Charterhouse and Christ Church Oxford. Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1918-18, Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919. Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926, Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27, Collector and District Magistrate 1923-1926, and 1928-1929, Home Secretary, 1929. Address Grindlay & Co, Bombay.

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1916), Commendatore of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, (Italy), 1920, A.D.C. to H.M. King (1928), Agent, East Indian Railway b 27 March 1878 m Katherine Mylne, d of James Mylne of Edinburgh. Educ. Westminster. Joined E.I. Railway, 1898, served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919, Hon. Brigadier General in Arm. Director, of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921. Rejoined E.I. Rly in 1921 as Agent Address Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CONNOR, COL. SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt (1926), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., A.D.M.S., Bombay Dist. Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta b 1877, m Grace Ellen Lees, d of late R.O. Lees. Educ. St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Indian Army, Civil in Bengal, War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel), Consulting Surgeon Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Publications Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery, and various surgical articles in Medical Journals. Address 3, Heneker Drive, Colaba, Bombay.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAYAPAI DORABJI B.A. J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Committee of Visitors for the Cama and All Souls Hospitals, Member of the Municipal Schools Committee, Lady Superintendent, Chundri Ramji High Girls' School Bombay. Educ. Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922), an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and in China, Japan, United States of America and Europe. Publications Contributions on topical educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. Address Hardinge House, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay.





1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the name of the office to which the person has been appointed. The list is as follows:

712

born in Kashmir, India, in 1921. He is a member of the Indian National Congress and has been active in the Indian independence movement. He is also a member of the Indian National Congress and has been active in the Indian independence movement.

HANUADHIA. H. H. Maharaja Shri  
Sardar Sureshbhai GCHL KCSI,  
Waghmal Road Sahib, 1889 / Suc father  
of ... Island with private tutors  
... tip of Sir Charles Ollivant  
... Kathdwar.

Member of C P Legislative Council, 1921, and of each preceding Council, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599,

DIGBY BLSTL, HENRY ALOYSIUS B, OBI',  
(1919) CIL (1931), Captain, Superint',  
dnt, M M T S Dufferin  
1883 m Olave Hume m. b. No  
W Hume Hume  
W Hume Hume

[illegible]





953  
GIDDIS, ANDREW, I P, JAMES LINNAX & Co  
Limited 6 11th July 1886 m Jean Balkie  
Gunn d of Dr Gunn, George Square, Edin-  
burgh Educ George Watson's College,  
Edinburgh Joined James Linnax & Co, Ltd,  
Edin 1907 Chairman, The Indus Mills,  
141 The Surya Mill Swan Mills, Ltd, Gold  
Mhar Mills Ltd Director, Bank of India,  
Chairman Bombay Millowners Association,  
12-3 Millowners Association's representative  
in I P Railway Advisory  
Committee, Director, East Indis Cotton  
Society, 11th & Sudama Villa, Nepean  
S A I P M Lhar Hill  
WINGS Lhar Hill  
Middle

GANGULI SUREKASH, Lecturer, the post  
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the poet  
111 S.A. (Dartmouth College), MA, AS  
and Art Gallery, Dartmouth College, May  
1966, in Springfield, Mass.  
first daughter of the late Dr. Rabindranath  
Tagore, Dartmouth College, May 1966  
at present, Dartmouth College, May 1966  
for the study of Indian Art and  
With the idea of gaining a Ph.D. in  
In the above subject, a Ph.D. was  
post in the Department of Art and  
under late Dr. P. L. Shastri, University  
General of Art and Archaeology, Harvard  
spent about a year in the Harvard  
in the Province of Bengal, India, at the  
Asian and Oriental Museum, and the  
Ancient Indian Sculptures, in the  
Museum, Calcutta, and then in the  
New Under prepared in the  
on Pagan and Reginin with a short  
tions of old painting. 2. A monograph  
Rajput and Kanara painting with illustrations  
on the Modern Pencil School. 4. A short  
history on the art of brocade weaving in  
Gujarat. 5. Moghul textiles. 6. Pagan  
work in India. Address: Pochpaha, Paroda

JOHNSON, JOHN IRVING, Bar-at-Law  
 Middle Temple 1911 Director of Infor-  
 mation and Labour Intelligence, Bombay.  
 1st Acting Commissioner of Workmen's  
 Compensation 21 Sept, 1885 m Edith  
 1st 1st Wills 1st of Croydon Surrey,  
 and Aldrich 1st Suffolk, Ldce Asks  
 that have m1 Dulwich Entered  
 marriage in 1902 of the Morning Leader,  
 1st 1st Staff and Daily Telegraph Army  
 Staff Daily Mail and R G A), 1915 1919, War  
 1st 1st 7th Propaganda Section, from  
 1st 1st 1st 1917 Director of Informa-  
 1st 1st 1st 1st Director of the Labour  
 1st 1st 1st 1st July 1925 to March 1926  
 1st 1st 1st 1st in charge of combined  
 1st 1st 1st 1st of Information and  
 1st 1st 1st 1st Address Secretariat

Address

Section a  
Secretaria

HOSEAL Mrs. (SRIMATI) SWARNA KUMAR  
and daughter of Maharaj Debendra Nath Tagor  
18, 1st Floor, Sir Rabindranath Tagore b  
twenty published a novel anonymously, soon  
after became editor of 'Bharti' (first woman  
editor in India), a Bengali magazine which  
she still conducts. Address Old Ballygunge  
Road, Calcutta

HOSEAL Mr. HOSEAL

GHOSH THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARU CHUN-  
DRA, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since  
July 1919, b 4 February 1874, since  
Presidency College, Calcutta m Nirmla  
Nolini, d of the late Protap Chunder Bose  
Akhil, Calcutta 1898 Called to the Bar in  
England, 1907 Address High Court,  
Calcutta

GHUZNAVI THE HON ALHADJ SIR ABDEL  
KIRIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT., (1928),  
M I C Zemindar and Land-owner Member,  
Executive, Council Government of Bengal  
25 August 1872 m Lady Saldennessa  
Khinum, 1804 Ldce St Peter's School, Ex-  
mouth Devonshire Messrs Wren and Gurneys  
Institution, London Universities of Oxford  
and Jena (Germany). Returned to  
India 1894 and settled on his estates handed  
down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan  
Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan  
Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghan  
Chieftain of Bengal Represented the whole of  
E B & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu  
interests in the old Imperial Legislative  
Council (1909-12) Represented  
of Bengal in Moslem  
Council (1912)

GARRITT JOSIE HUGH B A (contab)  
(SI (Jun 1931) b 22 Jun 1889)  
Highgate School and Cornwall and Iuz  
College, Cambridge Served in Bombay as  
Asstt Collector and Magistrate and Asstt  
Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of  
Salt and Lxcl, Northern Division De  
1919 Off. Collector and District Magistrate  
and Political Agent Jun 1921 Off. Collr  
and Tahsil Darl Settlement Officer Jun 1923  
and again June 1925 confirmed Jun 1926  
Off. Commissioner March 1927 and again  
February 1928 Address Shalibig, Ahmed  
bad

GAUBA KANHAYIA IAT B A II B (contab)  
1920, Barrister-at-Law b 28th August 1899  
m Husnara Aziz Ahmed d of late Aziz Ahmed  
Barr-at-Law Lxcl Privately and at Down  
Ing Coll, Cambridge Associated with many  
Joint Stock enterprises as Director  
Lahore Electric Co, Ltd, The Bharat Insur-  
ance Co, Ltd, etc Vice President Indian  
Chamber of Commerce Lahore, Secretary  
Punjab Flying Club, Ex President, Punjab  
Journalists' Association (1922), Member,  
N W R Advisory Committee, and Member,  
Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying  
Fund (1920), H H Publications Uncle Sham  
(1920), H H or the Pathology of Princes  
(1930) Address G, Race Course Road  
Lahore

75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91,  
Hyderabad, 1891-09, Hon Canon, St George's  
Cathedral, Madras, 1905 Address Boyapet  
House, Royapettah, Madras

GONDAL, His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA THAKORE  
SAHIB SHRI BHAGWAT SINGHJI OF, G C I E,  
K C I E, b 1865 s of late Thakore Saheb,  
Sagramji of Gondal, m 1881, Nandkuberba,  
C I, d of H H Maharana of Dharampore,  
Educ Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot Edin Univ,  
Hon LL D (Edin) 1887 M B and C M  
(Edin) 1892, M R C P, (Edin) 1892 D C L  
(Oxon) 1892, M D (Edin) 1895 F R C P,  
(Edin) 1895, F C P and S B 1913 Fellow of  
University of Bomba 1885  
1909, M R A S, M E I (Grat Britain and  
Ireland) H P A C Publication Journal of a  
Visit to England, A Short History of Ayur  
Medical Science Gondal, Kathia  
far Address

GORADIA, POPSHOTAMPAS BHAVANIPAS BA  
LL B, Acting Dewan and President of  
Council, Morvi and President of  
Board b 10 Nov 1887. High School,  
Junagadh, and Wilson College, Ahmedabad  
Law School, Bombay. Began practice in  
Ahmedabad was appointed Assistant  
to Govt Pleader for Land Acquisition  
of Ahmedabad Municipality in 1914 and  
Hon Asstt to Govt Pleader, Kutch  
practised in Kathiawar till September 1923 when appointed  
till September 1923 when appointed  
Niyadhi-n, Morvi as Agent to H H the Maharaja  
Bombay as Agent to H H the Maharaja  
Jahe of Morvi in 1923. Second Member of Council  
second Member of Council 1923. Held this position with  
commerce and Industries till 1931. In 1931,  
1931, appointed First Member of Council and President  
Council and President of Morvi and District Board in  
1931 and Dewan of Morvi and District Council as well as  
ate Council as well as President of Morvi and District  
Junagadh and (Chh Shun) in Gujarat. (Chh Shun) in Gujarat.  
th in Gujarat. (Chh Shun) in Gujarat. (Chh Shun) in Gujarat.  
(Chh Shun) in Gujarat. (Chh Shun) in Gujarat. (Chh Shun) in Gujarat.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA MA  
(Oxon.), Zeminadar Member Legislative  
Assembly Son of Raja Kisorlal Goswami  
of Serampore, member of first Bengal Exe-  
cutive Council b 1898. Educ. Presidency  
College, Calcutta Oxford and Paris. De-  
legate elected by the Indian Legislative Assn  
to represent India at the August Session  
(1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Assn  
at London, Canada and was Chairman of the Indian  
Section Address The Raj Barce Seram-  
pore Rainer Park Ballygunjle Calcutta  
Kamachilla, Benares Puri

GOULD, HENRY ROSS BA (OXON) 1887-1919  
 Indian Civil Serv 17th April 1887 m  
 Florence Mary 1911 1914  
 College, Brisbane Coll 1914  
 Bombay 1911  
 Canteen Parkhurst 1911 Coll  
 I.A.R.O. 1914-1919 Asst. Military Serv  
 1919 By Commission Coll  
 Front 1920-1922 Coll Upper  
 1924-1925 Coll Coll Upper  
 Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1925  
 Police

955

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT (1925), M A, D.  
Litt, D C L, LL D, Member of the Legis-  
lative Assembly, Barrister-at-Law b 26 Nov  
1872 Educ Govt High School, Saugor,  
Hislop Coll, Nagpur, Downing Coll, Cam-  
bridge Presdt, Municipal Committee, Nagpur,  
1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D.  
Litt Delhi University, re-appointed 1st May  
1924-1926 Member of Indian Central Com-  
mittee, Elected Deputy President of the Leg  
Assembly and Vice-President of the Leg  
Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch),  
Hon Member of the Athenaeum Club,  
Society Publications Law of British Empire  
British India 3 vols (6th Edition), Penal  
Law of British India 2 vols (4th Edition),  
Hindu Code (3rd Edition) The Spirit of  
Buddhism His only Love Random Rhymes  
and other poems Address Nagpur,  
C P

GOWAN HYDE CLARENDON, B A (OXON), V.D., Nagpur  
CIE (1928) J P ICS Chief Secretary  
to Government Central Provinces B 4 July  
1878 m Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905,  
Educ at Elstree School, 1890-1892, Rugby  
School 1892-1897, New College, Oxford, 1897  
1901 Univ Coll, London, 1901-02 Under  
Secretary to C P Govt, 1904-08, officiated  
as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries  
Department Government of India, July to  
Nov 1908, Settlement Officer, Boshanga-  
bal District 1913-17 Financial Secretary  
to Govt, C P, 1918-1921, Dy Commissioner,  
Nagpur 1923-25, Financial Secretary to  
Govt, 1925 and 1927, Chief Secretary, March  
1927 Ravi and Finance Member (Temp),  
P C A R I N T Miv 1931 Address,

GRAHAM THE RIGHT REV JOHN ANDERSON,  
MA (Elin) DD (Aberdeen);  
KIH Gold Medal V D F R G S;  
Ministry of Church of Scotland at Kilmpong,  
Bona 1881 Founder and Hon Supdt  
of St Andrews Colonial Homes, Moderator  
of Church of Scotland, 1931-32, 1861  
F R G S, Glasgow School,  
High St, Edinburgh University,  
KIH Gold Medal  
which in 1881 was in Home C S in  
1885.  
and 1881-82 graduated 1885.  
and 1881-82 On the three-  
and 1881-82 and 'The  
and 1881-82 of the Reformed  
and 1881-82 Kilmpong, Engal  
and 1881-82

GRAHAM SIR Lancelot, MA (Oxon),  
K.C.I.E., Barr-at-Law C.I.E., (1924),  
Member of the Legislative Depart-  
ment Government of India (1924), b. 18  
April 1876; Olive B. Maude, Esq.  
St. Paul's School London and Balliol Coll,  
Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service  
1904; Asst. Collector 1904; Asst. Judge,  
1908; Asst. Secy. to Govt. Bombay  
1911; July 1914 to Kharidar 1915 Joint  
Secy. to Govt. of Madras, Govern-  
ment of India 1915-1919, Governor,  
Ceylon 1919-1921; 1924-1925 Gladstone &  
Graham William Lancelot

GLADWIN WILLIAM LUTHER ICS, PRO  
VIA LAT O S...  
... 1-71 ...

Malik-i-Mauzzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan  
b 26th June 1916 Succeeded to the *gadi*  
on 5th June 1925 *Address* Jai Bilas Palace,  
Gwalior, and Madho Bilas Palace, Shivapuri,  
C I

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, THE HON,  
KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922),  
K C S I (1927), K C I E (1924), C I E (1920)  
b Sept 22 1869 m Sadathun Nisa Begum,  
*Educ* Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined  
the Bar in 1888, in 1897 was presented Certi-  
ficate of Honour on the occasion of Golden  
Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen  
Victoria, from 1901 devoted whole time to  
local self-government and held the position  
of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres,  
Taluk Board and Pres, Dist Board, Khan  
Bahadur, 1905 Member, Legislative Council,  
1909-12, appointed Temporary Member  
Madras Executive Council, 1919, was Com-  
missioner of Madras Corporation, 1920 Gave  
evidence before Royal Commn on Decen-  
tralisation and also before Public Services  
Commn, served as a co-opted member on  
Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Com-  
mission on the Superior Civil Services in India,  
Nov 1923 March 1924, Member of Council  
of the Governor of Madras 1920-1924  
Member of the Viceroy's Council 1925-1930  
Leader of the Indian Delegation to South  
Africa, 1926-27 Leader of the Indian De-  
legation to the League of Nations (1929)  
*Address* Madras

HADOW, SIR (FREDERICK) AUSTEN, KT  
(1926), C V O (1922) M Inst C E M Inst  
Trans, V D, Chief Commissioner of Railways  
b 5 Sep 1873 m Kate Louisa Margary *Educ*  
Branksome House, Godalming, 1883-1887,  
Charterhouse, 1887-1892, R I E College  
Coopers Hill, 1892-95 Associate Coopers  
Hill, 1895, Appointed Asstt Engineer, State  
Rlys 1895, employed as Asstt Engineer on  
construction of new railways in Bengal, 1896-  
1902, Asstt Manager, E B Rly, 1902-1904,  
Asstt Secretary, Railway Board, 1903-1909,  
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B G J P  
Rly, Kathiawar, 1909-1911 Deputy Agent,  
N W Rly, Lahore, 1911-1916, Secretary,  
Railway Board, 1916-1919, Agent, North-  
Western Railway, 1919-24, Member, Railway  
Board, 1924 *Address* Morryn, Simla, W

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex Member,  
Legis Assembly and Asstt Manager, Court of  
Wards, Balrampur Raj b 8 Nov 1879  
Married *Educ* Collegiate School, Balram-  
pur, M A O Coll, Aligarh, Agra College and  
Mistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay,  
Member, Gonda Dist Board for six years,  
Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur for  
20 years, Hon Magte, Balrampur, for 20  
years, Vice-Chairman, Balrampur Central  
Co-operative Bank, Member, Standing  
Committee, All-India Shia Conference  
Trustee, Shia Coll, Lucknow, President  
and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls School  
*Address* Balrampur, Dist Gonda (U P)

HAGG, HARRY GRAHAM, C I E (1923), C S I  
(1930), b 13 April 1881 m to Violet  
Max Deas, d of J Deas ICS (retired)  
*Educ* Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford  
Entered ICS 1905, Under-Sec

Govt, U P 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve  
of Officers, 1915-1919, Deputy Secretary to  
Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1920, Secy,  
Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached Lee  
Commission 1923-24 Private Secretary to  
Viceroy 1925, Secretary to Government of  
India, Home Dept 1926-30, Ag Home Mem-  
ber, Govt of India, 1930 *Address* Govt  
of India, Simla and Delhi

HAILLY, SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM, G C I E,  
K C S I, I C S, Governor of the United Pro-  
vinces (1928), Knight of Grace of Order of  
St John of Jerusalem Hon Fellow Corpus  
Christi College, Oxford, D Litt (Lahore)  
b 1872 m 1896, Andreina, d of Count  
Hannibale Balzani Italy Lady of  
Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem,  
F R G S *Educ* Merchant Taylor's  
School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford  
(Scholar) First Class Mod First Class  
Lit Hum. Colonisation Officer, Jhelum  
Canal Colony, 1902, Sec, Punjab Govt,  
1907, Dy Sec, Govt of India, 1908,  
Member, Durbar Committee, 1911, Ch  
Commr, Delhi, 1912-19, Finance Member,  
Government of India, 1919-1922, Home  
Member, Government of India, 1922-1924  
Governor of the Punjab, 1924-28 *Address*  
Governor's Camp, U P

HAJI WAJHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926)  
M L A Proprietor of Pioneer Arms Co,  
Meerut, b 1880 During Great Balkan War  
(1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division  
Red Crescent Fund, during Great War  
(1918) worked as Hon Secretary, Meerut  
Cantonment War Loan Committee Member  
of many educational institutions Elected  
in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board,  
re-elected in 1919, elected in 1920 to Legis-  
lative Assembly, re-elected in 1923, re-  
elected unopposed in 1930 Appoint-  
ed in 1922 to bench of Hon Magistrates,  
appointed 1927 Chairman, Cantonment Bench  
empowered "First Class" 1929 Elected  
in 1922, Hon Secretary to the Central Haj  
Committee of India Elected unopposed in  
1927 to Cantonment Board, re-elected  
unopposed in 1928, elected Vice-President  
of Prohibition League of India in 1926,  
re-elected in 1928 elected President of  
Meerut Cantonment Residents Association  
in 1926 *Address* "Pioneer House,"  
Meerut Cantonment

HAKSAR, COL KAILAS NARAIN, B A, C I E  
Mahsir-Khas Bahadur, Pol Member, Gwalior  
Durbar, since 1912 b 1878 *Educ* Victoria  
College, Gwalior, Allahabad University Hon  
Prot of History and Philosophy, 1893-1902,  
Priv Sec to Maharaja Sandia in 1903-12,  
Under-Sec, Pol Dept, o. d. p 1903-7, Capt,  
4th Gwalior Imp S r Inf, 1902, Col,  
1324 Director Prince's Special Organisation  
(on d putation) 1915-1921 *Address*  
Gwalior

HALL, MAJOR RALPH FLEMING, C I E L A  
Milv Accts Dep't, Field Controll r, Poona  
b 1873 Joined army, 1894, Major, 1912,  
served Trench Lines during War, 1914-17,  
*Address* Field Controll r, Poona

Punjab Provincial Conference at Jullunder, 1920 appointed Minister for Agriculture, Punjab 1920-21. Resigned 1923, since then devoted himself to business and banking. Since retirement organised Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd. having long previously brought the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., into being. President Commercial Congress, Delhi in 1926, appointed on the Banking Inquiry Committee, Central and Provincial, 1929. *Address* Lahore.

HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip Ing (Zurich), CIE, MIE (Ind), Consulting Engineer to Government of India (1925) *b* 19 Oct 1883 *m* Alice, *d* of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks *Educ* Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland *Asst* and Executive Engineer, P W D 1907-14, Under Secretary to Government, U P, P W D 1915, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D, 1916, Secretary to P W D Reorganisation Committee, 1917, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D 1918, *Asst* Inspector General of Irrigation in India, 1920, Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch, 1922. *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press) *Address* c/o Department of Industries of Labour, Simla

HARRISON, ARTHUR NIVILLE JOHN, Modern History Scholar, Lincoln College, Oxford (1900), B A (Oxon), 2nd Class Finals 1903. Chief Auditor B B & C I Railway *b* 15th September 1881 *m* Helen Zoe Looke, youngest *d* of the late R Bruce Foote F R C S *Educ* Cheltenham College, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined Accounts Branch P W D, Madras, 1905, E B S Railway 1909-1914, Auditor, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway 1914-1924 B B & C I Railway since 1924. *Address* General Offices, B B & C I Railway, Churchgate, Bombay

HARRISON, SIR CHARLTON SCOTT CHOLMELEY, Kt (1932) CIE (1928), Ch Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction *b* 18 May 1881 *m* Violet Muriel Monamy, 2nd *d* of the late Dr E H Buckell and Mrs Buckell of Chichester *Educ* Coopers Hill *Asst* Engineer P W D, Belgaum, 1902-1906, *Asst* Engineer, P W D Irrigation, Nasik, 1906-1909, Ex-Engineer, P W D, Nasik District 1909-1910, Ex Engineer, Pravara Canals, Construction Division, 1911-19, Ex Engineer, Karachi Canals, 1920-21, Superintending Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, 1921-23, Chief Engineer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage Construction 1923 to date *Address* Karachi, and Canals Sind

TWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF *b* 19 July 1892, *b* 3 Oct 1896 to the *Gad* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishan Pratap Sahi, CIE, of Hathwa *Address* Hathwa *b* O, District Saran, Behar and Orissa

YE, MIAN ABDUL, B A, LL.B, ALB E (1919), M L A, Advocate, Lahore High Court *b* Oct 1888 *Educ* at Laho *F* Christian College Passed

started practice at Ludhiana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year, elected 15 Vice-President 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. *Address* President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail *b* March 7, 1887 *m* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 *Educ* London and Paris Free Press Journalism, London, till 1913, joined staff of the Madras Times 1913, became *Asst* Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921. *Address* Brightside, Wesley College Road, Madras

HILLALL, ROBERT JOHN WINGFIELD, B.A. (Cantab), 1899, M.A. (Cantab), 1922, O B L (1917), CIE (1930), Agent to the Governor General, Central India *b* 24 September, 1876 *m* Alice Isable Hope, in 1906, Lthel J R Scott in 1922 and Muriel Trestrail Palmer in 1926 *Educ* King's School, Canterbury and Trinity College, Cambridge, Second Lieutenant 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment 1900, Lieut 46th Punjabs 1902, entered Political Department 1903, served on A W F Province, Ajmer, Gwallor and again on N W F Province *Address* United Service Club, Pall Mall, London

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, CIE, Tea Planter (retired), Supdt of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam, Chairman, Ind Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp Leg Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-19. *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

HERAS, HENRY, S J, M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St Xavier's College, Bombay, President, Bombay Historical Society, Corresponding Member of the Historical Records Commission for the Bombay Centre. Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences *b* September 11, 1888 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.) Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona), Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (In Spanish), 3 Vols The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (In Ind Ant) The City of Junji at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*), The Portuguese Fort of Barcelona (*Ibid*), The Prison of European Sadashiva Raja (*Ibid*) Venkatapatraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society) The Statues of the Nayaks of Mudura in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid*) Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid*) Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid*), Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Goa, Viragal of the time of Haridhara II of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History), The Palace





Mission to the Blind of Burma b 13th March 1889 Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, London, S E, Wadham College, Oxford, and Leeds Clergy School. Assistant Priest, Great Ilford, Assistant Priest, Holy Trinity Hoxton, London N *Publications* "Chords and Cadenances" and "Little Parables of the Church" *Address* Mission to the Blind of Burma, S Michael's, Kemmendine, Rangoon

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A. b May 1867 m to a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District *Educ* Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satva Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured the seven reserved seats for them, was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930 Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Legislative Council President of the Satva-shodhak Samaj 1920-30 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division, Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31 *Address* Shahupuri, Kolhapur

JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., DEWAN Idar State b Jan 1882 m Srimati Ved Kunwarji *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore Practised at Ferozepur till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, Appointed Dewan Idar State, 1931 *Address* Himmatnagar, Idar State

JAGATNARAYAN, PANDIT, Pleader, Chief Court of Oudh b Dec 1864 m Srimati Kamalapati, d of P Sham Narayan Sahab Raina *Educ* Canning Coll., Lucknow, non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress Member, Hunter Committee Was Minister, U P Govt, for Local Self-Government and Public Health *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920). b 1891 m Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) *Educ* Leeds and London University Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amlens Tank Corps, 1916-19 General Secy, Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20, General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920 Member, Bengal Legis Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28,

visited Perslarc Welfare British Employees, A.P.O.C. 1924, President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-26, visited Java re establishment of Y.M.C.A. 1927, Political Secretary, U.P.A.S.T., 1929, Member, Madras Legis Council, Councillor, Madras Corporation, Member, Senate Madras University, Hon Commissioner for Rotary Clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Straits and Siam *Address* Madras Club Madras

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BERNARD, K.T., 1925, C.B. (1918), C.I.E. (1912), M.V.O. (1911) b 8 Feb 1865 m Elizabeth Minto, c d. of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam, two s *Educ* U.S. College and Sandhurst 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment 1888, 2nd Lancers Intelligence Branch War Office 1900-01, South African War 1902, various staff appointments in India, A.Q.M.G. Coronation Durbar, 1911, D.A. & Q.M.G. Corps, France 1914-15, Brig-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16, (Despatches) Brevet Colonel Temp Q.M.G. India 1916-17, Major-General, Administration, Southern Command, 1917-19 Commanding Bombay District, 1919-22, Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26 Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India 1923 *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd, Bombay

JAMNAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1930 b 1861, m 1891 *Educ* Bhowan, Kohat, and Gujarat Ent Govt Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F.F., 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897, Asst to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907, services acknowledged by Govt of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910, Asst to Supdt of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex Asst Commr, 1902 Settlement Officer Baluchistan, 1912, Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22, President, Hindu Panchayat, Member, Dufferin Fund Committee, Member, Prov Council Boy Scouts, Member, Provincial Ex Committee Red Cross Society, Grammar School Committee U.P. McMahon Museum Committee, President, Hindu Panchayat *Publications* Quetta Municipal Manual, History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Barkkhan, Notes on (1) Domiciled Hindus, (2) Hindus of Kandahar and Ghazni, (3) Purbia menial castes and sweepers, (4) Afghan Pawindhas (5) Achakzai Pathans, (6) Shinwar, (7) Shorard valley and (8) Revenue rates and conditions (9) Nuts—a wandering tribe, (10) Kharan State, (11) Hindus of Dhadar, (12) Cottage Industries of Baluchistan, (13) Administration of justice in rural areas of Baluchistan, (14) Notes on the study of the Brahui Language, (15) Manual (in Urdu) of Pushtu conversation (16) Translation into English of the Balochi Text Book, and (17) Translation into Urdu of Bengali Grih-dharma. *Address*, Quetta

JUKIS, JOHN EDWIN, CLAPHAM, CSI (1930),  
CII (1921) Lenditpelt Officer, Insurance  
Department b 12 Nov 1878 Fdu Aldenham  
Sch, Pembroke Coll Cambridge Person  
Unit prizeman, 1899, Chancellor's Classical  
Medallist, 1902 m Marguerite Jessie, d of  
the late James Searle of Reigate Address  
Drill and Simla

JOHN, SIR EDWIN, KT (1922), C B L, 1921,  
Kt of the Order of St Gregory the Great,  
(Civil Order) 1901 Grand Commander, St.

[illegible]

He was a member of the Order of the British Empire, Indian Prince and Knight of the League of Nations in 1920-1927. He celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 with great pomp. On 24 Nov 1896 he married His Highness the late Rajal Lakshmi Bai Singh of Kapurthala District Punjab State, Punjab, India.

**K. M. ANJIA**, **Bombay**, **1901-931**, **Merchant**  
and **Tr. Ind. Indian Merchants'**  
**Committee**, **6 Sept 1876**, **1 Dec**, **Tiphinstone**  
**H. H. School** and **Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy**  
**Ind. B. Movement Institution of Bombay**  
Was **President of Japan and Shanghai Silk**  
**Merchant Association** was **Hon. Secretary**  
of the **War Loan Committee for a Ward**  
of **Bombay** was **Hon. Secretary**, **Our Day**  
**Fund**, **Hon. Secretary of 'People's Fair'** in  
1921. Awarded **Kaiser Hind Medal** and a  
**Certificate of Merit** in 1922. Is **Chairman**  
of **Veraval Black Sanitary Committee**. Gave  
evidence before the **Cotton Tariff Committee**,  
also gave evidence before the **Tariff Board of**  
**Inquiry re Gold Thread Industry** and **Central**  
**Banking Inquiry Committee**. Is a **Member**  
of the **Society for the Protection of Children**  
in **Western India**, also a **Trustee** of various  
charitable institutions and has been the  
**Director** of some **Joint Stock Companies**.  
**Address**, **Messrs Gobind Karanjia Limited,**  
**Bombay 2**.

KARAUHI, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SINGH  
BHASWAR PAL, DLO BAHADUR, YADUKUL  
CHANDRA BHAI, GCIE, KCIL, b 24  
July 1864 Lduc Mayo Coll, Ajmer  
1896 Address: Karauhi, Rajputana

KASURBHAI LAIBHAI, SHETH, Mill-owner, *b* 22 Dec 1894 *m* Srimati Sarduben, *d* of Mr Chhimanlal Vadlal Zaveri of Ahmedabad *Educ* at Gujrat College, Ahmedabad Hon Secretary, Ahmedabad Familo Relief Committee, 1918-19, elected Vice-President Ahmedabad Millowners

College Lahore, Hon Secy, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922, Hon Secy, Punjab Muslim League since 1919, Member of Council All India Muslim League, Member Municipal Committee Lahore, Member, N W Railway Local Advisory Committee, President, Punjab Muslim Postal and R M S Union since 14, Morang Road, Lahore

**KHAN, SHAFAT AHMAD** B A First Class Honours in History 1914 IIT D, 1919, Trinity College, Dublin University Professor of Muslim Indian History, Allahabad University February 1897 in Mahmooda, one of the late Justice Shah Din of the Punjab High Court *Educ* Government High School Moradabad Universities of Cambridge, Dublin and London Trinity College Dublin Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad U P since 1924 Gave evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924 the Economic Inquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929 founder and proprietor of the English weekly the "Star" Allahabad U P Muslim delegate to Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931, Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference President, Calcutta Muslim Tenth League May 1931, President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931 *Publications* Founder and Editor till 1925 of the *Journal of Indian History*, published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations, relating to Bombay, 1667-1673 in 1923, *East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century*, 1924, *Sources for the History of British India in the Seventeenth Century* 1926 John Marshall in India, 1668-1672, *What are the Rights of Muslim Minorities in India?* (1928) Organizer and joint author of the Memorandum of the Muslims of United Provinces to the Indian Statutory Commission (July 1929) Contribution of numerous articles to historical journals and to the "Star," Allahabad *Address* 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad

**KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA**, B A (1877), LL B (1884) Advocate and Member of Council of State b 1955, m Laxmi Bai, *Educ* In Berar and Bombay Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889, returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, Member of the Council of State, re-elected in 1925, *Address* Amraoti, Berar, C P

**KHOSLA, KAUSHI RAM**, Journalist, Managing Proprietor, Khosla Brothers, Managing Director of the Daily Herald, Managing Director of the Property Bank, Ltd, Lahore b April 1882 *Educ* at F C College, Lahore Joined Commercial Bank of India Ltd as apprentice, Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904, Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905 Started own firm of Khosla Bros, started Imperial Publishing

Company and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation, Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member, N W R Advisory Committee, Lahore, since 1927 *Publications* Khosla Directory from 1906 16, Imperial Coronation Durbar, "India and the War", "Whose Who in Indian Legislature and R T C" *Address* 99, Railway Road, Lahore

**KHWAJA MUHAMMAD NUR**, THE HON. KHAN RAHIMUDDIN, B A, B L, C B L, Palsno Judge, Patna High Court (1930) b 1878 m 1898 *Educ* Gaya Zillah School, Duxton Coll, St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Ripon Coll, Calcutta Practised as lawyer from 1901 to 1922 President, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922 *Address* Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

**KIKABHAI PREMCHAND**, Sir, Kt (1931), Financier, Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 b April 1, 1883 m Lila K Premchand *Educ* at Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930 Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee *Address* Premodyan, Baculla, or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay

**KIBI, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK**, Sardar (hereditary) Rao Bahadur, (1912), Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M A, (1901), Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore b 1877 m Kamalabai Kibe *Educ* Daly College, Indore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Hon Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Minister, Dewas State, (J B) *Publications* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities *Address* Saraswatinketan Camp, Indore, Central India

**KIRPALANI, HIRAVAND KHUSHIRAM**, I C S M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay since July 1931 b 28 Jan 1888 m to Gulfi H Gidvani *Educ* N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D J Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr and Magte, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918 Municipal Commr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921 Dy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, 1923-24, Dy Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924-26, Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926 Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929 Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31 *Address* Carmichael Road, Bombay

**KIRWAN, LIEUT-GENERAL BERTRAM RICHARD**, C B (1918), C.M.G. (1916), (Despatches seven times, Chevalier Legion of Honour, Officer Legion of Honour, French Croix de Guerre), R.A., Master-General of the Ordnance in India b 17 May, 1871 s of late Rev R Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham,



Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct 1888  
 Joined Mission of Rajputana, November  
 1894 Ordained priest 21 July 1895 Chap-  
 lain at Ajmer, Rector of St Anselm's High  
 School (1904-1931) Appointed Bishop 8  
 June 1931 Consecrated 28 Oct 1931  
*Address* Bishop's House, Ajmer

SLIF, BRADFORD, LIEUT-COL SIR, KT,  
 OBI (Military, 1917), M. Inst C.E., M.I.E.  
 Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port  
 Trust b 1868 *m* Edith Stewart *Educ*  
 Marlborough On B N for 12 years,  
 retiring as Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer  
 to join firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry and  
 Brunel, Consulting Engineers, Westminster  
 Lt.-Col R L Northern France 1916 to 1919  
 Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port  
 Trust since 1921 *Address* Harbour House,  
 Madras

LEY, ARTHUR HERBERT, B.A., CSI (1926),  
 CIE (1918), CBE (1924), Member,  
 Public Services Commission, India b 7 Nov  
 1879 *Educ* Winchester College and New  
 College, Oxford Entered ICS 1903. Under-  
 Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1908,  
 Under-Secretary, Govt of India, 1909-12,  
 Director General of Commercial Intelligence,  
 1914-16, Dy. Secretary, Commerce Depart-  
 ment, 1915-18, Secretary, Commerce Depart-  
 ment, 1919, Chief Controller, Surplus Stores,  
 1921-23, Secretary, Department of Industries,  
 1923-1926 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, K.B., O.B.R.,  
 Vikar-ul-mulk, Altmadutmul, Tazimi Sardar,  
 Prime Minister of Patiala State b 1st  
 February 1887 *m d of* Mian Nizamuddin,  
 late Prime Minister of Poonch State *Educ.*  
 Rawalpindi Government High School. *Address*  
 Patiala

LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, KT (1925), CBE,  
 1919 Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911)  
 b. Nov. 1865 Late Secretary, Calcutta  
 Branch, Royal Insurance Co *Address* 26,  
 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

LINDSAY, HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAW,  
 CIE CBE, ICS, Indian Trade Commis-  
 sioner, London. b 11 March 1891. *m* Kath-  
 leen Louise Huntington *Educ* St Paul's  
 School, London Worcester College, Oxford  
 Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal  
 as Asst Collr and Mgte, Under-Secretary to  
 Government, Revenue and General Depart-  
 ments, March 1910, transferred to Bihar,  
 1912, Under-Secretary to Government, Rev  
 Department, 1912, Under-Secretary to Govt  
 of India, Commerce and Industry Department,  
 1912, Director, Commercial Intelligence De-  
 partment, 1916, CBE, 1919, Offg Secretary  
 to Government of India, Department of Com-  
 merce, 1921, Indian Trade Commissioner,  
 from 1st February 1923, CIE in 1926  
*Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Orien-  
 tal Club, London.

LITTLEHAILES, RICHARD, M.A. (Oxon),  
 C.I.E. Educational Commissioner with  
 Government of India, 1925 b 14 February  
 1878. *Educ* Balliol Coll., Oxford and Kiel

University Demonstrator and Lecturer,  
 Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford Joined ICS  
 1903 as Prof of Mathematics, Presidency  
 College, Madras Director of Public In-  
 struction, Madras, 1919 *Address* Delhi and  
 Simla

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab), C.I.E.  
 ICS Member, Central Board of Revenue b  
 August 30, 1883 *m* Violet Mary, *d of* the  
 late J. C. Orrock *Educ* King William's  
 College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius  
 College, Cambridge Appointed to Indian  
 Civil Service, Burma, 1907, Member, Central  
 Board of Revenue since 1923 *Address*  
 Delhi and Simla

LOHARU, THE HON NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN  
 AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.L., Member,  
 Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet  
 b 1860, S. 1884 Ruling Chief of Moghal  
 tribe Abducted in favour of his Heir-App-  
 arent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily  
 retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal  
 distinctions for two years Mem of Imr.  
 Leg Council and for two years Mem of Punjab  
 Council, again a member of Council of State  
 for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to  
 the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12  
 years Attached to Pol Dept in Mesopotamia  
 After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he  
 is now Nawab Regent during the minority  
 of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu *Ad-  
 dress* Loharu, Punjab

LORT-WILLIAMS, HON MR JUSTICE JOHN  
 ROLLESTON, K.C. (1922), Pulne Judge, High  
 Court, Calcutta b 14 September 1881  
*m* 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, *o c of* late  
 Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead  
*Educ* Merchant Taylors, London University,  
 Tancred student, 1922, Barrister, Lincoln's  
 Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple,  
 Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of  
 Walsall 1924-28 President, Hardwicke So-  
 ciety, 1911, Contested (U) Pembrokehire,  
 1906 and 1908, Stockport, December 1910  
 (Co U) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922, (U)  
 1923 Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served  
 six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry,  
 Member of the L.C.C. (Limehouse), 1907-10,  
 Vice Chairman of Housing Committee, Ap-  
 pointed, Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927  
*Address* High Court, Calcutta

LOW, FRANCIS, Assistant Editor. *The Times*  
*of India* b 19 November 1893 *m* Margaret  
 Helen Adams, *Educ* Robert Gordon's College,  
 Aberdeen Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press*,  
 1911 Served in War with Mesopotamian  
 Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer,  
 Intelligence, G.H.Q. 1919 Gazetted out  
 with rank of Captain, 1920 Chief Reporter,  
*Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920 Sub-Editor, *The*  
*Times of India*, 1922, Asst Editor, 1927.  
*Address* 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. *see* Nasik, Bishop of

LYALL, FRANK FREDERICK, CIE, ICE  
 (ret'd) General Manager, Kasim Bazaar Raj, b  
 12 June 1872 *Educ.* Edinburgh Academy  
 Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ent. I.C.S., 1891, *m*

**MAHALOOP ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AFRAL**  
FRAN. M.P.C., Hrs. Chas. Sardar (1921)  
C. of C. Comm. for Agent Hubli b 1878  
*Life* at Hubli started busine s in cotton  
in 1895, extended same from time to time  
created a cotton market at Savanur by  
establishing ginning and Pressing factories  
there, also started ginning factories at  
Jambhaur and Guttal convenient places for  
marketing cotton in the Interior, is an  
advocate of improved methods and machinery  
for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a  
large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of  
land on improved lines and demonstrating  
its benefits to the other ryots of his place  
and neighbourhood, is President, Hubli  
Anjuman Islām, working for the educa-  
tional, social and material uplift of Maho-  
medans, is Vice-President of Hubli Muni-  
cipality. *Publications* Kanarese translation  
of Mr G. I. Kestinge's ' Rural Economy in  
the Bombay Deccan,' Kanarese translation of  
' Britain in India, Have we Benefited ?'  
*Address* Opposite Native General Library,  
Hubli, Dist Dharwar

**MAHOMED USMAN, THE HON. SRI, KT., B.A.**  
Member of the Executive Council, Madras  
and Vice-President of the Executive Council,  
1921 to 1854 m d of Shifa-ul Mulk  
Zunabuddin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ.  
Madras Christian College, Councillor, Corpora-  
tion of Madras, 1913-1925 Hon. Pres. Magte,  
1916-20, Fellow of the Madras University,  
Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25;  
Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Sys-  
tems of Medicine, 1921-23, Member, Publicity  
Board, 1918 and 1921-22 President, Muthialpet  
Muslim Anjuman, Madras, President, Board  
of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll.  
and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts  
and Crafts 1923-25, Member, Madras Excise  
Licensing Board, 1922-25. Gave evidence  
before the Reforms Committees and the Jail  
Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis-  
lative Council, 1921-23, Sheriff of Madras (1924),  
President of the Corporation of Madras,  
1924-25 President, Madras Children's Aid  
Society, 1926-28, President, Madras Discharged  
Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928, Chairman,  
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Children's  
Hospital Fund, Chairman, the British Empire  
Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925,  
President, Mahomedan Educational Associa-  
tion of Southern India Khan Sahib 1920.



Bengal, since 1926 *b* Bengal 1866  
Educ St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta, Univer-  
sity Coll, London, Peterhouse Cambridge  
Publications. Numerous works on Mathema-  
tics and Physics Address Rangpur, Bengal

MANDI, LT HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JOGINDER  
SINGH RAJAPUR OF KCSI (Hon) *b* 19th  
Aug 1901 *m* to only *d* of H H  
Maharaja of Kapurthala Son and  
heir Prince Yashodhan Singh (*b* 7 Dec  
1924) Educ Mitchell College, Lahore  
Ascended the *gadi* in 1913, accompanied by  
Her Highness visited some of the important  
countries in 1924, again travelled to Europe  
and the Near East in February 1927, returning  
to India in October of the same year, was  
invested with full ruling power in Feb 1925  
Address The Palace, Mandi State, Punjab

MANINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASI-KUMAR,  
MLC, of the Bansberia Raj *b* 26 Aug  
1874, Educ Hooghly College and St  
Xavier's College, Member of Bengal Legis-  
lative Council, Hon Magistrate, Hooghly, Non-  
official Visitor, Hooghly District and Seram-  
pore, Sub-Jail, Chairman, Bansberia  
Municipality Vice President, All-India and  
All-Bengal Library Associations, Chairman  
Bansberia Co-operative Bank Ltd, Hon  
Secretary, Historical Research Society,  
President, Bansberia Public Library, Working  
Men's Institute, Night Schools, Bansberia  
Girls' School, late Editor, *The Eastern Voice*,  
an English Daily, *The United Bengal*, an  
English Weekly, *The Purnima*, a Bengali  
Monthly Author of several historical works,  
Calcutta Address 21F, Rani Sankari Lane,  
Kali Ghat

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA CHURA CHAND  
SINGH, CBE *b* 1885, *m* March 17, 1905  
Educ Mayo College, Ajmer *s* 1891 State  
has area of 8,456 sq miles, and a population  
of 445,000 Salute 11 guns Address  
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL, MA (Punjab), B.A. (Double  
First Class Honours) Cambridge, Philosophy  
and Economics, Bar at-Law, Minister of  
Education, Punjab Government *b* 31  
Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University, and  
St John's College, Cambridge McMahon  
Law student, St John's Cambridge, Brother-  
ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden  
Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in inter-  
national Law, 1904-1905, Principal, Randhir  
College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909, Minto Pro-  
fessor of Economics, Calcutta University,  
1909-1912, practised as Barrister, High Court,  
Lahore, 1913-1926 Publications Articles  
on economic subjects Address Fane Road,  
Lahore

MANSINGH, SARDAR, BA, LLB Advocate  
High Court, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa  
Diwan (1923-1925), *b* 1887 Educ Khalsa  
College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing  
Punjabi poetry Practised as Vakil for a  
period of about sixteen years, worked as the  
Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law  
Department of Shikromani Gurdwara Pra-  
bandhak Committee, Lahore (1920-1929),  
edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from  
1905 to 1909 Member, Legislative Assembly

(1921-23) Secretary, Reception Committee,  
XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore,  
held in 1926 Hon Secretary, Khalsa High  
School Publications Translated Kalidasa's  
Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi  
poetry and prose, has written religious tracts  
Address Lahore

MANSINGHIJI, *see* JHALA

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, KT, *cr*  
1915, CIL, 1910, Litt D, MA, Ph D, FSA  
Hon ARI BA, Commander of the Order of  
Leopold Vice-President of the India  
Society, Director-General of Archaeology in  
India since 1902, *b* Chester, 19 March  
1876, *m* 1902 Florence, *y d* of Sir Henry  
Longhurst, CVO Educ Dulwich King's  
College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon fellow)  
Craven Travelling student, Address Simla

MARZBAN, PHEROZ SHAH JEHA NGIR, MA,  
CIE (1932), JP, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver  
Medal Editor and Proprietor, *Jam-e-Jamshed*,  
*b* 6 May, 1878 *m* Rattanbal, *d* of late  
Mr Ldulji N Sethna Educ Bharda New  
High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay  
A Journalist for over 31 years, an author, no-  
velist, a dramatist Member of the Corpora-  
tion for 16 years, Chairman, Municipal  
Standing Committee, President, Hon Pre-  
sidency Magte, editor of a daily vernacular  
for the last 29 years Sheriff of Bombay,  
1931 Publications Fifteen volumes of  
fiction and comic writings, 6 dramas and  
miscellaneous writings Address 'Mitha  
Lodge', Nepean Road, Bombay

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, MA, JP,  
Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, Joint Secretary,  
Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee,  
*b* 23 Sept 1876, *m* 9 Decr 1902, Manijeh P  
Wadia, Educ New H S and Elphinstone  
Coll, Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and  
1898, Jt Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup*  
(1898), Editor of English columns of *Kaiser-i-  
Hind* (1891-1900), Editor, *Indian Spectator*  
(1901-02), Fellow of the Bombay University  
and of the Institute of Bankers, Trustee,  
N M Wadia Charities, President,  
Anthropological Society, Bombay, Vice-  
President, Bombay Vigilance Association,  
Jt Hon Secy, Society for the Protection  
of Children in W India, also of the K R  
Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls'  
Schools Association and Trustee, Secretary,  
Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17)  
Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dy Muni-  
cipal Commissioner (1919-25) Municipal Com-  
missioner, 1922 Manager, Central Bank of  
India, Ltd, 1926-1928 Secretary, Bombay  
Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee,  
1929-1930 Publications English Child  
Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and  
Procedure of the Municipal Corporation  
Bombay, The Conference of the Birds, a  
Sufi allegory, Evolution of Local  
Self-Govt in Bombay Gujarati *Dolatno  
Upayog* (Use of Wealth) *Gharu tatha  
nashalm Kelavn* (Home and School education),  
*Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels  
named *Abyarnama Hobshi*, *Bodhlu*, *Chandra  
Chal A* (via Andhari  
Station)

MAXWELL LEONARD MAXWELL, M.A. (Oxon)  
 1911-1912, ICS, Secretary to Governor  
 of Bombay, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647,

[illegible]

HIMPAK. NO SHE WAS ASIA DEAR BA  
Letter of the Post Office and Society  
from the L. B. O. and A. R. G. T. of  
C. Trade Union, Bombay, India, 6<sup>th</sup> 2nd  
June 1909, to the Director of Dr. Hottel j.  
D. P. Akela, J. B. P. V. High School,  
Almal, U.S. Navy, High School, Bombay,  
and L. B. O. and A. R. G. T. of C. Trade Union,  
Bombay, India, and C. L. Secretary to  
S. D. M. T. A. 1912 Secretary R. G. Paddock,  
1917, Sec., Indian Franchise Pty.  
1918-1919, Sec., M. A. Australian &  
Intern. Co. Pty. Ltd. 1921, appointed  
Investigator, Labour Office Government of  
Pomona 1923 and Asst. Registrar of Trade  
Unions Bombay Province 1927. Organized  
as Senior Investigator Labour Office in 1923  
and 1929-30 and as Registrar of Trade Unions,  
Pomona Province in April May 1930.  
Secretary, Pomona Strike Inquiry Committee  
(Lawrence Committee) from October 1928 to  
April 1929. Technical Adviser to Govern-  
ment Delegates and Secretary to Indian  
Delegation 15th Session, International  
Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On  
deputation to the British Ministry of Labour  
and the International Labour Office whilst  
on leave out of India 1931. Publications:  
Compiled section on "Labour" for the Indian  
Year Book 1930. Address: Mount Villas,  
Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MENTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA  
BHOY, Kt Address Nagpur

MIHFA SIR CHUNJAL VISHPHANDAS, Kt,  
KCSI (1928), MA LL B, Chancellor,  
Indian Women's University Provincial  
Scout Commissioner, 6 12 Jan 1881

9. Late Laxdal Chandulal Kankodliwale  
1911-12 St Xavier's College, Bombay, Captain,  
Hindu M. elected to the Bombay Municipal  
Corporation in 1907, Chairman, Standing  
Committee, 1912, President of the Corporation  
1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative  
Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected  
to the City Improvement Trust, 1918,  
Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber,  
1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust,  
1920, Millowner and Chairman Bombay  
Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director,  
The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,  
The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., The  
Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd.,  
The Buntl Portland Cement Co., Ltd., the  
Bank of India Ltd., Tata Iron and Steel Co.,  
and several other joint stock companies.  
Minister Bombay Government, 1921-23.  
Member of the Executive Council of the  
Bombay Government, 1923-28. President,  
Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931) Address  
42 Pille Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

SHETHA, DHANJIBHAI HOPHASJI, L M & S  
Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal (1920), Donat of  
St John Silver Medal (1917), Raj Ratan  
Silver Medal Baroda (1916) Associate  
Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of  
His Majesty during the Centenary Celebra-  
tions of St John's Ambulance Association  
Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda  
b 4 February 1861 m to a cousin  
Jadu Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naosari  
Zirho ti Madressa and the Grant  
Medical College, Bombay Joined Baroda  
Med Service, 1887, did inoculation work with  
Prof Haffkine, gave evidence on the value  
of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission.  
Has popularised St John's Ambulance work  
and Red Cross Work all over Gujrat, Sind,  
Kathiswad Central India, Central Provin-  
ces Punjab, S W I Province, Rajputana,  
Khandesh and Deccan by giving over 850  
lectures earned for the Red Cross over  
Rs 1,25,000 by enrolling 2,950 Members, and  
published 49 books on Ambulance, Nursing  
Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc  
Contributed Rs 20,000 for erection of Parsi  
Ambulance Division Headquarters Building,  
Bombay Address Melesar, Navsari

VI HTA, 14TH IAL, s of late Rai Pannalal,  
C I F Prime Minister of Udaipur b 1868  
Publication "Handbook of Mewar and  
Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest"  
Address: Rai Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur,  
Rajputana

MI HTA, THE HON MR HOMMUSJI MANEKJI,  
Member, Council of State, Merchant and  
Millowner b 1 April 1871 m to Gulbai, d  
of late Mr H R Umrigar Educ at Bombay  
Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint  
in 1888 subsequently joined China Mills, Ltd  
and started business on his own account in  
1896, bought Victoria Mills in 1904, Jubilee  
Mills in 1914, Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916,  
Gackwar Mills in 1929 Established Zenith  
Life Assurance Co in 1912 and British India  
General Insurance Co, Ltd in 1919 Estab-  
lished Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd in  
1916, Navsari E I Co, Ltd in 1922 and  
Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in  
1930, T R Pratt Bombay Ltd and M T

**MILLER, ARTHUR CONGREVE, M.A., (Cantab)** O B E (1924), Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot *b* 24 Jan 1877 *m* Molly Celia Miller (nee Treeth) *Educ* S Edward's School, Oxford and Selwyn Coll., Cambridge Schoolmaster 1898-1908 in England, Scotland and South Africa, 1908-1911 Schoolmaster in India In 1911 joined Indian Educational Service as Headmaster, Belgaum, Inspector, S D Assist to the D P I, Vice-Principal of Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Principal of D J Sind College, Karachi Obtained Commission in the Army and was demobilised in 1919 *is* Captain Organiser to Provincial Secretary of Boy Scouts in the Bombay Presidency, Inspector of European Schools, Educational Inspector in Sind, Principal Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot *Publications* Seven Letters to Indian Schoolboys, Monograph on School Management, Barnaby Rudge (Stories retold series) *Address* Rajkumar College, Rajkot

**MILLER, THE HON MR ERNEST**, Member of Council of State and General Manager (Development) for India, Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India, Ltd, and Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce (1931) *b* 22nd June 1879 *Educ* private school Entered firm of Arbuthnot Ewart & Co, London, 1900 and came out to India in 1902 being stationed at both Bombay and Karachi until 1914 Joined Scots Guards September 1914 and proceeded to France Nov 1914, War Office, London, 1917 and attached British War Mission to U S A 1918 Demobilised 1919 with Ag rank of Captain and returned to India as Manager of Ewart Ryrie & Co Karachi. Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd. 1921 and posted to Calcutta, transferred Bombay 1925 With Burma-Shell since formation 1928, Member of Committee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1926, 1928 and Vice-President, 1929 Member, Bombay Legislative Council attached Simon Commission, President, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association *Address* Claremont, Malabar Hill, Bombay

**MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT (1914), C B E (1919)** Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22 *b* 28 June 1862 *m* Margaret Lowry, O B E *Educ* Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin Entered I C S, 1881 Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14 *Address* Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills.

**MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab)**, Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, *Educ* Wilson College Bombay, and St John's College Cambridge Called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in June 1904 and enrolled in the Bombay High Court the same year Has been a Fellow of the Bombay Univ since 1909, was Principal and Professor of Jurisprudence in Bombay Government Law School, 1914-1919, Hon Consul for Persia 1905-22, appointed Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1924 and Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1927 and elected a member of the Syndicate in 1929 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1930-31. *Address*. High Court, Bombay

**MIRZA M ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULEK, SIR, KT (1930), B.A. (1905), C I E (1924), O B E (1923)**, Dewan of Mysore *b* 1883 *m* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family *Educ*, The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A., Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asstt Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908, Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1923, Dewan of Mysore, 1926 Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Jaipur (Rajputana) also *Address* Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore

**MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab)**, M.L.A. (1924), Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple) *b* 18 July 1890 *m* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1911-1925) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association, Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh, Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow *Publications* Asstt Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920 *Address* 6, Neill Road, Lucknow

**MISRA, RAI BARADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A., ex-member Council of State, Dewan, Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C I**, Member of the Allahabad University Court, Lucknow University Court, Benares Hindu University Court Member, Committee of Reference, Allahabad University, Member, Hindustani Academy, C P President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha *b* 12 August 1873 *m* Miss B. D Bajpai, has two s, five d *Educ* Jubilee High School, Canning College, Lucknow Entered Executive Branch U P Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector, was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909 and 1921-22 in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion, was Deputy Superintendent and Offg Superintendent, Police (1906-09), on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C I (1910-14) Personal Asstt to Excise Commr, U P (1917-20), Dy Commr, Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides having twice officiated as Magte, and Collr of Bulandshahr Jt Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug 1924 to December (1926) Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unoo, U P (1928) and became Dewan, Orcha State in January 1929 *Publications* several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B. A & M.A., Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination) *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow.

**MITCHELL, DAVID GEORGE, B.Sc. (Edin), C I E (2nd June 1923)** V D Indian Civil Service *b* 31 March 1879 *m* Elizabeth Duncan Warton *Educ* George Heriots School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I C S, Oct 1903 Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of

Provinces (from Jan 1926), Acting Governor of the United Provinces (June-August 1928) *b* 1888 *m* daughter of Nawab Bahadur M. Abdus Samad Khan *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh *Publications* Council speeches, Presidential Address, All-India Muslim League Conference *Address* Orkover, Naini Tal and Chhatari (Dilindshahr)

**MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN** HASIN MASIR-UL-MULK, AND HAZIR-UL-MULK, Physician and Founder of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi *b* 1865 Educated at home *Address* Sharif Manzil, Delhi

**MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA,** CSI (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad *b* 28 June 1884 *Educ* Colvin Talukdars School Lucknow First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief—Rs 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University Member of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship, Vice President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service, Club Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif, Chairman, Board *Address* Dist Bara Banki, Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow

**MOHAMMAD YAKUB, MAULVI SIP,** Kt., Lawyer *b* 27 Aug 1879 *m* Wahida Begum, Editor Tehzeeb-i-Niswan, Lahore (*d* in 1917) (*Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, first non-official Chairman, Municipal Board, Moradabad, Senior Vice Chairman, District Board, Trustee M A O College, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, Presided over All-India Muslim League Session 1927, Member, Legis Assembly, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, President, Legislative Assembly 1930, Hon Secretary, All-India, Muslim League *Address* Mohallah Moghalpur, Moradabad

**MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, BA** (Punjab), LL B Hons (London), Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, Advocate *b* 6 Feb 1893 *m* Badrunnissa Begum, eldest *d* of Shamshad Ali Khan, ICS, Collector, Bihar and Orissa *Educ* Government College, Lahore and King's College, London Practised at Sialkote (Punjab) 1914-16, after 1916 in Lahore High Court, Lecturer, Univ Law College, Lahore, 1919-24, Member, Punjab Legis Council, 1926-1930, returned unopposed 1930, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 *Publications* Edited Indian Cases 1916 onwards, also Criminal Law Journal of India for the same period, Editor of Fifteen Years' Digest of Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases *Address* Turner Road, Lahore, Punjab

**MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN** THE HON. Mr. B. A. CIE, (1931), M. L. A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law, Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut *b* June 1888 *m* to a cousin *Educ* at Meerut

College, M A O College, Aligarh and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U P War Fund for Meerut District, Secretary, Y M C A Funds, Secretary, Dist War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923 Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent U P in 1927 Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928 Elected Member, Leg Assembly from Agri Division 1930 *Address* Junnui Nihari, Meerut

**MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH,** General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited *b* May 28, 1885 *m* Katharine, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, GCMG, GCMG, *Educ* Redemptorist College, Limerick Reuters' Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin *Address* Reuters Limited, Bombay.

**MONTMORENCY, SIR GEOFFREY DE** (See De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey)

**MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN,** Zamindar of Uttarpara, *b* April 1859 Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918, *m* 1878, one *s* *Educ* Uttarpara School, Presidency College, Calcutta, Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887, Chairman of the Bench of Hon Magistrates, 1889, Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society, a life Member of St John Ambulance Association, Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918, a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association, elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919 *Address* Uttarpara, near Calcutta

**MOOKERJEE, SIR RAJENDRA NATH,** KCIE, K CVO (1922), MILE (Hon Life), MIE (Ind), D Sc (Eng), FASB, Civil Engr, *b* 1951 *Educ* London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta, Senior Partner in Martin & Co, and Burn & Co, Calcutta, Member of Indian, Industrial Commission, 1917-1918, Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921, President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921, President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, Indian Coal Committee, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926, President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, a Fellow of Calcutta Univ, Member of Court of Visitors, Ind Inst Science, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911, Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India), Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, President, Indian Science Congress, 1922, President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924 Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1928 *Address* 7, Creek, Calcutta.

WUKHLRJEE, THE HON SRIJUT LOKE-  
NATH, Zamindar, having properties extending  
over many districts, an Executive of Uttar-  
para Municipality, Member of Council of  
State 6 April 1900 m Srimati Sallabala  
Devi, d of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatter-  
jee, Retired Mgte of Bankura Educ Uttar-



Council, 1909, Mem of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910, Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years *Address* Fort, Bombay

**NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR**, b 21 September 1909, belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs m daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, s 1924 *Educ* Dalv College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere State is 734 sq miles in extent and has population 1,13,873 salute of 11 guns *Address* Narsingarh, C I

**NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT REV PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M A)**, b July 8, 1884 Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos) On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S P G Missioner Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S P G Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925 Consecrated Asst Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925 Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 *Address* Nasik.

**NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B A** (Madras University), 1889, Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, b 24th Sept 1888 *Educ* St Peter's H S, Tanjore, Pres Coll, Madras, Govt. Coll, Kumbakonam, and Law Coll, Madras, Headmaster, Aryan H S, Triplicane, Madras, Asst Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras, Pres, Madras Prov Soc Confc, Kurnool, 1911, and Pres, Bombay Prov Soc Confc, Bijapur, 1918 President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921 and President, National Social Conference Ahmedabad, 1921, General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24 President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927 *Publications* Presidential addresses at above Conferences, Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911 A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G A Natesan & Co, Madras) *Address* *The Indian Social Reformer Office*, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay

**NATESAN, THE HON MP G A**, head of G A Natesan & Co, and Editor, *The Indian Review*, Member Council of State b 25th August 1873 *Educ* High School, Kumbakonam, St Joseph's School, Trinchnopoly, H H School, Triplicane, Presidency College, Madras University, B A (1897) Fellow of the Univ and Commissioner, Madras Corpn Has taken a leading part in Congress work Joined Moderate Conference, 1919 Sec, Madras Liberal League Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922, visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1923 *Publications* chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire" *Address* George Town, Madras

**NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS J P**, Hon Mag and Fellow of Univ, Bombay, Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community, resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912 b 28 Oct 1856 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Was for 20 years an elected Mem of Bombay Mun Corpn, has been Hon Mag since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay *Address* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay

**NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR**, b 13 June 1889 *Educ* at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14 *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

**NAWANAGAR, H II MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RAJITSINHJI, GCSI, GBE, KCSI**, Hon Lt.-Colonel in army, b Sarodar, 10th September 1872, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, Trinity Coll, Cambridge First appearance for Sussex C C C, 1895, head of Sussex averages same year, head of Sussex averages, 1895-1902, champion batsman for all England in 1896 and 1900, scoring 2,780 runs with an average of 59.91, went with Stoddart's All England XI to Australia, 1897-98, served European War, 1914-15, represented India first Meeting of League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, also 3rd Meeting in 1922, also 4th Meeting in 1923 *Address* Jamnagar, Kathiawar

**NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON KHWAJA, M.A.**, (Cantab), CIE, 1927, Minister for Education Government of Bengal b July 1894 m Shaher Banoo d of U M Ashraf *Educ* at Aligarh, M A O College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, from 1923 *Address* Pari Bagh, Ramna, Dacca

**NEEDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, C.M.G.**, DSO, Officer Commanding Bombay District, b 1876 m 1902, Violet, d of late Captain H Andrews, 8th Hussars, and Mrs Yates Browne *Educ* privately Joined Gloucester Regiment, 1900, PSC 1903-9, Staff, England, 1910-14, France, Egypt, Salonika, Russia since 1914 (Legion of Honour) St Vladimir, U S Distinguished Service Medal, C.M.G., DSO, commanded 4th Worcestershire, 1922-23, Colonel, 1919, Military Attache, Brussels, Berne, Luxembourg, 1922, Military Attache, Paris, 1927-31. Officer Commanding, Bombay District, 1931 *Address* Assaye Building, Colaba, Bombay

**NEEDHAM, BREVET-COLONEL RICHARD ARTHUR**, B.Sc., M.D., DPH, F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), DSO (1916), CIE (1919), b 1877. Inspector of Medical Education in India on behalf of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, on special duty. Railway Board *Address* Simla and Lahore

**NEHALCHAND, MONTAZIMKHAN, BAHADUR, M.A.** (Allahabad), LL.B., Ahlari Member, Indore Cabinet *Educ* Mair Central College, Allahabad Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to the

Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899, Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99, 1900-02, reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895, Member of Famine Commission, 1901, retired, 1904, Hon Director of Fisheries 1905-1918 *Publications* District Manual of Coimbatore, Land and Agricultural Banks for India, Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan *Address* Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

**NIHALSINGH, REV CANON SOLOMON, B.A.**, Evangelistic Missionary Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth b 15 Feb 1852 m 1870 d of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Balswara, three s three d *Educ* Coth H S, Lakhimpur, Canning Coll, Lucknow, ordained, 1891, Hon Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906 *Publications* An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh, Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhu, 1873-75, Khulasat-ul Isaiah (in two parts), Risala-e Saf Goi or Plain Speaking, Verses on Temperance in Urdu, Munajat Asl, Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address* 2 Pioneer Road Allahabad

**NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKER, M.A., LL.M.**, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur b 30th August 1886 m Dr Indirabai Nivogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom) *Educ* at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910, President Municipal Committee Nagpur, 1925-1928, Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27, President, Univ Union, 1928-29, Chairman Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co Social and Political Reforms activities *Address* Craddock Town, Nagpur, C.P.

**NORBURY, H. CARTER, J.P., M.Inst.T.F.R.A.**, Chief Accounts Officer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay b 18 Oct 1883 m Miss Rickwood *Educ* at Leeds Great Northern Railway (England) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Office *Address* Victoria Terminus, Bombay

**NORMAND, ALEXANDER ROBERT, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.**, Prof. of Chemistry, Wilson Coll, Bombay b Edinburg, 4 March 1880 m 1909 Margaret Elizabeth Murray *Educ* Royal H.S. and Univ, Edinburg *Address* Wilson College, Bombay

**NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D.Sc.**, Director-General of Observatories b 10th September 1889 m Alison McLennan *Educ* Royal High School and Edinburgh University Carnegie Scholar and Fellow 1911-1913 Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917 Director-General of Observatories, 1927 *Publications* Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals *Address* Meteorological Office, Poona

**NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C.**, Professor of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore b 24 October 1887 m Dorothy,

only d of Robert and Myriam Harrop, Manchester *Educ* Ripon Grammar School and Univ of Manchester Schunck Research Assistant, Univ of Manchester, 1909, Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11, Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13, Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U.P., 1914, war service, Captain I.A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18, Indian Agricultural Service Agricultural Chemist to Govt of Madras, 1918-24, appointed Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924, Hon. General Secretary, Indian Science Congress *Publications* Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals *Address* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

**NOYCE, FRANK, SIR, KT (1929), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1924), C.B.E.**, 1919 Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931 b 4 June 1878 *Educ* Salisbury Sch. and St Catharine's Coll, Cambridge m Enid, d of W.M. Kirkus of Liverpool Entered I.C.S., 1902 Served in Madras Under-Sec to Govt of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept, 1912-16, Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18, Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-29, Vice-President and subsequently President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20, Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23, Secy to the Govt of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24, President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25 President, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926 Attached Officer and Asst Commissioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929 *Publications* England, India and Afghanistan (1902) *Address* Gorton Castle, Simla

**OLANAN, WILLIAM B.A., T.C.D. (1902), M.B. B.Ch., T.C.D. (1935), M.D. (1906), Kaiser-i-Hind Estd Medal Jan 1932** Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust b 26 Jan 1880 m Jeanne Honorine Thibault de Chanvalon, Paris *Educ* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, University of Dublin, Trinity College Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, 1914, Coroner of Bombay, 1915-1919, Police surgeon of Bombay Prof of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College Bombay. *Publications* Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, The Mental Factor in Disease *Address* Dougall House, Colaba, Bombay

**OATEN, EDWARD FARLEY, M.L.C., M.A., LL.B.**, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal b 24 Feb 1884 m Dorothy Alleen Fegan, 2nd d of late E.G. Ellis *Educ* Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar) On staff Mlandover Coll, 1903-9, I.E.S. as Prof of History, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, 1909-16, Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1916, thence to 1919 in I.A.R.O. attached 11th K.E.O. Lancers in N.W. Frontier and in the Punjab, including Waziristan campaign, 1917, Lt, 1917, Ag Captain, 1919, Offg





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Church (Lovers and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects) Parts 2, 7, Bombay 1917, 1921  
Zarthosti Subjects, Ahvaz (Zoroastrian Studies) Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1928  
Iranian Studies Bombay 1927, 1929, articles in Gujarati newspapers and scientific journals  
Address 67, Padder Road, Calcutta  
Bombay  
FAPY Farooq DASTUR  
Enlarged North Western  
City 1900  
University

[illegible]

1924, 1906 in Railways  
Address: Super Office  
North Western Rail

JAYPA Jai Dastur (M.A. Ph.D. Orientalist  
and Author) b. 27 November 1899 Educ.  
Fergusson College  
1916-18 St Xavier's  
College, Bombay  
1920 Fellow of St Xavier's  
College and I. Mulla Hiral Madrasa  
M.A. and Ph.D. with Distinction of Columbia  
University 1922 and 1925 respectively.  
1926-27 Appointed in University, I Examiner in  
Literature and History in Europe and America.  
1927-30 Appointed in University, I Examiner in  
Literature and History on return to India in  
1927. Went to England in 1927 on a scholarly  
and religious mission. Delivered numerous  
public lectures at various centres of learning  
in England and in fourteen other countries  
on the Continent 1927-30 Upon the  
establishment in London of the Zoroastrian  
Home with the Hall of Prayer, and the  
completion of the Hall of Prayer, and the  
return to India in November 1927, he  
secured a number of public lectures and  
other work in India.

Political appointed Address

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and a number of public lectures in England and various other centres of learning in Northern India in 1931. Member of the Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau of Bombay (1920-29), of the Mullu Firoz Madrasah (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928) of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London - since 1930) and of Cama Oriental Institute (1931). Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford 1928) to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lund, 1929) and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1930). President of (Columbia University, 1930) Bombay (1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Society of Orientalists, of the learned Societies Publications The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1920). The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1920). Yashte Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay 1927), and numerous articles on Oriental subjects in popular and Scientific Journals.

Cumballa Hill, Bombay 03, Pedder Road

of *The Indian Daily Mail*, Founder and President of the B D Petit Parsi General Hospital Indian Economic Society, Bombay Progressive Association, and New High School for Girls (Bombay), Founder and Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1902-1922), Member of Bombay Legislative Council (1921-1923 and 1927-31), Excise Committee (1921-24), Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-1917), Industrial Disputes Committee (1921), and the University Reform Committee (1924) Address Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

ETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, CIE b 9 September 1866 m 1926, Amy widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt Telegraphs and of Rev Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Lat chingdon, Essex Educ Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Advocate, Calcutta H Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1891 Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909, Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug 1920 and from Oct 1920 to Febr 1921 Publications "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department" "P W D Contract Manual" (Revised Edition) Address Lahore

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, CIE, CVO, CBE, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924 b 1879 Educ Aberdeen Univ Ent Ind Police, 1900, Asst Dir, C.I.D., Simla, 1911-12, Special duty with Home Dept, since 1915, on Connaught, 1921, on staff of the Duke of Prince of Wales, 1921-22, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Member of the R Comm on Public Services, 1923, appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931 Address c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

ICKTHALL, MARMADUKE WILLIAM, H E H the Nizam's Service b 7 April 1875 m Muriel Emily Cadwaladr Smith Educ Harrow, on the continent of Europe and in Syria, Egypt and Turkey Spent much of his life in Syria and Egypt and came to be regarded as an expert on Near Eastern affairs. In their struggle to reform their country became Muslim in Constantinople Succeeded Lord Mowbray and Staorton as President of Anglo-Ottoman Society, served in British Army during Great War, Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920-24, in 1925 entered H E H the Nizam's service, Principal, Govt High School, Chadarghat, Superintendent, Hyderabad Civil Service class, Director of Information, Editor, *Islamic Culture Publications* Many novels and short stories including "Said the Fisherman," "The Valley of the Kings," "Velled Women," "The House of Islam," "The House of War," "Knights of Arabi," "The Early Hours," "Oriental Encounters," "Tales from Five Chimneys," "Sir Limpidus," "As Others See Us," With

the Turk in Wartime," Pot au-feu Edited Folklore of the Holyland " In 1928 was granted two years special leave by H E H the Nizam for the purpose of completing a translation of the Qur'an on which he had been long engaged In Nov 1930 the work was published in England and America entitled The Meaning of the Glorious Koran an Explanatory Translation" (Allen and Unwin) Address Civil Service House, Hyderabad, Deccan

POCHKHANAWALA, SORABJI NUSSEERWANJI Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd b 9 Aug 1881 m Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji Educ New High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years, founded the Central Bank of India Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Govt of India in 1921 Address Buena Vista, Marine Parade Worli Bombay

PORBANDAR MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA RANA SAHEB SHRI SIP NATWARSINHI BHAT-SINHI KCSI First Class Ruling Prince in Kuthiwar Belongs to the Jathwa family b 30 June 1901 m 1920 Kunvari Saheb Rupalshi Saheb MBI d of Thakore Saheb of Limbdi Educ Rajkumar College, Rajkot Created Maharaja 1918 Address Porbandar

POSA, MAUNG, ISO (1911), KSM 1893, b Toungoo, 13 May 1862 Educ St Paul's RCM Sch, Toungoo Asst to Civil Officer, Ningyal Column II, B Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87, Burma Medal with clasp, 1885-87 Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial ser since 1911 Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma Jan 1906 Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908, Dist Judge, 1916 Offg Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918 Retired, June 1918 Asst Dir Recruiting, July to Dec 1918 Mentioned in despatches Address Thaton

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt B A, LL B, Finance Member, Government of Bombay, 1928 b May 1874, m Ramabai d of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer Educ B J High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised at Thana, became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, was one of the Directors of Thana Dist Co-operative Credit Bank, President the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasena Kavastha Prabhu community elected at the Indore Parishad, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28, Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthdays Honours

tion Branch, 1913-14, retired, 1914; since practising as Hydraulic Eng and Irrigation Expert Address c/o Messrs King Hamill & Co, Calcutta.

QUILON, BISHOP OF; see BENZIGER, RT. REV A M.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR, KT (1931), M.A., D LITT (Hon), Vice-Chancellor Andhra University, Waltair King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University b 5th Sept 1888 Educ at the Madras Christian College For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College Oxford Hibbert Lecturer 1929-1930 Publications Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy, Philosophy of the Religion we need, Kalki or the Future of the Civilisation, article on Indian Philosophy in the Encyclopædia Britannica and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind International Journal of Ethics Hibbert Journal etc Address University Waltair

RADHANPUR, H H JALALUDDIN KHAN BISHILAH KHAN BABI NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR of b 2nd April 1889 Suni Pathan Educ Rajkumar College, Rajkot S brother 1910 State has area of 1,150 Square miles, and population of 70,451 Salute 11 guns Address Radhanpur

AFANEL, HENRY, THE REV, SJ, D Sc Mathematics (Madrid) 1905, Ph D (Madrid) 1915, D D (Barcelona) 1919, Professor of Mathematics, St Xavier's College b 10th November 1885—Barcelona (Spain) Educ University of Barcelona 1900 1904, University of Madrid 1905; University of Madrid 1913-1915 University of Barcelona 1915-1919 Assistant Professor (Govt Service) University of Barcelona 1905-08, Joined the Society of Jesus on 1st October 1908 Priest on 31st July 1918 Director of the Magnetic Department—Observatorio del Ebro (Tortosa) Spain, Professor of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics Institute of Arts and Industries, Madrid, 1921-23, (1924) Publications Doctoral Thesis Solucion of generalizacion del Problema de Malfatti (1905), several articles in the Spanish Mathematical Review "Revista Matematica" several articles in the Catalan Mathematical Review "Arxius del Institut de Ciencies", "Review Iberica", eight lectures on Theory of Relativity in the Spanish Review "Anales de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Instituto de Madrid" Address St Xavier's College, Bombay

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, KT (1932), Bar-at-Law, J P Minister of Education, Bombay Government Educ Deccan College, Poona and University College, London Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892, Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular

contributor to the Nineteenth Century, The Times, and The Pall Mall Gazette holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov 1930 Address "The Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, M A, KT (1919), b September, 1867 m Nisar Fatima Begum Educ Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890, practised as Advocate, Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900 03, Fellow, Madras University, since 1908, Member of the R Commission on Public Services, 1913-15, officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July October 1916, and July to October 1919 Publication "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence" Address College Bridge House, Egmore Madras

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM B A, J P, Member Indian Tariff Board, Merchant (Messrs Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited) b 21st October 1895 m Junabhai, d of Alimohamed Fazalbhoy Educ St Xavier's High School and College, Bombay Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, Member, Schools Committee 1920, its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926 Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Advisory Committee, appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922, was appointed by Government on Bombay Securities Committee, Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921, Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association representative of the Corporation on B B & C I Railway Advisory Council, Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Council, Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Finance Committee, 1929, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference, Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co, Director, Tata Construction Co, Ltd, represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler of U P, Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference, Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference, Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council, Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, Automobile Acceptance Corporation, Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association 1926-1930 appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930 Address Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E President of the Legislative Assembly (1931) b May 1862, Joined his elder brother

Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1924, President, Prohibition League 1920, President, All-India States Subjects Confc, 1927, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 President, Madras Co operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, 1930 *Publications* Development of Indian Polity *Address* Elore, Madras Presidency

**RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P.** K O I E (1925), B A, B L, C I E (1923) b 12 Nov 1879, m Sitalakshmi, d of C V Sundram Shastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri *Educ* Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras English and Sanskrit University Prizeman Enrolled as Vakli, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923 For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee, Fellow and Syndic of Madras University, Trustee of various educational institutions Secretary to Congress, 1917-18, connected with the National Congress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras, 1920 Advocate-General, 1920-1923 Member, Executive Council, 1923 Delivered the Convocation Address, University of Madras, 1924, Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925 Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927 Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928 Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928, delivered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928 Appeared in the Patiala Enquiry for H H the Maharaja of Patiala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929 Elected to the Council of State from Madras Presidency, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930 Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931 *Publications* Various pamphlets and articles on Financial and Literary topics *Address* The Grove Cathedral, Madras, and DeLisle, Ootacamund

**RAMESAM, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VERA,** B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras b 27 July 1875 m Lakshminarasamma *Educ* Hindu Coll, Vizagapatam, Presidency Coll, Madras, and Law Coll., Madras Practised as High Court Vakli at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras 1900-1920, Govt Pleader, 1916-20, appointed Judge, 1920 *Address*. Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras

**RAMPAL, RAJA,** *see* KUTLEHR

**RAMPUR, HIS HIGHNESS ALIAH FARZAND-I-DULFIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA,** MUKHLIS-UD-DATLAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-

UMRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG b 17th Nov 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 State has area of 892 54 square miles and population 464,919 Permanent Salute 15 Guns *Address* Rampur State, U P

**RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA,** B.A., B.L., C.I.E (1925), M.L.A since 1920 Vakli, High Court, Madras b 1865 m Ponnammal, d of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam *Educ* S P G College, Trichinopoly, Law College, Madras Schoolmaster for 3 years, enrolled as Vakli, High Court, Madras, 1891, Professor, Law Coll, 1898-1900, Member, Madras Corpn, since 1908, Member, Madras Legis Council, 1916-1919, Member, Indian Bar Committee, Mercantile Marine Committee, Esher Committee, Elected Dy President, Leg Assembly, Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office, President, Telegraph Committee, 1921, Member, Frontier Committee, Chairman, Madras Publicity Board Represented India at the opening by H R H the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928 Vice Chairman, Madras Bar Council *Publications* A book on Village Panchayats *Address* Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras

**RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B A, B L,** Minister for Development, Madras b 29 June 1879 *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923 and 1926 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928, Hon Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916, Hon Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League 1928 *Publications* Editor, "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate, Author of "Indian Village—as it is" *Address* Shanti-Kunj, Adyar, Madras, S

**RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, A, B A (1897),** B L (1901), Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras b 1877 *Educ* Coimbatore High School and the Presidency Coll, Madras Clerk in the Chief Secretariat, practised as a pleader in Tanjore joined *The Hindu*, then bought and took up the editorship of *The Swadesamitran*, and from 1928 has been Editor of *The Hindu* Elected to the second and third Legis Assembly Secretary, All India Swaraj Party, 1925-27, General Secretary of the Congress, 1926-27 *Publications* The Indian Constitution *Address*. 45, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore, Madras

**RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR, K V,** Landholder b 1886 Member of the old Imperial Legislative Council from 1916-1920, elected by the Zamindars of Madras Presidency, Member, Council of State, 1920 25, elected representative of the Legislative Assembly from 1926 and again by the Madras